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WHITEAWAY'S

NEW SHANGHAI SHOOTINGS AS JAPAN PREPARES FOR ACTION

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S COMMAND

Son Of Cambridge Don On Bridge

A SUFFOLK BORN sailor who began his seafaring career at the age of 14, the son of a famous linguist and professor at Cambridge University, who spent several years as an officer in the smallest ocean steamers of their time, who played an active part in both the landing and the final evacuation at Gallipoli, and whom fate decided should leave two ships just before their careers were ended by torpedoes, is commander of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, which arrives here on March 8.

Recently appointed master of the 42,500 ton ship, Captain Charles Howard Sapsworth, is making his first world cruise as captain, but has behind him the experience of six trips round the world, one as a young apprentice in a four-masted full-rigged ship and five while in the service of the Canadian Pacific Steamships as chief officer or staff-captain of world cruise liners.

40 YEARS AT SEA
Though he is only fifty-four, a comparatively youthful age at which to be captain of one of the world's biggest liners, the Empress of Britain's master can look back on 40 years of seafaring life, which began in 1899 when he left school in North Devon to join the famous training ship, H.M.S. Worcester.

The eldest son of Charles Sapsworth, Professor of Languages at Cambridge University and Great Britain's leading authority on Icelandic, young Sapsworth did not follow his father's footsteps in adopting an academic career though he actually was a schoolmaster for a brief period. Neither did his three younger brothers, all of whom followed him to sea and rose high in the merchant marine, one of them being now captain of his ship.

AROUND THE HORN
After two years training in H.M.S. Worcester, young Sapsworth was apprenticed aboard the four-masted Jacques Lynton in which he made several voyages to Chile. Four years later, aboard the same ship, he completed his first round the world trip, a voyage that lasted 18 months and was a lengthy passage even for a sailing ship. The vessel sailed from London to Capetown, thence to Australia, Chile and round the Horn back to England.

With his second mate's ticket he then joined another four-master, the Morven, resuming his voyages to Chile, and in 1925 transferred again, this time going "into steam" for the first time.

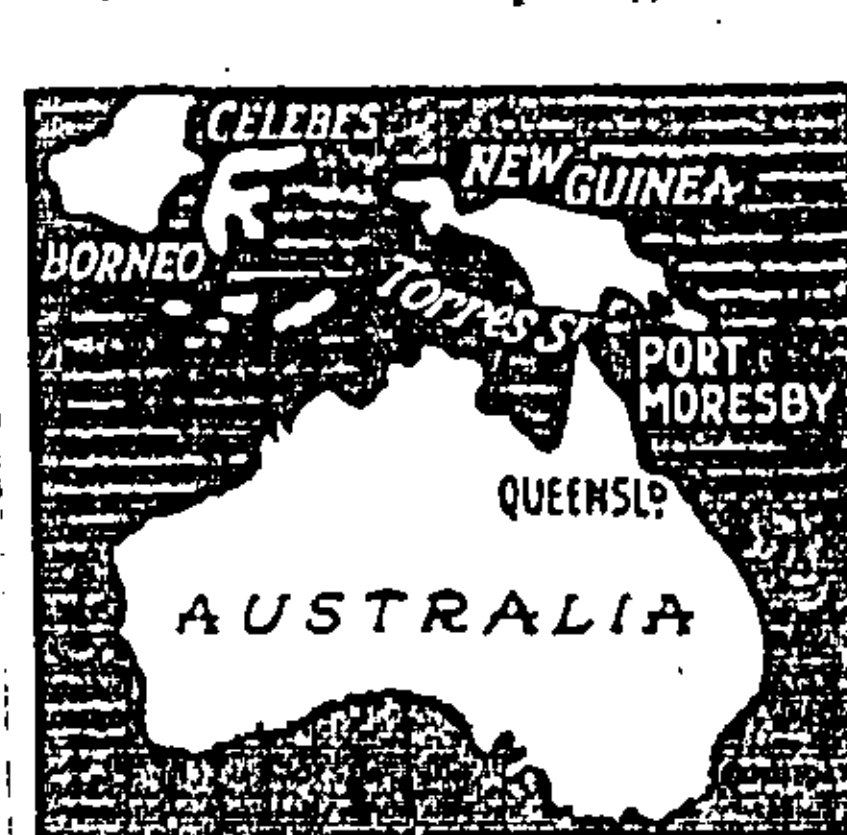
The Empress of Britain commences her first year in steam when some of the smallest vessels in their trade, and looking back to-day from the captain's quarters of the Canadian Pacific flagship they must seem to him very small indeed.

35 TRIPS TO JAMAICA
First of these was the Bristol City Line's S.S. Landaff City, 1,200 tons (Continued on Page 4.)

FULL TEXT OF PROTEST TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22. GUNS CONTINUED to bark to-night in Shanghai, following a wild morning.

A group of terrorists, apparently attempting to stage a demonstration at Siccawei, off French Concession, shot down a Tatao policeman who attempted to interfere. Municipal police raided a gambling den in the heart of the city, and a British policeman opened fire when someone yelled "Robber," wounding a man who was attempting to escape the police cordon.—United Press.



AUSTRALIA is to have its own Gibraltar, and Commonwealth Defence Minister Street is about to visit it to draw up plans for a strong naval and air base there. The site of the proposed fortress is Port Moresby, Papua. Admirably situated for Australian defence, it controls the westward entrance to the Torres Straits, and is two hours' flight from Queensland. There is a fine harbour, with 12 square miles of good anchorage. Except for the narrow entrance, it is completely landlocked by steep hills that come down to the water's edge. Existing facilities for aircraft are to be improved, military roads built, and stores, workshops, forts and barracks established.

Another Open Door Is Closed

Beiping, Feb. 22. The customs authorities in the North China ports refuse to issue export permits on or after March 10 for any goods, unless exporters produce certificates showing that export exchange has been sold by the Japanese-controlled Federal Reserve Bank, according to a local Japanese report.

The report adds that a decree to this effect is being issued, and that all foreign currency collected by the Federal Reserve Bank will be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Federal Bank is only to buy exchange at 1/2, compared with the present ruling rate of slightly over eightpence.—Reuter.

HINES TRIAL

New York, Feb. 22. Evidence for the defence in the re-trial of the Tammany Hall boss, Jimmy Hines, was concluded to-day. Hines was not called to testify.—Reuter.

TAP-DANCE DEVOTEE

Hitler's Interest in Terpsichore

Herr Hitler had diverted his interest from the prancing goose-step, which has made German infantry famous the world-over, to the fascination of tap-dancing. So keen a devotee has he become, says a "United Press" despatch from Munich, that the Fuehrer requested tap-dancer Marion Daniels, a Californian, to fly from Cannes to Munich to appear before him.

JAPANESE PROTEST TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22. CLIMAXING THE series of emergency conferences in Shanghai and Tokyo, the Japanese military, naval and diplomatic authorities at 3 o'clock this afternoon lodged a joint protest with Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, regarding the recent terroristic outrages in the International Settlement.

A communique issued by the Japanese authorities simultaneously with the presentation of the protest, reads: "In view of the recurrent terroristic outrages in Shanghai, a request for the assent of the Shanghai Municipal Council to the adoption of effective measures to cope with the present situation, was made in writing to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, by the Japanese military, naval and consular authorities at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Representing the Army were Major-General Shozo Sakurai, General Officer commanding the Shanghai Area, Colonel Itsu Mabuchi. The Navy was represented by Rear-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, Commandant of the Shanghai Special Naval Landing Party, and Commander Toku Mitsunobu, while Consuls-General Yoshitaka Murra and Consuls Shintaro Sato and Yuzo Isono represented the Consular authorities.

FOREIGN FORCES NOTIFIED
"Following a call upon Chairman Franklin of the Municipal Council, the Japanese Army and Navy representatives called on the commanding officers of the British and Italian forces in Shanghai informing them of the request to the Municipal Council."

Meanwhile, it is revealed that the Japanese Naval Landing Party dispatched "a number of men" to the Italian Defence Sector following the shooting affray this morning when two Chinese detectives and one Chinese constable were shot dead by terrorists.—Domei.

GENDARMERIE PROTEST

Shanghai, Feb. 22. A strong protest was filed by the Japanese Gendarmierie with the Municipal Council Police this morning with regard to the "preposterous" statement made by a spokesman of the Municipal Council to foreign newspaper reporters following the terrorist attack on Mr. Koyanagi of the Japanese Army's Press Section on Nanjing Road on Sunday.

The spokesman of the Municipal Council alleged that Mr. Koyanagi and his companions following the women were attacked by a Japanese over a love intrigue. The statement was published by the North-China Daily News on Monday.

Chilling at the Municipal Council Police Headquarters at 11 o'clock this morning, a representative of the Japanese Gendarmierie demanded an explanation as to on what grounds the statement at stake was made. If it was true, the Japanese official asked for evidence.

If it was found groundless, the Japanese authorities asked for punishment of the official responsible and issue an official denial of the whole statement, it was authoritatively revealed.

UNION OF WORLD DEMOCRACY

Noted Writer Urges New League

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. GREAT INTEREST has been aroused in the United States by a new book by one of America's best-known foreign correspondents, Clarence Streit, stating the case for the union of world democracies.

In the book, "Union Now," which has just appeared here, and will shortly be published in England, the author suggests as a solution of world problems, that the democracies should unite under a common government for matters affecting foreign relations, while maintaining their own governments for internal affairs.

Whether to risk peace or freedom is the problem challengingly posed in the book, which is the result of 20 years of pondering on cause and cure of the "threatened breakdown in civilization."

URGES SPEEDY UNION

The author concludes that an order of happiness can come only through the speedy union of the democracies. He points out that union has been an unexampled success wherever the democracies have tried it—in the United States where the union system was invented in 1787, among the Germans, French, and Italians in Switzerland, and among the Dutch and British in South Africa.

15 NATIONS IN UNION

Streit proposes that 15 democracies—the United States, Britain, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Eire, Norway, and New Zealand—should now constitute the union, which he is of the opinion would be so powerful that no other nation or group dare attack it. The union would have common citizenship, defence forces, customs, money, and communication systems, but would guarantee each democracy the right to govern its home affairs, according to its customs.

PREMIER'S PLEA FOR SUPPORT

Eloquent Plea For Empire Co-operation

LONDON, Feb. 22. AN ELOQUENT APPEAL to the country to support the Government's policy of peace, through strength, was made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking to-night at Blackburn, when he said that it was natural in these days of uncertainty in international affairs that public interest should be concentrated largely on external politics and the preparations being made to meet any possible emergency.

When huge armaments were being piled up on every hand, they could not avoid a certain anxiety, lest some incident, perhaps trifling in itself, should set in motion the machinery that would bring them into operation. If that dread event should come to pass, none could count on escaping the consequences.

"In such conditions, it seems to me only reckless, irresponsible or ignorant men would desire that the Government to-day should follow any other policy than the one we have laid down for ourselves, the policy of peace through strength, which will neglect no opportunity of breaking down suspicions and antagonisms, and at the same time build up steadily and resolutely with the help of our friends within the Empire, a strength so formidable as to maintain our rights and liberties against any who might be rash enough to attack them."

COMFORTING CONCLUSIONS

The Prime Minister recalled the recent defence debate in the House of Commons when he said that the cost of re-arming was staggering, but that they could draw one or two comforting conclusions from the huge figures, which could be set off against the rather disconcerting process of paying the bill.

The delay in the production of armaments was being rapidly overtaken by the yards and factories in a stream of constantly increasing volume, and the position to-day, compared with a few months ago was enormously strengthened.

CIVILIANS' DANGER

"Nothing we can do can give the civilians absolute protection against attack from the air, but we can do much to lessen its effectiveness, to prevent panic, and to ensure that the fighting capacity of the nation shall be maintained."

Mr. Chamberlain then detailed civil defence work being carried out under the direction of Sir John Anderson, and said that he noticed that a certain number of his critics were denigrating very vigorously, that since the steel shelter which they were providing at a cost of £20,000,000 did not give protection against a direct hit, they should be abandoned, and that instead, they should provide shelters so deep underground that they would not be affected by a bomb.

AIR RAID SHELTERS

But a moment's reflection would show that it was not so simple as that. They must consider whether it was possible to get into such a deep shelter without a panic rush. A direct hit on the entrance would result in heavy casualties. The Government had come to no final conclusion yet on these deep bomb-proof shelters, but in the meantime, surely it should go on with the splinter-proof shelters which were being at hand, which could be quickly evacuated and from which it was easy to escape when the raid was over.

U.S. Veers To Britain

Would Do Everything To Aid, Poll Shows

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. THE POSSIBILITY of an important trend in American public opinion away from the traditional isolationist policy is indicated by the results of their latest poll, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Asked whether they thought America "should do everything possible to help England and France, except to go to war herself, should Germany and Italy attack the two democracies", 69 per cent. of those who polled, voted "yes"—Reuter.

OPTIMISM OF CHINA'S MINISTER

Prospects Brighter Than Ever

LONDON, Feb. 22. CHINA TOUCHED bottom in 1938, yet even now that tide can be told in a tone of hope and confidence, declared Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, speaking at the China Society dinner at Oxford to-night.

He added that already, 1939 finds China in a stronger position than during 1938, both in affairs at home, and in relation to world affairs. Though China's horrors and disasters these days were material and spectacular, yet they were not spiritual.

In the last year China had lost great cities, and the control of nearly all her seaboard. As against this, she was developing, indeed she had already effectively developed, an empire out of the south-western provinces that would be an ample and eminent domain for most nations.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi considered that awareness of the issues in East Asia, and a sense of inescapable international relationship in connection with it, was the most important and encouraging development of the past year.

HISTORIC PROCESS

An historic process was now sweeping all five continents, and had its clearest oppositions and all its opportunities set for in East Asia. What the Chinese knew in 1931, the whole world now realised in 1939.

China and Japan were protagonists in a titanic struggle, whose hope and whose poison now ran through the veins of all nations. And Chinese unity in such a situation was more than ever positive and pervasive.

In a personal telegram to London, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had declared that a recent meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive had been stimulated by the tendency manifested on the part of Britain, the United States and France to adopt a more positive policy.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi added that the very neighbourliness of Russia had been a steady and helpful factor during the conflict.

He referred to the developments in south-west China, and declared that they did not blot out the handicaps in bringing about modernisation so hurriedly. But the tenacity of his countrymen was proverbial, and his ingenuity was proverbial also. It was heartening that so much had been accomplished, while at the same time bringing new armies into being, and developing both strategy and supply for the guerrilla attacks in the second phase of the Chinese national campaign of resistance.

NEEDED HELP

China naturally needed all the help that could be given. Only China made progress so could the world be confident. If China should falter, so would the whole world get farther out of its stride. This was an inescapable truth in present world politics. And for the prosperity of the world also.

French Haste To Recognise Franco

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S haste to recognise General Franco under almost any conditions acceptable to the Insurgents is warmly applauded by the right-wing newspapers, which, at the same time, launch with renewed venom a campaign of vilification against the Spanish Loyalists, forgetting they are still the legal Government with whom the Quai d'Orsay is still linked.

As if pursuing a policy of kicking a friend when he is down, some of these newspapers provide a spectacle of abject mud-slinging; some taunt President Azana with cowardice, others scoff at the military value of the beaten Catalan armies which are now disarmed and interned, while other references are made to the demands of the Spanish Tourist office to cease making it known to Parisians from office windows and boulevards the statement of Premier Negrin's peace points.

"Le Jour" reaches the pinnacle of anti-Loyalist propaganda when it alleges that the main fund for infants from Spain is really diverted to the cash-box of the "Fronte Populaire."

If this campaign is to please General Franco it has apparently failed in advance, as he is quoted in a statement from Burgos as saying, in referring to the "press of neighbouring countries" that their "adulation of to-day offends me more than their insults of yesterday. It is this press which dares to give me counsel and wisdom. It is as vile as its proteges."

NO GUARANTEES

This seems hardly happy and

LATEST Evacuation Of Kuling

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

Escorted by Lieut-Commander Stafford, captain of H.M.S. Ladybird, and Lieut-Commander Jeffery, captain of the U.S.S. Oahu, 47 foreigners and 13 Chinese evacuees arrived safely at Kuling yesterday after a 25-mile march through the Chinese and Japanese lines from the 3,500 feet-high mountain resort of Kuling.

The foreigners, according to a Japanese army communique consisted of 18 Briton, 11 Americans, seven Germans, three Belgians, one Latvian, and one Russian.

Forty-seven other foreigners, including an 84 year-old Englishwoman, are remaining at Kuling.

The communique added: "The Japanese army, while hoping for their safety, cannot be held responsible for any injuries they might sustain as a result of military operations. Moreover, the Japanese army regrets but it will not be able to accord full protection for the property of third-party nationals in Kuling."

The communique alleges that the Chinese troops at Kuling "not only sought to forestall the Japanese attack by camouflaging third-party property, but, in collusion with certain third-party nationals and Chinese, obtained supplies of food and secured information regarding the disposition of the Japanese forces."

DISCREPANCY IN NUMBER OF EVACUEES

A message to the Royal Navy in Hongkong states that the evacuation of Kuling was completed at 8 p.m. yesterday, the foreigners leaving being 18 Britons, 9 Americans, 7 Germans, 5 Swedes, 3 Belgians and 1 Russian. Four Britons are remaining at Kuling, and the remainder are going to Shanghai by the Japanese steamship Naruto Maru.

See Back Page For Further Late News

auspicious for the establishment of cordial diplomatic relations with Burgos.

M. Bernard in interviews, talks with surprise about the reports of France seeking to obtain guarantees from Spain, and asserts that this is not the way to go about the diplomatic recognition of a Government.

This does not make clear whether General Franco was ever asked to refrain from the massacre of Loyalists, or whether talk of such demands was simply employed to salvage the conscience and opinion of the French and British public to go ahead and recognise the Insurgents unconditionally.—United Press.

J.P. AGED 70 SAYS DISMISSAL IS A 'BIT THICK'

'They Gave Me 2 Days' Notice'

SEVENTY-YEARS-OLD Mr. T. H. Davidson Wood, who disclosed recently that he had been given two days' notice to terminate his position as a North London juvenile court magistrate, said of the dismissal "It's a bit thick."

Mr. Wood went to the court at Islington, N., to say good-bye to officials and to make a statement. Newspaper reporters left before he spoke.

Mr. Wood said: "I telephoned the court beforehand to make sure that the reporters would remain to hear what I had to say."

'I WANTED PUBLICITY'
"The reporters left on the instruction of the clerk of the court, but the chairman of the magistrates told me he knew nothing of this instruction. I wanted the publicity for my own protection. It is important that I should have my say, otherwise, being sacked at such short notice might lead to undesirable comment. These are the facts."

"I received a letter from the Home Office on Tuesday, December 6, and was told by the clerk of the court that I could not sit after the following Thursday, two days later."

"It is a bit thick. It is almost as bad as being shot at dawn. The Home Office would not dare to get rid of a junior clerk in such a manner."

"I replied to the Home Office with a pretty stiff letter. I can tell you."

"I pointed out that there were two magistrates—ladies—who were older than I, but who were being retained. One of these ladies, according to a reference book I consulted, is six years older than I am. The other was married fifty-one years ago."

"I also said that though I was expected to sit at least thirteen times a year I had during most years of the nine that I served sat twice that number of times."

'OLD AND FEEBLE'
"In 1937 when, presumably, I was very old feeble, I sat forty-five times."

"I don't feel like an old man. I am satisfied that I am mentally and physically fit for public service for several years yet."

"I cannot go on with my juvenile court work, but I can still carry on as a magistrate."



Board of Inquiry has inspected the ruins of more than \$1,000,000 worth of equipment and three buildings destroyed in a mysterious fire at Chanute Field, Ill., home of a United States army air corps technical school. Above is a view of the supply house ruins after the fire. No planes, but valuable files, were burned.

Deer Bagged

Geneva, O.
Since not more than six out of every 100,000 deer shot are white, Adolph Laurie bagged a rarity when he came home with a white doe. Laurie noticed the 160-pound white doe before the season opened, and an hour and a quarter after hunters could officially take to the woods, had killed her.

Mr. Wood is a non-smoker and teetotaler. He retired, as a bank official, in 1930.

SURGEONS SAY THAT 'A.R.P. USELESS'

'Hospitals Underground'

TWENTY-ONE surgeons—the men who never talk—have forecasted a complete breakdown in the medical services of the country after the first air raids on London or any of the big cities.

These men (and one woman), who include Sir Maurice Cassidy, Sir Harold Gillies, and physicians and surgeons of the staffs of the most important hospitals in London and other big cities, say:

"The people of this country should realise that no medical organisation could cope with the probable number of casualties under present conditions."

One of the surgeons said recent A.R.P. match-stick precautions were useless—absolutely useless. Big hospitals, they point out, are usually in the centre of a city, and one direct hit could wipe out the concentrated skill and equipment of the main medical service of a whole town.

The surgeons appeal for underground casualty clearing stations, with operating theatres—a complete underground medical service where patients, nurses and doctors are out of danger and urgent operations could go on in spite of continual air raids.

'EVERY HOSPITAL IS A TARGET'
Recently one of the men who signed the letter elaborated the scheme.

He said they had felt it was necessary to sound the alarm, in spite of etiquette, and wake people up to the fact that every big hospital, owing to its size and position, was an exposed target in any air raid.

These are the men who, during the crisis, offered their services to the hospitals. They saw the dress rehearsal when every hospital was packed with the medical and nursing skill of the country.

The patients, nurses, and surgeons would be concentrated in the operating theatre—a room with a glass roof and one glass wall.

"Even a nearby bomb would have wrecked all this in a moment."

"The windows and lighting would have been so damaged that operations would be impossible," he said.

In the last few weeks these twenty-

one surgeons have been trying to find a way of preserving hospital work through an air raid and coping with the casualties.

They want bombproof, underground shelters, modelled on the same lines as those in Paris and Berlin.

The letter says:

"These refugees should be so designed that they can be used for medical and surgical purposes because however well the existing hospitals are organised they are no longer able to provide either safety for the casualties or facilities for their treatment."

Moreover, urgent operations upon the wounded must be performed in spite of continuous air raids. Paris has built more than thirty of these clearing stations, which have about 200 beds and can absorb sixty people an hour.

CRISIS SCHEME WOULD FAIL
They are completely underground, heavily reinforced, fully equipped and have staff quarters for seven, three doctors and nurses.

Said one of the surgeons: "Something like this is essential in this country if we are to give a continual and effective medical service."

"The crisis arrangements would have broken down in a few hours, and nothing has been done about them since."

The shelters could be used as car parks or store rooms in peace time. Present A.R.P. instructions to hospitals, recently issued by Sir John Anderson are:

Cover all windows with canvas or wire mesh.

Take precautions against gas.

Sandbag the ward windows.

Replace the dome of the operating theatre with concrete five inches thick.

With this frail protection, operations would have to cease during air raids, and patients would still be exposed to the danger and injuries that drove them into hospital.

Phone Rings As Girl Dies In Her Flat

WHILE a man friend was trying to telephone to twenty-two-year-old Leni Stolt, a blonde German girl who lived in King's-road, Chelsea, S.W., she lay dying in her room from gas poisoning, wearing a yachting costume, with flannel trousers.

Miss Billinghamurst, who has a room at the same address, answered the telephone in the hall at half past nine that night. A man's voice asked for Miss Stolt.

Miss Billinghamurst said, "I knocked on Leni's door. There was no reply, and I was just coming away when I thought I smelled gas."

"I called Mr. Anthony Sagar, a young actor, and we forced the door. Leni was still alive, but she died in a few moments."

TWO LETTERS

"There were two letters in her handwriting in the room."

Miss Stolt, who came to England in 1936, described herself as a student of commercial art. She had been in Chelsea about a year, and lived a gay, Bohemian life.

Miss Stolt belonged to a number of clubs frequented by artists and writers living around King's-road. When the police searched her room they found a large number of bottles, left over from a party she had given.

Miss Billinghamurst said: "She often used to come into my room and drink tea with me. She said she would rather do that than go to these clubs."

A friend said, "The last time I saw her—about a fortnight ago—she told me she was soon to be married. She did not tell me anything more about it."

Miss Stolt's permit to remain in England would have expired in a few weeks. Her friends believe she was depressed at the prospect of having to return to Germany.

Coal Mine Under A London Park

Workmen engaged in excavations at Wandstead Park recently encountered a hard substance with their pick-axes.

It was found to be coal.

Although the vein was only 40ft. below the surface, the coal was completely formed, and as the park was at one time part of Epping Forest, it is thought that larger quantities may be found beneath.

EMPIRE NEWS

CANADA BROADCAST BAN DEFIED

Ottawa.
Mr. George McCullagh, the 33-year-old proprietor of the Toronto "Globe and Mail," has successfully defied a ban imposed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the first of a series of broadcasts by him. The addresses are entitled "Marching on—to What?"

The regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation state that: "No individual may purchase any network to broadcast his own opinions." The Corporation took the stand that Mr. McCullagh's series of broadcasts fell under this clause. Permission to use the Corporation network was refused.

When Mr. McCullagh arranged to broadcast over a chain of 19 private stations the Corporation again imposed a ban.

Mr. McCullagh circumvented this by making electrical recordings of his first speech and sending them by air mail to each of the private stations, where they were broadcast recently. Although the Corporation can censor broadcasting networks it has no control over individual private stations.

Mr. McCullagh plans to give the remaining four addresses similarly. In the broadcast he declared that irresponsible government and inadequate leadership were bringing Canada to disaster.

NEW ZEALAND

DOMESTIC WORKERS FROM DENMARK

Auckland.
The New Zealand Five Million Club is assisting the immigration into the Dominion of Danish domestic workers and governesses. It plans to develop the system on a larger scale.

Under the scheme the employer advances the fare and the organisation undertakes additional advances. Immigration officials say that it is impossible to obtain in England the types of migrant at present required—namely, domestic workers and artisans.

The policy, therefore, is to recruit from nations whose stock can be readily assimilated. Those already settled are making excellent citizens.

INDIA

PERSONAL JEWELS DUTIABLE

Bombay.
The Customs at Bombay detained over £1,000 worth of jewels brought to India as the personal property of Mme. Nelly Cartier, who arrived accompanied by M. Jacques Cartier, the Paris jeweller.

The new Customs rules, just revised, permit passengers to land with only £370 worth of jewels.

Anything above that amount is dutiable at 50 per cent.

The usual refund of seven-eighths is payable when the owner leaves the country.



If

I had done as I was told—I wouldn't have this nasty cold!

Give me



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THE DRY GIN IN THE Mallet-Shaped Bottle

Any Gin alone, Pink Gins, Gin Slings . . . all need expert selection when drunk by themselves . . . this calls for FINDLATER'S . . .



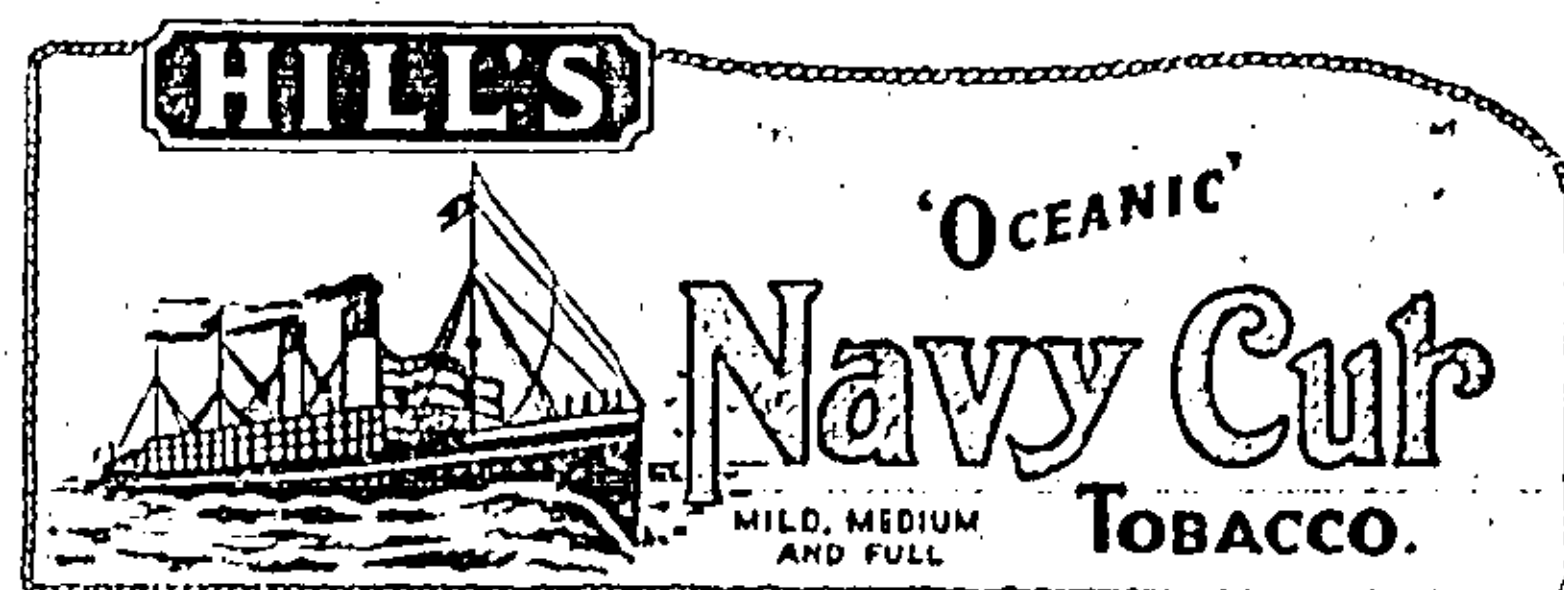
GILMAN'S, GLOUCESTER ARCADE. TEL. 30986

NEW REX RECORDS.

- 9456. Joseph, Joseph. Q.S. Give Me Your Hand. Tango.
- 9455. When Mother Nature Sings Her Lullaby. Waltz. So Blue The Skies.
- 9454. Love Makes The World Go Round. S.F.T. You Made A Heaven.
- 9453. Says My Heart. ("Cocoanut Grove"). Q.S. Moon Please Help Me To-Night. MAXWELL STEWART'S BALLROOM ORCH.
- 9445. Cinderella. (Stay In My Arms.) Penny Serenade.
- 9447. I've Got A Pocket Full of Dreams. Goodnight Little Skipper. BRIAN LAWRENCE & HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 9444. There's A Moon On The Mountains. F.T. Any Broken Hearts to Mend. JAY WILBUR & HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 9446. I'm Singing A Song For The Old Folks. F.T. Hear All, See All, Say Now. F.T. BILLY COTTON & HIS ORCHESTRA.

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BY

PRUE LEWIS

MONDAY, FEB. 27th

9.30 P.M.

ETTORE PELLEGATTI

LINDSAY LAFFORD

IN THE

ROSE ROOM, Peninsula Hotel

CANTON AGENTS

for the

Hongkong Telegraph

WM. FARMER & CO.

Victoria Hotel Building.

Shameen, Canton.

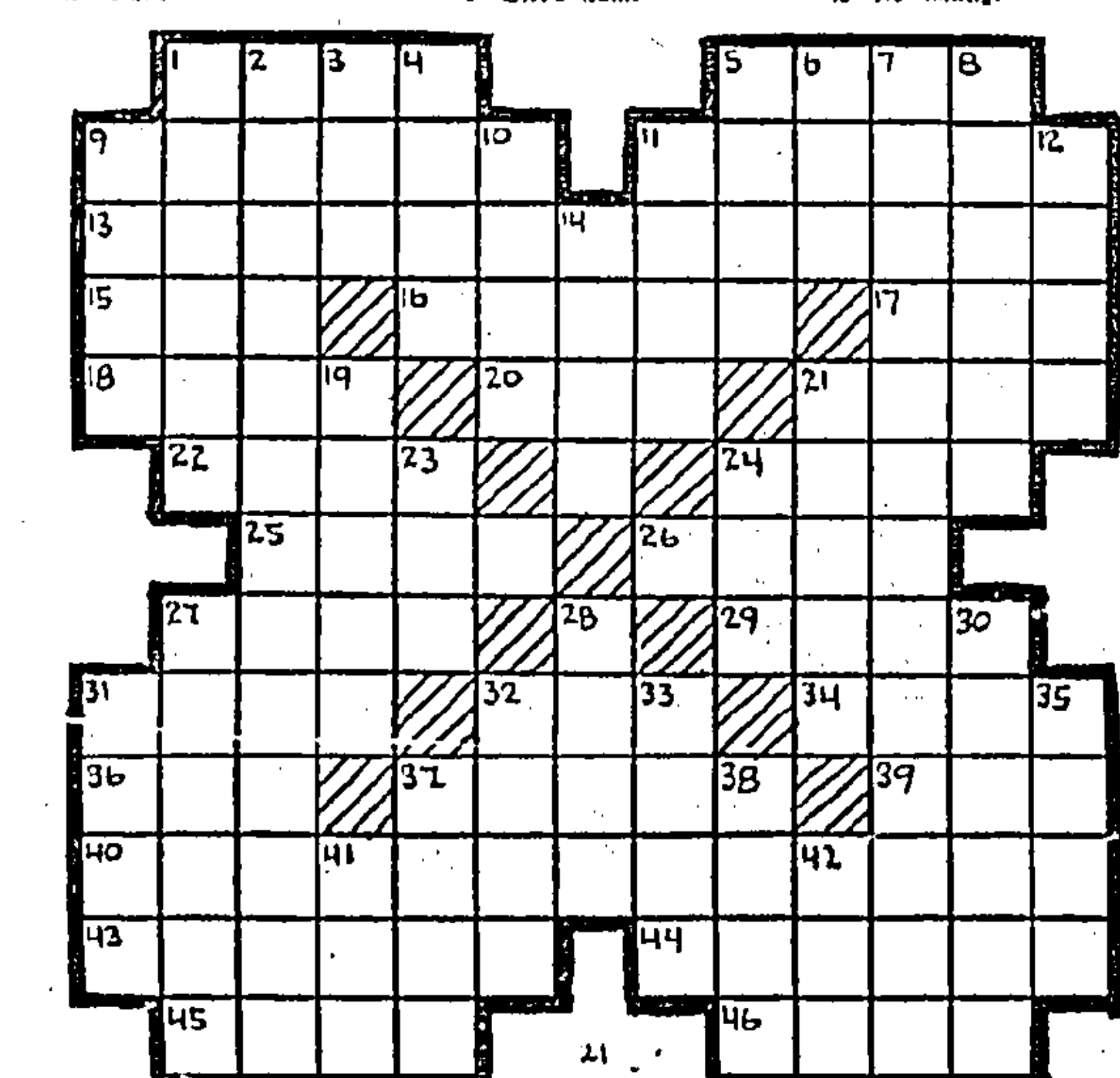
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Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- 1-Mimicker
- 2-Burroughs mountains
- 3-Bragged
- 4-Pine
- 5-Traveller
- 6-Wing-like part
- 7-24th century
- 8-Dance step
- 9-Arms reformed
- 10-Quelling
- 11-Tins
- 12-Callon
- 13-Instigate
- 14-Vergeren trees
- 15-Peculiar light in
- 16-Helland islands
- 17-Institution
- 18-Cheer
- 19-Divide into variables
- 20-Output
- 21-Circle
- 22-Brain
- 23-Place of worship
- 24-Blunt sword
- 25-Picker strings
- 26-Remarked
- 27-Night
- DOWN
- 1-Girl's name
- 2-Baby carriages
- 3-Compass point
- 4-Regiment (abbr.)
- 5-Church wine vessels
- 6-Allow
- 7-Arrange according to
- 8-Worthless leavings
- 9-Jewel
- 10-Sketched
- 11-Poker bet
- 12-Actual experience
- 13-Closed auto
- 14-Covered on inside
- 15-Yellow-brown
- 16-On behalf of
- 17-Card game
- 18-Fingerless gloves
- 19-More orderly
- 20-Banks up
- 21-Useful exclamation
- 22-Pandora
- 23-Hurried
- 24-Military force
- 25-Ceremony
- 26-Drinking vessel
- 27-No (slang)



THE HONGKONG PENINSULA HOTEL; HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; & SHANGHAI ASTOR HOUSE; PALACE HOTEL; HOTELS LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking

'MAGIC MINERAL' FOUND ON ISLAND

GEOLOGISTS searching in the dried-up bed of an ancient lake in a desolate valley in the mountainous Hebridean island of Skye have discovered vast deposits of a mineral used for the preparation of certain types of high explosives.

Their discovery is regarded as one of outstanding importance to Britain, since, at the moment, she is almost entirely dependent for supplies of the mineral on Germany and other foreign sources.

In 1929, Britain imported a mere 870 tons of this mineral, which is called diatomite.

Last year, so greatly had the industrial demand increased, that imports had risen to 70,000 tons. The price of first quality diatomite is in the region of £30 per ton.

Until the discovery of the Skye field, Britain, in the event of war, would have been entirely at the mercy of foreign countries for her diatomite supplies.

Germany, on the other hand, possesses huge stocks.

As soon as scientists can carry out their final practical tests on the Skye deposits, a large industry, of vital importance in the manufacture of explosives and scores of other materials, will be set up in this island valley, bringing steady employment to the poverty-stricken inhabitants and assuring a regular supply of diatomite to British factories for years to come.

SATISFACTORY TESTS

The discovery was made after a geological search of the island lasting over two years. Digging in the bed in the ancient lake of Guithar, geologists came upon rich deposits of the mineral. Samples were rushed to London, where analytical tests were made.

These tests proved extremely satisfactory. Nearly 200 cores were then made, over an area of 20 miles, and samples taken from these cores substantiated the belief held by the geologists that the diatomite deposits were consistently spread over the area, and were of first-class quality all through.

It is estimated by experts that the newly discovered deposits will supply at least 300,000 tons of the pure substance, worth millions of pounds.

In appearance, diatomite is a clay which can be reduced to an extremely fine powder. Because of its exceptionally widespread value, it has justified the name of the "magic mineral."

Diatomite is used extensively in such widely different industries as the making of explosives and cosmetics.

USED FOR FILTERS

It is also used extremely widely for glazing work of all kinds, while its

absorbent qualities have made it especially suitable for use in filtering liquids—especially kerosene.

"The newly discovered Skye deposits give promise of being of extreme value to Britain," said Professor A. E. Treuman, D.Sc., Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow.

"Diatomite is one of our most useful minerals," he went on. "Found in the beds of some ancient lakes, it consists of the debris and skeletons of untold millions of minute and primitive plants generally mixed with a proportion of mud and sand. These primitive plant bodies were known as diatoms, and it is from them that the mineral derives its name."

"Because of the extreme age of the deposits and their constituency, diatomite can be reduced to powder of a fineness which cannot be obtained from any other sources."

Man Of 78 Gets 3 Years

A MAN, aged 78, arrested the night before he was to have been married by special licence, was at Wolverhampton Quarter Sessions recently sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

James Granger, of Cosely, near Wolverhampton, was found guilty on five charges of obtaining by false pretences £16 from Mr. Horace Smith, and food and credit to the value of £5 14s. from the Victoria Hotel, Wolverhampton.

It was alleged he posed as a doctor and sent telegrams to himself to substantiate his claim.

Detective-Sergeant Marsh said Granger left England many years ago for the United States and had lived a life of crime since 1921. After serving sentences he was deported last October.

Granger so influenced Miss Daisy Bird, a sister-in-law of Mr. Smith, by a story of a medical practice and wealth in America that arrangements were made for them to get married by special licence.

Penny Wise And Forgetful

San Diego, Cal.

An elderly man demonstrated the old axiom, "penny wise and pound foolish" here when he refused to make a 20-cent purchase after a pharmacist clerk asked him for a cent sales tax. The angry man stalked out of the store and left a dollar on the counter.



Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., oldest son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, chooses Megan Taylor, young English world's champion figure skater, for his partner at St. Moritz, Switzerland. They have been seen much in each other's company recently, at the alpine resort where Miss Taylor is practicing for European contests.

Elusive Death-ray Will Kill Insects

Auckland.

THE claim that he has invented a machine of an elusive death-ray type, which kills insects at a distance of one yard, is made by a South Island radio electrician.

He says that by concentrating this ray on the insect, he can cause the insect to explode, disintegrating completely.

It is light ray but does not rely on heat to kill the insects.

The inventor is confident that with further experiments he can make the ray effective at greater distances.

He says other living things besides insects can be killed when the ray is turned on them.



Lovely Leni Riefenstahl, German film queen, about to leave New York to return home. She went to America to promote the film she made of the Olympic Games, in 1936, but she said Hollywood cut her dead. Aside from those in the film industry she had only kind words for Americans. Above, she waves good-bye from the Hunsa.

JUTLAND FIGHTER IS THE NEW DEFENCE CHIEF

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, the new Defence Minister who replaces Sir Thomas Inskip, is known as the Silent Man of the Service.

But from time to time the Silent Man has spoken. One of his memorable phrases was: "If the British Navy had intervened, the Italo-Abyssinian war would have been over in a few months."

Son of an admiral, Lord Chatfield's career has been bound up with the Navy until a few months ago. He was a star cadet in H.M.S. Britannia, which he entered at the age of 13.

By 1909 he was a captain and was elected to take command of the 7. and O. liner Medina when she was pressed into service to take King George V. and Queen Mary to the Delhi Durbar.

He was Rear-Admiral at 47, Vice-Admiral at 53, Admiral at 57. He has commanded the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets, has served as Fourth and Third Sea Lord as well as First.

DINED WITH DUCE

Lord Chatfield has dined with Signor Mussolini, has declared he believes Herr Hitler's word and believes a new spirit is abroad in Germany.

He was sent to India to draw plans for making the Indian Army more efficient at least cost. And the Navy is accustomed to thinking in terms of the air as well as the sea.

He has had more than a taste of diplomacy: he went not only to the Washington Conference but to the Nyon Conference.

Lord Chatfield has paid high tribute to both Beatty and Jellicoe. He was the Beatty's Flag captain, first in the Lion-then in the Queen Elizabeth.

'Scotch' Must Be Scotch

AMERICA's vast liquor industry, threatened with great losses on its contracts with Scotch distillers by an attempt to popularize a blend of Irish and Scotch whiskies, is relieved that a legal decision given in the District of Columbia, and valid in all States, has prevented any whisky but pure Scotch bearing the label "Scotch."

It was feared that the proposed Scotch-Irish blend would open the way for the dumping of inferior whiskies on the American market.

The ordinary American drinking public, unable yet to distinguish between fine whisky and an inferior brand, would naturally be expected to buy a cheaper brand.

Investments involving millions of dollars would therefore be imperilled. One importer said: "We feel that the country of origin should set positive standards of identity, and we are a hundred per cent in favour of excluding Irish grains in Scotch blends."

'WE ARE AFRAID'

"We are frankly afraid that if the market were opened to cheaper Irish grains it would result in a general flooding with loss not only to importers of better grades but to consumers' palates."

"We realize, of course, that Irish distillers have as much at stake, but the fact remains that there is only a comparatively small demand for Irish whisky. Some time ago an attempt was made to introduce a blend of Irish grains with American ryes."

"The results, I need not tell you, were not exactly happy."

Other importers pointed out that nothing can be done until British court decisions are known.

Meanwhile the Irish-Scotch variety may not be sold anywhere in America.

Five years ago nearly all American were rye, gin, or Bourbon drinkers. To-day Scotch is the favoured drink.

For the Outdoor Girl

SPORTS WEAR
FOR ALL ACTIVE
OCCASIONS.

3-PIECE SUIT

Comprising
Skirt, Short Sleeve Jumper and Long Sleeve Coat.

Angora finish.
In colours of Navy,
Brown, Wine, Green, etc.

\$11.50 set

TWIN SETS

of Short Sleeve Jumper
and Long Sleeve Cardigan
All cols.

\$6.50 set



Slacks & Jumper Set

Very suitable for Hiking. Some in contrasting colours. Others in pleasing combined colour.

\$11.50 set

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

Swan, Culbertson & Fitch

Investment Bankers and Brokers

Members of New York Cotton Exchange

Chicago Board of Trade

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York

Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc., Montreal

New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

Manila Stock Exchange

Hongkong Sharebrokers Association

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, MANILA AND SINGAPORE

Cable Address: Swanstock

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REPULSE BAY Hotel

Geo. Pio-Ulski's String Quintette

every SUNDAY for Tiffin
1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Fred Carpio's Dance Orchestra

every WEDNESDAY for Dinner
9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

A la Carte & Table d'Hôte



THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.



Only the finest cream is good enough for Australian butter. A rich golden food which adequately supplies your diet with the needed vitamins.

It supplies fat in its most easily digestible form and is unequalled for growing children.

All Australian butter is produced under strict government supervision, and comes to you guaranteed for quality and purity. Buy only "Australian Butter".

Obtainable at all leading compradores.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVY CONTRACTS
1939-1940

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores for H.M. Naval Service at Hong Kong, commencing 1st April, 1939, will be received until noon on the dates specified by the Superintendent, H.M. Victualling Yard, Kowloon, from whom forms of tender and any necessary information can be obtained on application:—

Bread, 28th February, 1939. 12 months.
Lard, 28th February, 1939. 12 months.
Biscuit, 28th February, 1939. 12 months.
Sugar, 3rd March, 1939. 6 months.
Rice, 3rd March, 1939. 6 months.
Tinned Butter, 3rd March, 1939. 6 months.
Potatoes and Vegetables, 6th March, 1939. 3 months.
The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

THE "STAR" FERRY
COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Friday, the 24th February, 1939, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 17th February, 1939, to Friday, the 24th February, 1939, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. M. MANNERS,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Fiftieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting will be held at the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, 9th March, 1939, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1938 and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 25th February to 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1939.

LETTERS
BORDER PROTECTIONTo the Editor,
The Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir,—The latest border outrages against the British Lion involving the loss of many lives and the maiming of others must impress our Chinese nationals in this Colony particularly, with the pusillanimity of British Colonial defence. Despite the previous attack on Louva, in which Chinese were killed and wounded in British territory; despite frequent repetition of such "accidents" against foreigners in the Sino-Japanese hostilities; and despite the fact that highly trained and expensive military units are stationed in Hongkong at considerable expense to the inhabitants, not a bullet has been fired in self-defence and not a gun moved to protect our lives and property. It would appear elementary to guard against further incursion on British territory after the last affair of Shum Chun by pesting A.A. guns on the frontier to fire warning shots across intruding aircraft. (To fire on them even over British Territory would be unthinkable despite the destruction they have proved themselves capable of inflicting.) After the second sanguinary lesson it would have been supposed that the Government would have been picked to take these tardy measures but to-day the same position exists as it did three or four months ago. To be fair, however, it must be admitted that the British Government so far, awakened as to send a protest to Tokyo, and, in the near future, one expects to see an even more lavish decoration of the frontier with Union Jacks.

OBITUARY

Well-known Figure On
China Coast

The death occurred at the War Memorial Nursing Home yesterday, after an illness of about ten days, of Captain Walter Cyril Weston, well-known resident of Hongkong and one of the most outstanding figures among master mariners on the China Coast. He was 59 years of age.

Captain Weston, who was born in England, was educated at St. John's College, Loughborough, Essex. His father held an important post with the Great Eastern Railway, and on his retirement received a decoration from His late Majesty King Edward VII. At the age of 19, Captain Weston went to sea in sailing ships, and in 1910 joined the Orient Mail Line with whom he served for twelve years, including the whole period of the War. Most of this period was spent in troopship duties, when as Chief Officer, he was serving in the H.M.S. Orsova. The vessel transported no fewer than 90,000 troops to all fronts during the War.

In 1917 the Orsova was the target of a submarine and was torpedoed, but by skilful seamanship she was beached and eventually refloated, to be reconducted and again put in service.

In Command of Relief Ship
He came to the Far East in 1923, and the same year was in command of the Tai Yangtong which was despatched under the aegis of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as a relief ship to assist foreigners after the Yokohama earthquake. Captain Weston then returned to Hongkong and was appointed to the Lingham, but the outbreak of the strike and subsequent developments in China laid the ship up.

In 1927 he was appointed Marine Surveyor to Lloyd's Agent in Yokohama, a post he held until 1934, when he returned to Hongkong and opened his own office as Marine and General Surveyor.

Captain Weston leaves a widow in Hongkong, and a son who is in the Royal Australian Air Force. His mother lives in England.

Deceased was a life member of the Kowloon Residents' Association, and was also a member of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Funeral services will be held at the Colonial Cemetery Chapel to-day at 5 p.m., following cremation.

U.S. May Remove
6,000 Plane Limit

Washington, Feb. 22. Mr. Harry Woodring, Secretary of State for War, to-day urged the Senate Military Affairs Committee to remove the 6,000 plane limit at present contained in the Administration's defence Bill.

In a letter to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Woodring pointed out that there might be reductions in the unit cost in the present large-scale programme which would permit the purchase of a larger number of planes than that authorised.

"If so, it will be to the advantage of the nation's defence if the limit is removed from the Bill," he added.

DEFENCE BILL APPROVED
The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved the defence Bill authorising expenditure of \$358,000,000, but rejected Mr. Harry Woodring's appeal for the abolition of the 6,000 plane limit.—Reuter.
Credit Guarantees
To China

London, Feb. 22. In the House of Commons to-day, Major H. A. Proctor asked whether any appeal from China for credit guarantees had been received, and whether such credits were connected with the League of Nations' resolution in favour of granting all measures possible of assistance to China.

Mr. R. A. Butler in a written reply said that certain proposals for guarantees in relation to exports to China were being considered, and in this connection, all the various circumstances governing the situation were naturally being examined.—Reuter.

American Drowned
Near Cesarea

Jerusalem, Feb. 22. An American, K. W. Evans was drowned and two other Americans injured when a motor launch in which they were cruising capsized on rocks off Cesarea to-day.

Bound for Cyprus from Athens, they were blown off their course by a gale. The two injured men, Charles King and Robert Braigdon, aged 20 and 21 respectively, left Baltimore on a world tour last June. They met Evans in Athens, where they sold their motor cycles on which they intended to drive to the Red Sea, and bought a motor launch.—Reuter.

457 Foreigners
In Chungking

Chungking, Feb. 22. February statistics reveal that the foreign community in Chungking numbers 457, of whom 200 are male and 180 female. Classified according to nationality, they include 100 Koreans, 90 Britons, 63 Americans, 55 Russians, 53 French, 42 Germans, 7 Spaniards, 6 Greeks, 5 Belgians, 4 Dutch, 3 Danes, 3 Italians, 2 Swedes, 2 Swiss, 2 Indians, 1 Brazilian, 1 Portuguese and 1 Estonian.—Central News.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S
COMMAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

and the smallest steamer crossing the North Atlantic to New York at that time. After a year he then joined an even smaller steamer, the 730-ton SS. Amelia, in which as second mate and then mate he made 98 voyages between Jamaica and eastern seaboard ports in the United States, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Returning to England in 1910 he obtained his extra master's ticket and then took charge of Captain Jutsum's nautical school at Cardiff, relieving the schoolmaster for two months. Going back to sea he found himself once more in the West Coast trade as a chief officer in the Branch Line service between Liverpool, Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

After two years in this trade, the young chief officer returned to Great Britain and joined the old-established Allan Line as extra second officer of the Numidian, in service between Great Britain and Canada. This was his first connection with the Canadian Pacific Steamships, as even in 1912 the merging of the two lines was in process.

Never a junior officer in the Canadian Pacific service, Captain Sapsworth was promoted to first officer in his second year of service. In the long haul he saw long service and was first officer aboard her during the war when she was engaged in troopship between India and Suez.

WAS AT GALLIAPOLI

It was in this ship that he took part in the Gallipoli campaign, landing Australian troops under heavy fire from Turkish shore batteries early in 1915 and being active in the final evacuation in 1916. Her first officer was in charge of her boats landing the first troops to go ashore in her particular sector.

Sapsworth left the Ionian in 1917 to join the troopship Misanthropic and heard soon afterwards that his former ship had been torpedoed the voyage after he left her. After several months carrying United States troops in the Misanthropic he was again transferred, this time going to the Empress of Asia, and again he learned that his former ship was torpedoed—the voyage after he had left her. His narrow escapes ended here, however, though for the next three months he was engaged in the risky business of troopship across the Atlantic during the height of the enemy submarine campaign.

In peacetime service following the war Captain Sapsworth served in the Minnedosa, Granplan, Metagama, Corsican, Melita and the old Empress of Britain before 1923 when he was promoted to the rank of chief officer aboard the Marburn. Three years later he was chief officer of the company's largest ship, the Empress of Scotland, and the following year became staff-captain, or second-in-command, later serving in this capacity aboard the Empress of France and Empress of Australia.

His first command came in 1934 when he was appointed master of the Beaverburn, since when he has been commander successively of the Montclair, Duchess of York, Duchess of Atholl, Duchess of Bedford and Empress of Australia, all among the largest liners in the Canadian Pacific service. He is now appointed commander of the present flagship, Empress of Britain, in November 1938.

NEW SHANGHAI
SHOOTINGS AS JAPAN
PREPARES FOR ACTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hachiro Arida, to-day called important instructions to Mr. Yoshikuni Mura, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, to start negotiations with the Municipal Council of the International Settlement regarding the terrorist demonstrations. It was authoritatively revealed.

Informed quarters understand that the Japanese authorities will stress the importance of realizing the plans for increasing the number of Japanese police and strengthening their power which the Japanese proposed last year.

This morning's conference between the three Ministers followed receipt of reports on the outcome of the conference between the military, naval and diplomatic officials "on the spot" which took place on Tuesday aboard H.I.J.M.S. Izumo, flagship of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, in Shanghai.—Domei.

JAPANESE POLICE EXPERT
FOR SHANGHAI

Tokyo, Feb. 22. Mr. Itsuki Saitoh, former Police Commissioner in Tokyo and Adviser to the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, left here to-day for Shanghai where he is expected to play an important role in re-organising the police machinery.

SPOKESMAN ADMITS
GRAVITY OF SITUATION

Tokyo, Feb. 22. Replying to questions from foreign correspondents, the spokesman of the Foreign Office to-day said that everything would be settled on the spot.

Asked by a foreign correspondent whether the authorities of the International Settlement were "incapable," the spokesman said, "The fact speaks for itself." He pointed out that 16 cases of terrorist demonstrations occurred since January 1, this year, but that not a single perpetrator had been arrested.

Admitting that instructions would be sent to the Japanese authorities in Shanghai regarding the line of action to be taken by them vis-a-vis the threatening situation, the spokesman added that formal protests would be filed with the Municipal Council against the frequent outbreaks of terrorism.—Domei.

SILVER BY
POSTQuestion Whether
Bangles Are Bullion

Chun Chuk-man, trading as the Wah Yick import and export firm, 22 Des Voeux Road West, was summoned before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday for posting silver bullion through the General Post Office to Singapore on January 13, and for attempting to export silver bullion by posting it at the General Post Office.

Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the defence, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. J. B. Prentis, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Chun Hing-lung, clerk employed in the Parcels Department of the General Post Office, said he received some parcels marked "silver bangles" on January 11. The senders were the Wah Yick firm, and the parcels were consigned to Messrs. Shing Fung at Singapore. Witness received similar parcels on January 13. He subsequently handed all the parcels to Yusif Khan.

A. Haroon, another clerk in the same department, said he received some parcels also marked "silver bullion" on the Customs declaration form on January 12. The senders were the Wah Yick firm, and Messrs. Shing Fung were to receive them at Singapore.

Yusif Khan, clerk in charge of the registered parcels at the General Post Office, and in joint custody of the safe, testified to receiving certain parcels from Chun and Haroon. He identified the parcels in Court. Mr. D. Fitches, Superintendent of Mails, said that he was shown certain parcels by Khan on January 17. He made enquiries, and the same day the defendant came to his office and on being questioned, showed witness samples of the contents of the parcels. On January 20, the defendant paid witness another sum of money, and in his presence, and the presence of the Postmaster-General, the parcels were opened.

Mr. Lo on the conclusion of the Crown case, submitted that his client had no case to answer as the Crown had called no witness to prove that the contents of the parcels were, as alleged, bullion. The Wharship ruled against him, however.

Bangles as Jewellery
Defendant stated that he bought the silver bangles from the Chuen Kee and Hoi Kee firm in Hongkong to send to Singapore, where there was a market for them among the Fukien and Hainan Chinese people. Defendant said he knew there was a law against exporting bullion, but contended that the silver bangles were jewellery.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis, witness said that silver bars could not be bent, whereas the silver bangles produced in Court could.

Mr. Prentis suggested that the term "bangle" referred to in a letter received by defendant from the firm in Singapore, was merely a way of getting the silver past the customs. Defendant denied this.

Mr. Prentis said that business does this firm in Singapore do—import and export of general goods.

What kind of a firm have you?—Also import and export business. But there is no signboard on your premises?—No, because my firm is on the first floor. The address you gave on the declaration form, incidentally the ground floor is a money-changer's is it not?—I did not state the particular floor on the declaration form.

In fact it was extremely difficult to find you, was it not?—If one came at the right time, I would be found there.

If you have no sign-board, how do you expect to do business?—I have a folk.

The folk goes around and touts for business then?—Yes.

Suggested "Blind"
I put it to you that this particular floor is only a blind for exporting silver.—No.

Evidence was then given by Ho Kwai-hoi, master of the Ho Kai Kee Jewellery firm of 20, Circular Path. Witness said that he had been in the jewellery business for the past 30 years, both in Canton and Hongkong.

The last occasion he had dealings with Chan was on January 13. He was given an order for some silver bangles.

Questioned by Mr. Lo, Ho said that it was common knowledge to him that such bangles were worn by Hakka and Chaochow people, and also people from Peking. Witness agreed that the bangles were not very ornamental, but said that they were usually worn by middle-class people. The bangles in question contained 90 per cent. silver, while silver bars contained 100 per cent. silver.

In reply to a question by Mr. Prentis, witness said that the reason the name or chop of his firm was not stamped on each bangle was because his customer requested this.

Mr. Forrest: Can you tell me any firm where one could buy similar bangles in Hongkong?—They are only made to order.

The case was at this stage adjourned to Wednesday, March 1.

TO COLLABORATE

United States Assists in
Non-Political Activities

Washington, Feb. 22. The United States has accepted an invitation to collaborate as a non-member of the League's technical and non-political activities. The note of acceptance issued by the State Department says that the United States regards each sound step for promotion of human welfare as one towards "the establishment of international order, which it believes is essential to real peace."—Reuter Bulletin.

POST OFFICE.

MAIL FOR CANTON

Registered and ordinary mails (not insured or parcels) will be accepted for Canton and despatched as circumstances permit.

MAIL LETTERS

Ordinary letter mail only for West (not insured or parcels) will be accepted at senders' risk.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and Postcards for Europe (except Great Britain and Eire) and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per	Due.
Swatow	Chungking	February 23.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways"	Imperial Airways Plane	February 23.
Direct Service—London date, 15th February	Imperial Airways Plane	February 23.
Swatow	Kingman	February 23.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways"	Pan American Airways plane	February 23.
Direct Service—San Francisco date, 15th February	Pan American Airways plane	February 23.
Amoy	Sontheil	February 23.
Japan and Shanghai	Sontheil	February 23.
Swatow	Tsaiwan	February 23.
Manila	Pres. Taft	February 24.
Japan, Shanghai and Formosa	Yasukuni Maru	February 24.
Shanghai	Conte Biancamano	February 23.
Straits and Europe via Negapatam (Papers etc.), London date, 20th January	Husimi Maru	February 23.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways"	Imperial Airways Plane	February 25.
Direct Service—London date, 18th February	Imperial Airways Plane	February 25.
Straits	Mulman	February 25.
Straits	Anshun	February 25.
Manila	Granville	February 26.
Straits	Theseus	February 26.
Shanghai and Amoy	Tjandane	February 26.
Shanghai and Swatow	Yochow	February 26.
Straits	Antenor	February 27.
Haiphong	Canton	February 27.
Straits	Mentor	February 27.
Cebu and Straits	Sirdhana	February 28.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco date, 10th January)	Tatuta Maru	February 28.
Saigon	Aramis	March 1.
Swatow	Los	March 1.
Shanghai	Tyndareus	March 1.
Straits and Europe via Suez (Papers etc.), London date, 26th January	British M/v. Canton	March 2.
Japan	Hawaii Maru	March 2.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time.
Parcels and Papers only for Suisang	Thurs., Feb. 23.	
Calcutta	Parcels only, Feb. 23, 11 a.m.	
	Papers only, Feb. 23, Noon.	
Haiphong	Mingsang	Thurs., Feb. 23, 1 p.m.
Shanghai and Dairen	Notu Maru	Thurs., Feb. 23, 3.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways"	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Feb. 23.
Direct Service—due London, 2nd March	K.P.O.	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Thurs., Feb. 23, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Aus-	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Feb. 23.
tralia by "Imperial Airways"	Imperial Airways Plane	Thurs., Feb. 23.
Direct Service—due Sydney, 4th March	K.P.O.	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Thurs., Feb. 23, 7 p.m.
Swatow	Fooshing	Thurs., Feb. 23, 7.00 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Hono-	Pan American Airways Plane	Thurs., Feb. 23.
lulu, and U.S.A., by the "Pan-	Pan American Airways Plane	Thurs., Feb. 23.
American Airways Direct Service"	K.P.O.	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5 p.m.
due San Francisco, 2nd March	Ord.,	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Thurs., Feb. 23, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Thurs., Feb. 24, 7.30 a.m.

Friday	Per	Date and Time.
Air Mail for "K.L.M." Airways	Yasukuni Maru	Fri., Feb. 24.
Direct Service—due Amsterdam, 7th March	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Fri., Feb. 24, 12.30 p.m.
	Ord.,	Fri., Feb. 24, 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South	Yasukuni Maru	Fri., Feb. 24.
Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Fri., Feb. 24, 12.30 p.m.
via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 22nd March	Ord.,	Fri., Feb. 24, 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Shantung	Fri., Feb. 24, 2.30 p.m.
Papers only for Straits and (Papers	Sontheil	Fri., Feb. 24.
and Parcels for Calcutta)	Parcels	Fri., Feb. 24, 5.00 p.m.
	Papers	Fri., Feb. 24, 8.30 a.m.

Saturday	Per	Date and Time.
Haiphong	Esang	Sat., Feb. 25, 1 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Central	President Taft	Sat., Feb. 25.
and South America and (Papers	G.P.O. & K.P.O.	Sat., Feb. 25, Noon.
only for Canada) via San	Parcels	Sat., Feb. 25, 1.45 p.m.
Francisco—due San Francisco, 16th March	Ord.,	Sat., Feb. 25, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Husimi Maru	Sat., Feb. 25, 3.30 p.m.
Amoy	Tsaiwan	Sat., Feb. 25, 3.30 p.m.
Manila and Naples—due Naples, 20th March	Conte Biancamano	Sat., Feb. 25, 4.30 p.m.

Sunday	Per	Date and Time.
Swatow and Shanghai	Yusang	Sun., Feb. 26, 9.30 a.m.

Monday	Per	Date and Time.
Swatow, Saigon and Bangkok	Kalgan	Mon., Feb. 27, 10.30 a.m.
Amoy and Chuenchow	Anking	Mon., Feb. 27, 4.30 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways"	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Feb. 27.
Direct Service—due London, 6th March	K.P.O.	Mon., Feb. 27, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Mon., Feb. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Mon., Feb. 27, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Mon., Feb. 27, 7 p.m.
Air Mail for Malaya, Java and Imperial Airways Plane	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Feb. 27.
Australia by "Imperial Airways"	Imperial Airways Plane	Mon., Feb. 27.
Direct Service—due Sydney, 6th March	K.P.O.	Mon., Feb. 27, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Mon., Feb. 27, 5.30 p.m.
	G.P.O.	Mon., Feb. 27, 5 p.m.
	Ord.,	Mon., Feb. 27, 7 p.m.

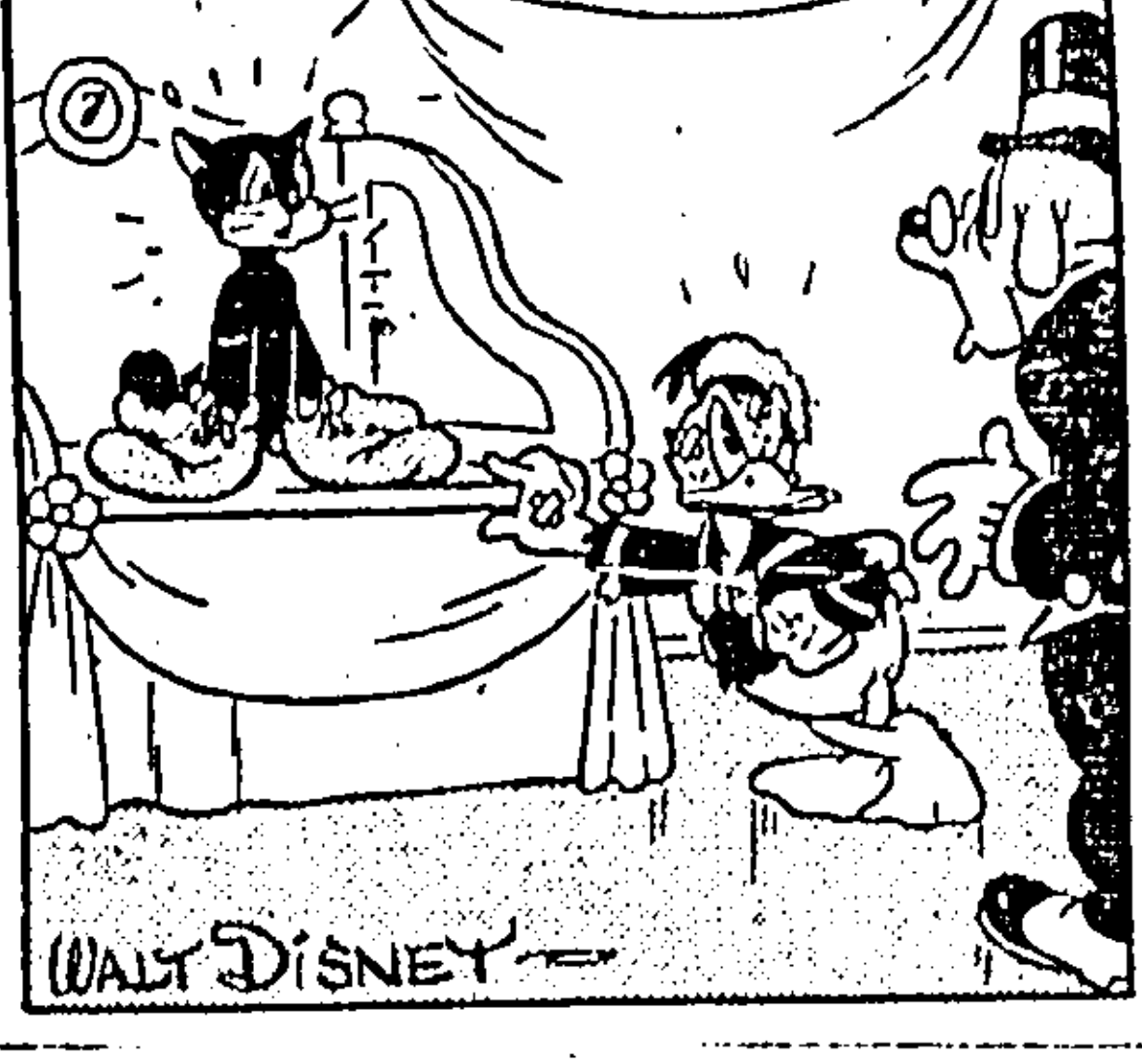
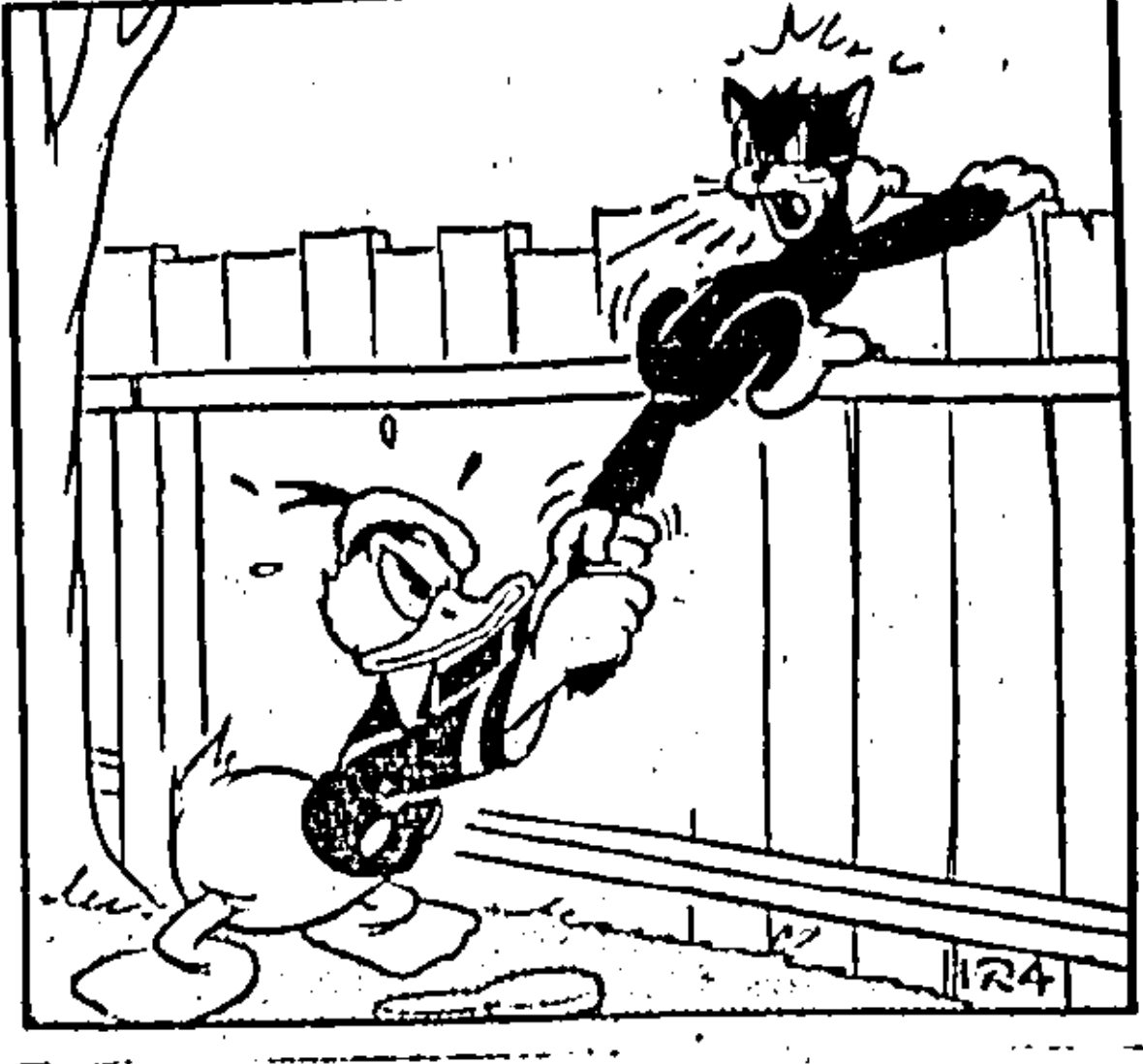
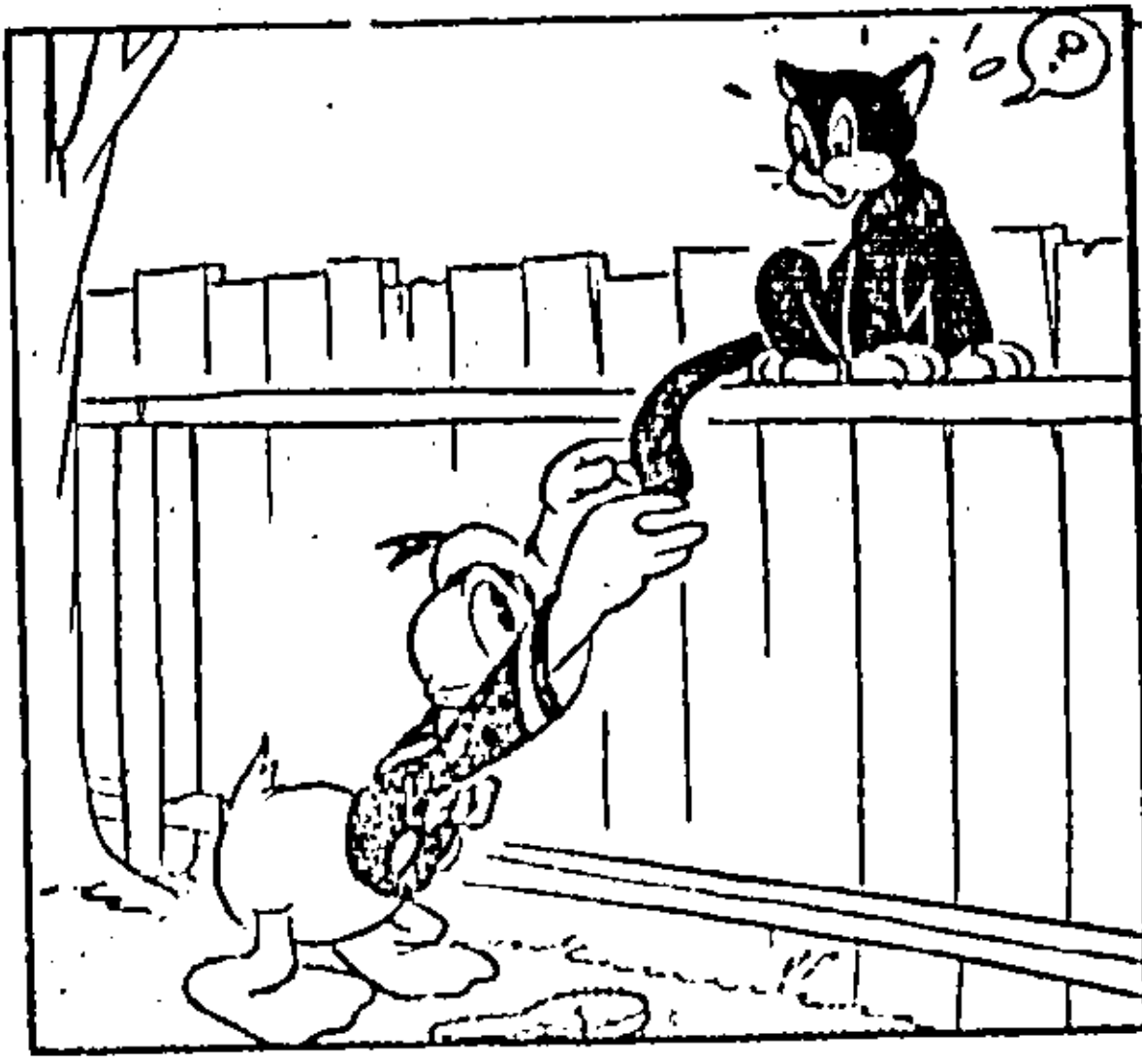
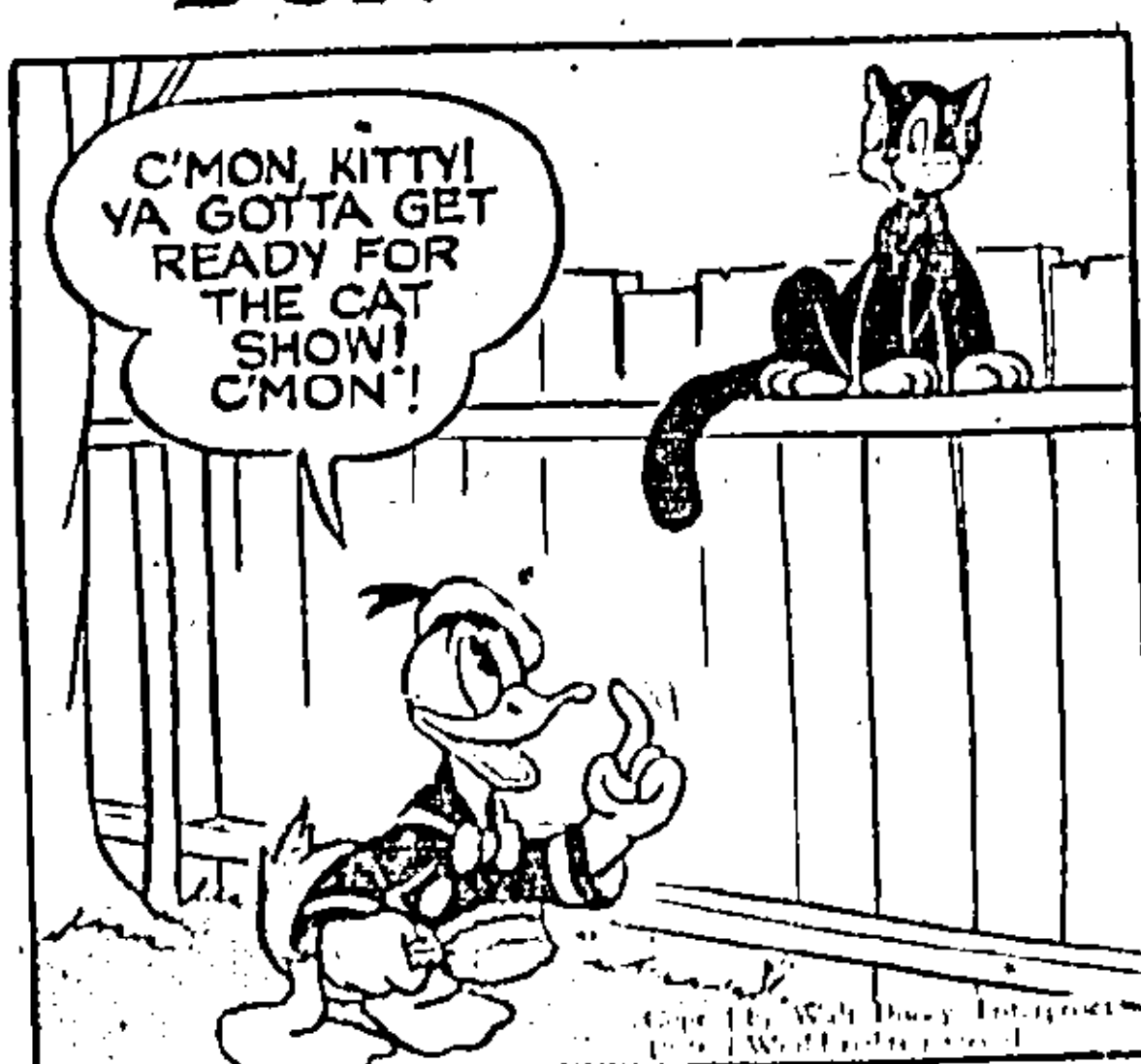
Tuesday	Per	Date and Time.
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	Tjandane	Tues., Feb. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Port Bayard and Haiphong	Jean Dupuis	Tues., Feb. 28, 2.00 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tai Yuan	Tues., Feb. 28, 3.30 p.m.
Swatow	Kwalsang	Tues., Feb. 28, 7.00 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A.,	Tatuta Maru	Tues., Feb. 28.
Central and South America via	G.P.O. & K.P.O.	Tues., Feb. 28.
San Francisco—due San Francis-	Ord.,	Tues., Feb. 28, 5.00 p.m.
co, 23rd March	Ord.,	March 1, 8.30 a.m.

Wednesday	Per	Date and Time.
Sandakan	Tai Seun Hung	Wed., Mar. 1, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow and Foochow	Yochow	Wed., Mar. 1, 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Aramis	Wed., Mar. 1, 10.30 a.m.
Formosa and Amoy	Canton Maru	Wed., Mar. 1, 10.30 a.m.
Haiphong	Canton	Wed., Mar. 1, 2 p.m.

Thursday	Per	Date and Time.
Saigon	Pres. Doumer	Thurs., Mar. 2, 2.30 p.m.

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M.C.L. ACTIVITIES Donations To Local And Home Charities

During the last financial year the Hongkong Ministering League and Ministering Children's League donated the sum of \$968.56 to home charities and \$8,930 to local charities, compared with \$970.65 and \$7,950 respectively during the previous year, according to the statement of accounts which will be presented to the annual meeting of the League on April 27 in the Helena May Institute at 10.30 a.m.

After expressing thanks to Mrs. Crampell, who resigned from the Vice-Presidency prior to proceeding to England, Mrs. Kelvin-Stark for her valuable assistance during the year, Mrs. Crampell, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Laidman, Mrs. Wright, and Mrs. Richardson, who have resigned from the Committee, and commending Mrs. T. H. King, President, on the honour conferred upon her by His Majesty the King, the annual report for 1937-38 was read. The balance of the Funds received, the disbursement of accounts, and the cancellation of the Children's League, Swimming Gala at the Lido, Repulse Bay.

The report continues that the Flag Day held on Saturday, February 19, 1938, proved a very successful way of raising money. This year it was decided to use flags in lieu of flowers as this meant a great reduction in expenses. The thanks of the Committee were due to Mr. Maundrell and to Mr. Morris, (Director of Ambulance) for kindly lending time and trays; to the Ladies' Committee of the Chess Club and to the Manager of the Peninsula Hotel for allowing us to use their premises as a Depot for Hongkong and Kowloon respectively; to the girls of St. Paul's Girls' College, Balhous Public School, Mui Fong School, Peak School, Diocesan Girls' School and the Central British School; and to many others who helped and who sold flags.

Orphanage Donation
A successful Bridge and Mah Jong Drive was held in the Peninsula Hotel on Monday, March 7, 1938, and a total of \$320 was realized. Thanks were due to the helpers and all those who kindly donated prizes.

It was a matter of real regret that the Peak Children's Club was unable to organize the Club owing to various local causes.

The M.C.L. contributed \$500 to the Taiipo Orphanage as their buildings were severely damaged during the typhoon.

Mrs. M. A. Howison, O.M.E., organizing secretary of the M.C.L. in Australia, paid a visit to the Colony in July, and gave an address to the members of the local organization on the M.C.L. work in Melbourne and Australia.

realized. Mrs. Goldman is now Secretary.

"The Kowloon Dock Branch has 35 adult and 14 child members and gave valuable help towards the Flag Day and the Bridge and Mah Jong Drive. Income for the year amounted to \$70 Mrs. Ford is now Secretary.

"The Police Branch continued the afternoon monthly Bridge and Mah Jong Drives throughout the year. During the summer months the drives were held at the Police Recreation Club, when the weather became cold, at St. John's Cathedral Hall. The Children's Club, organized by Mrs. Ford, met once a week during the summer holidays, during the Police Branch. Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Dredge, Mrs. Dredge, Mrs. Langley, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Marks, and Mrs. Mair assisted. In October a sale of work was held, and the members of the Club entered a very enjoyable dance was held at the Peninsula Hotel on February 18. There were 53 adult members and 29 children members on the Police Branch M.C.L. Register.

There are 36 adult members and 8 child members in the Queen's Bay Branch. Income for the year amounted to \$300 including \$131.80 in donations.

"The Diocesan Girls' School Branch now has 53 members. Members helped with the sale of Flags on February 19. Subscriptions for the year amounted to \$10.40.

Prison Branch
In April Mrs. G. Ingram Shaw took over as Hon. Secretary of the Prison Branch of the M.C.L. from Mrs. Franks, who left the Colony on retirement in April, 1937. There was a very busy period from January, 1937, until June owing to the transfer of the staff to Stanley—the site of the new prison. The first business meeting of the year was held on May 5 when there was a large attendance. The following provisional arrangements were made: (1) a sub-committee of six ladies to hold office for six months; (2) to re-constitute the members of committee to stand for election if they so desired; (3) a Children's summer club to be formed; (4) monthly Mah-Jong Drives to be held.

In the above system 1 and 2 have proved very successful, and the Hon. Secretary is indebted to past and present members of these Committees for their valuable help and co-operation.

"The Children's Club proved very successful, despite the very severe handicap of having no suitable premises for such work. The difficulty was overcome by meeting in the hall of the Hon. Secretary. A combined sale of work, concert and tea was held in early September in the Hon. Officer's Recreation Room. Mrs. N. L. Smith very kindly opened the sale.

"The monthly Mah Jong Drives have been well attended and the December one, imbued with the Christmas spirit and advertised as such, was magnificently supported.

COLONY'S GIRL GUIDES

"Thinking Day Ceremony" Held In Kowloon

A large and distinguished gathering which included His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, and Lady Northcote, were present at the Central British School Hall yesterday, when "A Thinking Day Ceremony" portraying the international aspect of Guiding was given by the Colony's girl guides.

The ceremony included the presentation of the Prince of Wales Banner by Lady Northcote. The programme commenced with an introductory speech by the Rev. N. V. Hayward, M.C., the Colony Commissioner of Boy Scouts, after which banners representing 30 countries in which there are guides were displayed one after another on the stage. A number of camp-fire songs were also sung.

Rev. Hayward said in part: "Today is the joint birthday of both our beloved Chief Scout and Chief Guide, and I would remind you that on the occasion of the 1925 International Conference of the Guide Movement, February 22 was chosen as 'Thinking Day' for guides of all countries to remember each other. The day is a particularly appropriate one, as, to my mind, few other people have done more than the Chief Scout, to bring the young people of the world together in mutual friendship and understanding."

Over Million Guides

In this connection, it is inspiring to remember that at the present time, there are over a million guides affiliated to the world Association representing more than 30 countries. Add to this the fact that there are close on three million scouts, representing 50 different countries, and you will realize how great an influence for world friendship and understanding exists in these two movements.

"Together, our two movements must advance down the path to international understanding, based upon sympathy and goodwill which alone can bring lasting peace."

Before calling on Lady Northcote to present the "Prince of Wales" banner to the Sixth Kowloon Company the Colony Commissioner, Mrs. T. H. King, thanked Sir Geoffrey for coming to the Ceremony with Lady Northcote, and said it was a great incentive to the guides to have them present.

Mrs. King said that it was the second time the Rev. G. E. S. Updell had allowed them the use of the Central British School, and they knew now who to turn to when in difficulties.

"The Chief Guide," said Mrs. King, "has said that guiding really means bringing together the girls of all nations, so that by better understanding they can stand for the highest ideals between nation and nation."

After recalling how the "Prince of Wales" banner competition came into being, through the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1925, Mrs. King said there were 10 teams in the competition this year, in which the members of each team had to knit a nine-inch square which was later knitted into bedspreads. The bedspreads were given to an orphanage after the competition.

Lady Northcote then presented the banner and a hearty vote of thanks was expressed by the guides.

The ceremony closed with the audience joining in singing the hymn "City of God."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued 12.30 p.m. yesterday says:

The market opened very quietly and remained so during the short session.

Buyers
 Hongkong Bank \$120 (c.d.)
 Canton Insurance \$120
 Union Insurance \$125
 H.K. Fire Insurance \$175
 H.K. \$5
 H. & S. Hotels \$0.05
 H.K. Lands \$30
 H.K. Tramways \$10.20
 China Lights (New) \$5 1/2
 H.K. Electric \$57
 Sandakan Light \$0.05
 Canton Ice \$1
 Cement \$10.50
 Wing On (H.K.) \$10 1/2
 Entertainments \$7

Sellers
 Hongkong Bank \$120
 H.K. Electric \$57
 Hongkong Gold \$7
 Consolidated Mines 003
 Demonstrations \$7
 San Maurice \$14
 George \$10
 United Parafacals 00

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

AT ROADSHOW PRICES!

NEVER BEFORE SUCH UNIVERSAL ACCLAIM

"Last night we saw our best movie since we came to Hollywood—Marie Antoinette."

—Frederick C. Othman, United Press Hollywood Correspondent

"A triumph in glamour and realism. A dazzling setting for the return of Norma Shearer."

—Edwin Schallert, Los Angeles Times

"Destined to make cinematic history. As definitely splash-making as the launching of the Queen Mary."

—Frank Miltner, Los Angeles Evening News

"The picture takes more than 2 hours in the telling and when I say it seemed like no more than 15 minutes that is the greatest compliment I can pay this superb motion picture."

—Louella O. Parsons, Los Angeles Examiner

"A notable triumph for Norma Shearer, the entire cast and M-G-M."

—Harry Mines, Los Angeles Daily News

"Marie Antoinette" is a lavish, spectacular triumph. Nothing is left to be desired."

—Hollywood Reporter

"Destined to win universal acclaim as one of the most impressive and spectacular film offerings of all time."

—Ivan Spear, Boxoffice



SHEARER • POWER MARIE ANTOINETTE

with JOHN BARRYMORE • ROBERT MORLEY
 ANITA LOUISE • JOSEPH SCHICKELBAUDT
 Gladys George • Henry Stephens
 Screen Play by Claudine West, Donald Crisp
 Screen and Story by M. M. Dwyer
 Directed by MURRAY CLOSE
 Produced by MURRAY CLOSE

By Walt Disney

TO-DAY'S RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)

Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c. per second.

H.K.T. 12.0-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.

12.30 Dance Music—Request Numbers.

Fox-Trots—Love Is Here To Stay (Film "The Goldwyn Follies"; Love Walked In (Film "The Goldwyn Follies"); Jack Harris and His Orchestra with Vocal Refrain by Sam Browne. Rumba—La Cumparsita; Swing Step—Sentimental Gaucho; Harry Roy and His Orchestra; Fox-Trots—My Own (Film "That Certain Age"); You're As Pretty As A Picture (Film "That Certain Age"); Henry King and His Orchestra; Waltz—Symphony; Jay Wilbur and His Band with Vocal Chorus by Sam Costi; Quicksteps—Ragging The A.C.E.; Sawdust; Harry Roy's Tiger Ragamuffins.

1.0 Time and Weather.

1.03 Albert Sandler and His Orchestra.

None But The Weary Heart (Tchaikovsky—arr. Mulder); Hassan

Ida Kinloch (Soprano) From the Studio

Z.B.W. ORCHESTRA

Serenade (Delius); Softly Awakes My Heart (Samson and Delilah—Saint-Saens); Serenade (Toselli); Sandler Minuets; Intro: Mozart Minuet in E Flat; Bizet Minuet from "L'Arlesienne"; Boccherini Minuet; Handel "Berenice" Minuet; Beethoven Minuet in G; Mozart Minuet and Trio, Divertimento No. 17; Tears (Urbey) Indiana Sweetheart (Hansen).

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather and Announcements.

1.40 Mozart—Quartet in E Flat Major, K. 428. Played by the Pro Arte Quartet.

2.15 Close down.

2.30 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

7.02 Songs by Paul Robeson (Bass).

Paul Robeson Medley; Intro: Lozy Bones; Fat L'il Feller; Scarecrow; Wagon Wheels; Deep River; Ma

early-headed baby; Carry me back to 'nearly pastures; Old Folks at home with Orchestra.

7.10 Studio—Z.B.W. Orchestra.

8.0 Time, Weather and Announcements.

ments. Studio—Soprano and Piano

Recital by Ida Kinloch and A. T. Lay.

8.30 London Relay—At The Black Dog.

Mr. Wilkes at home in his own bar-parlour. Presented by S. E. Reynolds and Pascoe Thornton.

9.0 London Relay—Reub Silver at the Piano.

9.15 London Relay—World Affairs.

A talk by H. Wickham Steed.

9.30 London Relay—The News.

9.50 B.B.C. Recording—The English Character.

A talk by Earl Baldwin.

10.00 "Crest of the Wave" Selection (Ivor Novello).

Rose of England; Mazurka; If you only knew; Clementina; Haven of your heart; Why can't it you; Neat; Tango; If you only knew....

The Drury Lane Theatre Orchestra cond. by Charles Prentice.

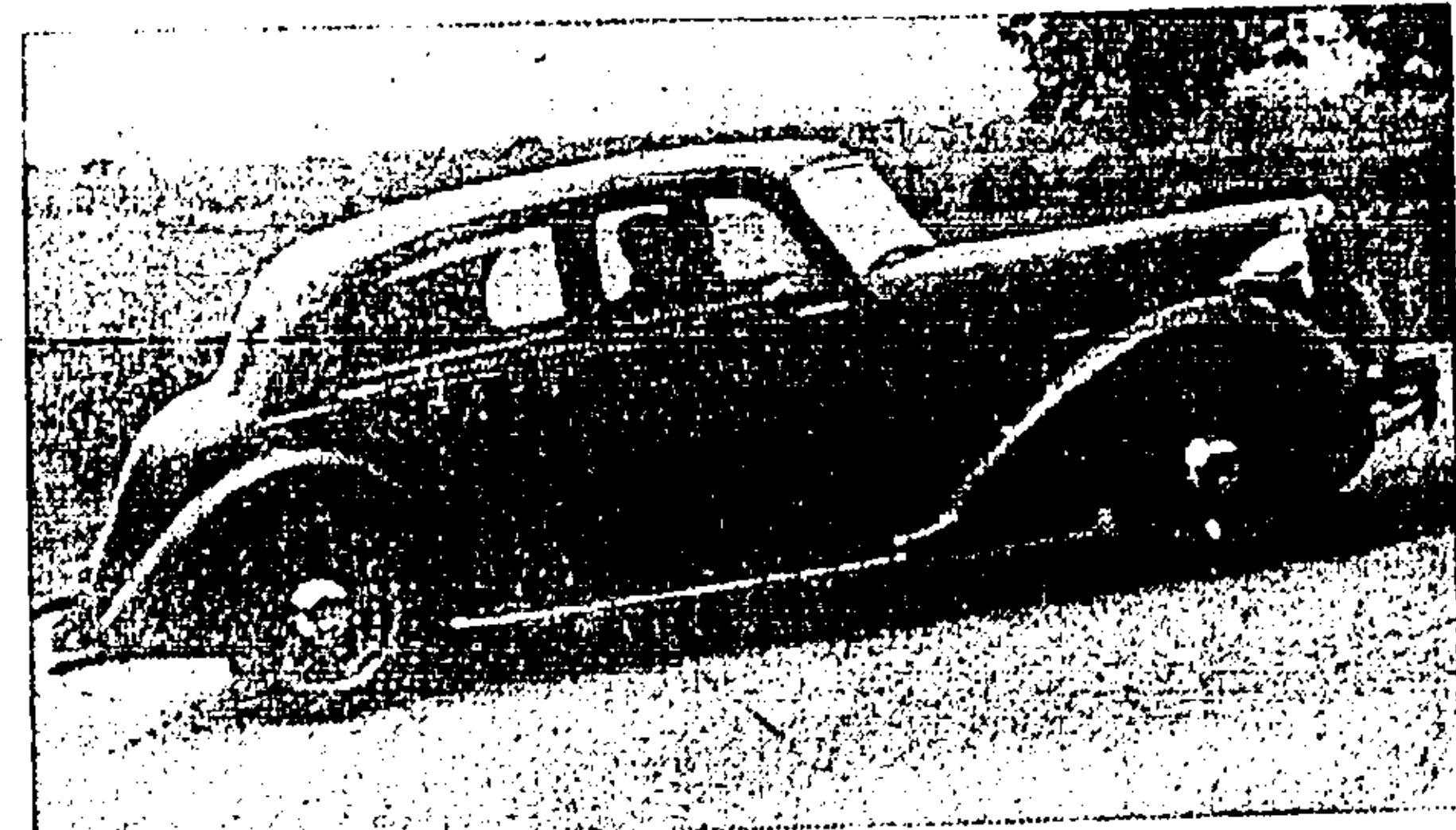
10.15 London Relay—Intermission.

A programme of novelty numbers and solo pieces. The BBC Variety Orchestra; Leader, Frank Cantell; Conductor, Charles Shadwell with Dawn Davis.

11.0 Close down.

NEW LIVELIER ENGINE FOR DAIMLER 'FIFTEEN'

High performance with unchanged economy

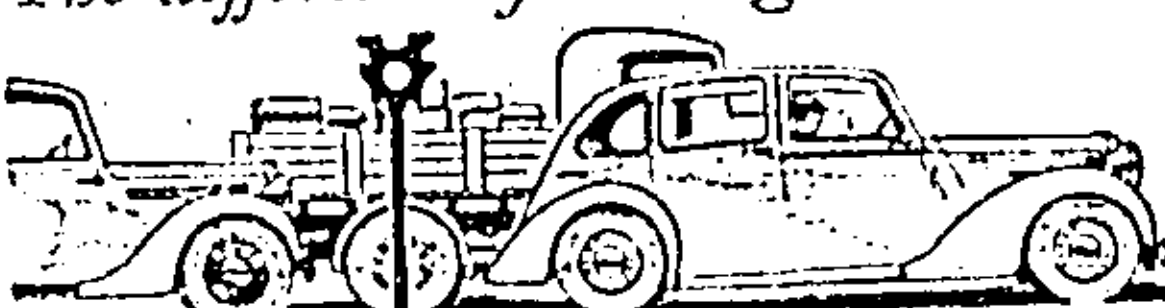


Again the most interesting car of the year

From now onwards the Daimler 'Fifteen' takes the road with a newly designed, more powerful engine.

The Daimler 'Fifteen' has already earned the reputation of being a joy to handle—a car that brought new interest and fresh pleasure to driving. There is greater pleasure still to be had in handling its successor. The comfort, silence, roadholding, steering and cornering for which the Daimler 'Fifteen' is famous are enjoyed to the full in a far more spirited car. The new Daimler 2 1/2 litre is as silent, as tractable as its forerunner—but faster off the mark. As well-mannered and easily controlled—but, through the whole of its very wide speed range, more generously responsive to the throttle.

The difference of driving a Daimler



ORDINARY CAR CONTROL—Traffic line stops . . . driver brakes and declutches . . . stops . . . puts gear lever into neutral, lets up clutch . . . declutches, puts gear lever into first, eases up clutch, accelerates engine, moves off . . . Traffic line stops again . . .

DAIMLER FLUID FLYWHEEL—Daimler idling silently through the traffic in second . . . traffic line stops . . . driver brakes . . . Daimler steps with the engine idling in gear . . . Daimler Fluid Flywheel has automatically taken up the slack . . . Traffic line moves . . . Daimler driver accelerates the engine—Fluid Flywheel smoothly takes up the drive—Daimler moves forward again, still in second—again one operation instead of four . . .

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Optrex eye lotion stops all this. Its regular use prevents strain, removes dust and germs, strengthens the eye muscles and keeps your eyes happy and healthy. Optrex is recommended by Doctors and Opticians all over the world.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Phone 26615
February 23, 1939

Censorship

The question of newspaper
censorship in Hongkong has again
been brought to the forefront by
the suppression yesterday of all
reference in Chinese newspapers
to the Japanese raid on the Colony
on Tuesday.

For some time, we understand,
there has been an agitation in
Chinese newspaper circles to test
the constitutionality of the legis-
lation which so effectively muzzles
the Chinese Press. Indeed, we
believe that action on these lines
would have been taken in 1936 had
not assurances been made that
censorship would have been con-
fined to (a) anything subversive
to the British Empire; (b) any-
thing likely to damage Hongkong's
relations with friendly Powers;
(c) communistic doctrine; (d)
matter likely to incite breaches of
peace and good order in Hong-
kong; (e) indecent matter.

We wonder under which cate-
gory falls the suppression of
legitimate news in connection with
Tuesday's border outrage? We
have seen a censor's proof of the
deletions from the "Luenhokan",
the tabloid newspaper jointly
published by the Chinese News-
paper Owners' Association while
their own papers have been
suspended during the lunar New
Year holidays. Not only has the
censor red-inked news on the
bombing outrage gathered by the
Chinese paper's own reporters, but
has also suppressed re-publication
of reports which had already
appeared in contemporary English-
language journals. The "Luenhokan",
when its own reports were
suppressed, endeavoured to "lift"
the full report published by the
"Hongkong Telegraph". This
news, available to anyone who
could read English, was not per-
mitted to be published in Chinese
newspapers. Similarly, a "Reu-
ter" report from London, stating
that the British Ambassador in
Tokyo was lodging a protest with
the Japanese Government, was
mutilated to such an extent that
an entirely different interpretation
was placed on its meaning. A
"United Press" message had all
except one paragraph deleted.

It seems to us that the height
of absurdity was reached when the
censors forbade Chinese news-
papers from mentioning the fact
that His Excellency the Governor
was at Fanling at the time of the
outrage and that he had proceeded
to the scene of the bombing short-
ly afterwards. Chinese news-
papers were also forbidden to
mention the fact that Bishop Hall
had proceeded to the frontier to
investigate the damage to the
Shum Chun refugee zone.

We believe that such censorship
of legitimate news will greatly
strengthen the claims of the
Chinese newspapers that cen-
sorship in Hongkong is re-
pressive. In fact, if Halsbury's
"Laws of England" is an
authority, the entire question
of constitutionality is raised. It
says: "The Crown cannot, apart
from the rules of law relating to
the licensing of stage plays, or
to blasphemous or seditious libels,
or the publication of reports of
judicial proceedings, exercise any
control over the public press."

IN A BROAD generalisation,
the distinction between Hongkong
and Shanghai from the standpoint of
British interests is vital. Shanghai
was leased in perpetuity to the
foreign land renters individually, and
"just grew" into a self-governing
municipality. With Shanghai, Hong-
kong is the gateway to ancient
Cathay of western ideas, institutions,
and goods, but, unlike Shanghai, it is
a British Crown Colony. Both ac-
quisitions were criticised in England.
It is said that the British Empire
was created in an absent-minded moment,
but the men on the spot seem to have
had a pre-vision which was anything
but absent-minded.

By more than any other factor the
imagination of the western sea rovers
had been stirred by the presence in
European markets of Oriental teas,
silk, and choice hand-made nan-
keens, spices, ivories, ornaments of
amber, and other semi-precious stone,
porcelain, and other objects d'art,
brought from the East by the over-
land route. These luxuries were a
constant incentive to the navigators
to find an all-sea route to the Cape
of Good Hope. With the Portu-
guese discovery in 1498 of the Cape
route, the way was open, and into
Asian waters sailed first the Portu-
guese, after them the Spaniards, then
the Dutch, and finally the English,
who established a trading post, or
"factory," at Canton in 1684.

THERE were two difficulties in the
early days of trading with China.
One was the hostility of the anti-
commercial Manchu court. The
Manchus were what we would now
call autocrats, and autocrats with-
out benefit of ersatz materials. "Our
Celestial Empire," wrote the magni-
ficent Emperor Ch'ien Lung,
"possesses all things in prolific abun-
dant, and lacks no product within
its own borders. There is therefore
no need to import the manufactures
of outside barbarians in exchange for
our own produce."

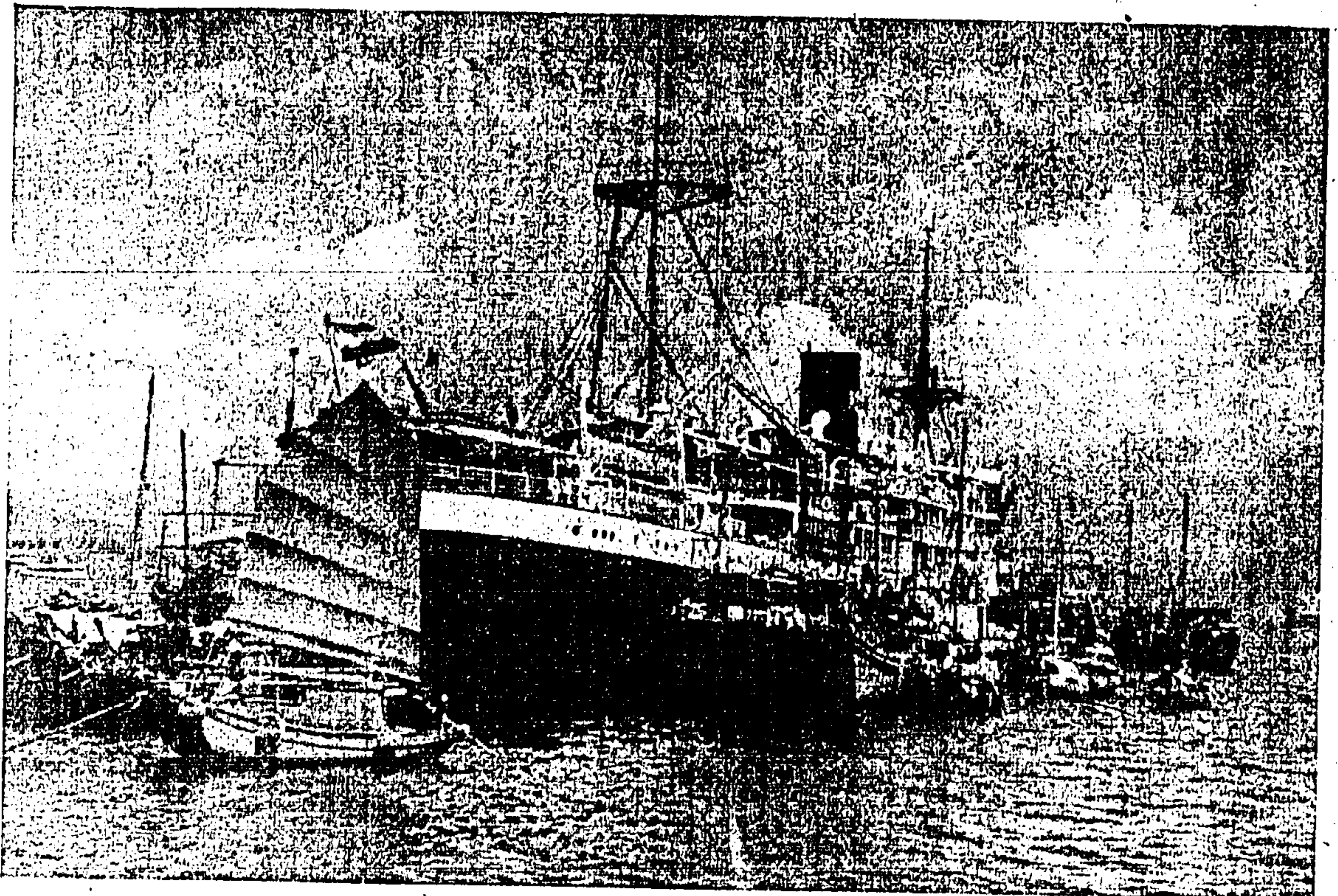
The second difficulty of trading
with China was that it was not trad-
ing. Trade is a two-way business,
goods for goods. But, just as the
Manchu court was hostile to trading,
so the Chinese were really not in-
terested in Western produce, though
they readily took silver in payment
for their own produce. Accordingly,
the boats used to go out loaded to the
gunwales with pieces of eight, Carolus
dollars and ballast.

Eventually, the Americans hit on
something that the Chinese valued.
This was ginseng, esteemed all over
China as a medicine. The Chinese
domestic supply was running low
when the Empress of China set sail,
and the Americans built up as their
main export product the swapping of
what a contemporary American writer
called "this useless produce of our
mountains and forests" for the "ele-
gant luxuries" of China. An excel-
lent illustration of the virtues of in-
ternational trade! England, in her
turn, hit on opium, though she didn't
introduce it. It was introduced by
the Arabs, I believe, as far back as
the thirteenth century, but the Chi-
nese took avidly to Indian opium,
which was carried in British bottoms.

SYSTEMATIC foreign economic in-
tercourse with China starts with
the peace treaty, the Treaty of Nan-
king, 1842. Nothing about opium
appears in the peace treaty, but a
good deal about the right of general
trading. And, to help that trade,
four more ports of bottlenecks were
opened to foreign residence and trade,
including Shanghai, a stretch of
midland with a few tumble-down
fishermen's huts, now Asia's
wealthiest city. In addition, Hong-
kong, an arid rock, which was used
as a pirate's hideaway, was ceded to
Britain.

BRITAIN'S STAKE

The Empire's Financial Interests in China, Affected by
Economic Changes as Well as by the Present Conflict, Are
Heavier in Shipping and Investment Than in Trade Itself



"HONGKONG THE GATEWAY TO ANCIENT CATHAY OF WESTERN IDEAS, INSTITUTIONS, AND GOODS... IS A BRITISH CROWN COLONY"

The distinction between Hongkong
and Shanghai from the standpoint of
British interests is vital. Shanghai
was leased in perpetuity to the
foreign land renters individually, and
"just grew" into a self-governing
municipality. With Shanghai, Hong-
kong is the gateway to ancient
Cathay of western ideas, institutions,
and goods, but, unlike Shanghai, it is
a British Crown Colony. Both ac-
quisitions were criticised in England.
It is said that the British Empire
was created in an absent-minded moment,
but the men on the spot seem to have
had a pre-vision which was anything
but absent-minded.

British interest in China was mo-
tivated solely by commercial im-
perialism. There was basically no
territorial design. Indeed, the break-
up of China, which seemed to be im-
minent in the 'nineties, caused most
alarm and perturbation in Downing
Street. For it would interfere with
the British sought frantically
to prevent the break-up of China.
They suggested the Open Door policy
in order to keep the Manchus on the
Dragon Throne. It was a poor ser-
vice to China, for the Manchus were
doddering in decay, as the British
themselves realized in 1911, when
they prevailed upon the Japanese not
to interfere with the Nationalist Re-
volution against the Manchu dynasty
which set up the present Chinese Re-
public. Closer to modern times there
have been the continuous efforts to
build up China and help the Chinese
in attaining full sovereignty, which
began in the Foreign Secretaryship
of Sir Austen Chamberlain's. This
policy was resolutely pursued from
1931 to 1937, when China was suffer-
ing from the effects of America's
silver policy, and no doubt accounts
in part for present-day Japanese
bitterness toward England.

In cotton textiles there was a com-
modity for which there seemed to be
an illimitable demand on the part of
nearly 500,000,000 people. The hold
on the imagination of British indus-
trialists of the possibilities of such
trade was quaint. For population
has always been judgment. H. M.
Stanley, the journalist-explorer, used
to stir Manchester audiences by
drawing eloquent pictures of the
prospects of commerce with Africa
when the missionaries should have
persuaded the Negroes of the Congo
to wear clothes at least on Sundays.
When the natives had further learn-
ed to array themselves in cotton on
week days as well, the looms of Lan-
cashire were to know no cessation.
Similarly, the late Wu Ting-fang
was wont post-prandially to hold
forth on the accretion to world trade
which would result when the teen-
ing Chinese should have been in-
duced to add half an inch to their
shirt tails.

But Chinese buying power, like
Africa's, is restricted. In spite of the
early fables of the sated East, it is
a bitter fact of modern experience
that hunger is the dominant problem
of China. The situation is: "Have
you eaten to-day?" not "How are
you?" Economically, China is what
Dr. Goodnow calls a vegetable
civilization, meaning that the people
are dependent mainly upon the plant
world for their food and clothing.
Even in this lowly department it is
not self-supporting. Population has
been outrunning available food supply
before, and since Chien Lung de-
clared China's economic self-suf-
ficiency.

Moreover, these early purveyors of

cotton textiles in Lancashire seem
never to have envisaged the time
when the Chinese and the Orientals
generally would themselves adopt
the industrial revolution. But, as
you know, they have adopted it.
And they have helped to kill the
trade around which there used to be
so many fond British hopes, and
they have helped to make Lancashire
a distressed area. The figures are
impressive. The United Kingdom,
before the war, shipped cotton piece
goods to China (including Hong-
kong) amounting to 717,000,000 linear
yards. By 1930, the amount was less
than one tenth. The drop was even
greater in the trade with Japan,
and, to add insult to injury, Japan
is now beating England at her own
game, and is so proficient that prob-
ably the best loom in the world is
Japanese, the Toyoda loom.

It is now time to look into that
trade as it stands to-day. Britain
sells to Japan less than £4,000,000
worth of merchandise. She buys
nearly three times as much as that,
nearly £8,000,000 worth. Japan as
gradually disappearing—imports as
well as exports—are insignificant as
to amount. China's account is bet-
ter, it was showing signs of increas-
ing when the Sino-Japanese War broke
out; but even with China the totals
are relatively slight. Britain buys
from China (and Hongkong) about
£8,000,000 worth of merchandise,
chiefly eggs and their derivatives for
British confectioners. Britain sells
to China and Hongkong almost as
much, £8,000,000 worth. All these
figures are lost in the sum of
Britain's foreign trade, which last
year was: Imports, £360,000,000; ex-
ports, £400,000,000. Thus Britain's
exports to China in 1936 were about
1 per cent. of its total exports. Not
much of a chestnut here!

The sad state of British trade in
the Orient has been the theme of
more than one report of a British
economic mission since the World
War. The first one in 1930-31 noted
lugubriously: "We find our competi-
tors beating us in supplying the
needs of China and Japan in manu-
factured goods." Britain, even with
Hongkong (which is merely a trans-
shipment point for the goods of all
nationalities), now ranks fourth
among China's purveyors. The first
is the United States; the second
Japan; the third Germany. All of
them have profited from the falling
off in British trade. But, (iii) the
Sino-Japanese War broke out, British
faith in the recovery of a modicum
of trade was riding high, for it was
hoped to expand the Chinese market
for engineering products, to take the
place of the vanishing textiles. To
that end Sir Frederick Leith-Ross,
Britain's Chief Economic Adviser,
had been in China for almost a year;
Dr. H. H. Kung had virtually obtain-
ed a fairly sizable loan in the British
market; a happy arrangement on
railroad debts had been reached; and
even the abolition of extra-terri-
toriality had been initiated and re-
solved.

British trade with China is by no
means the extent of the British estate
in China. This has two other parts
in addition to trade; namely, invest-
ment and shipping.
These parts which were opened by
the Treaty of Nanking have become
wealthy emporia; particularly Shang-
hai. When the pioneer traders moved
into Shanghai on the heels of the
Treaty of Nanking of 1842, they
marked out plots on the Whangpu
River, a tidal river of the Yangtze.

It was then dank with an over-
growth of reeds. On steel piles
driven into the mud eventually rose
international Shanghai, the world's
fourth port. Within this settlement
the British alone have amassed over
£150,000 in investments; that is trad-
ing concerns, warehouses, shipping and
banking offices, mills and factories
(for Britain owns a number of the
factories in China which outcompeted
Lancashire), real estate, and public
utilities. Through this port flows
nearly half of China's foreign trade,
which means that headquartered in
Shanghai are numerous shipping
lines plying between coastal and
riverine ports as well as the docks of
home shipping concerns. Britain
owns half of China's carrying trade.
Then most of the railroads were
built with British capital. Govern-
ment loans are held by British in-
vestors, and mines are concessioned
to British interests.

How much is it all worth? We
have to take the authoritative esti-
mate of the American economist, Dr.
C. F. Remer, who has made a specu-
lative study of foreign investments in
China. Out of a total of £500,000,-
000, he reckons the British are at
about half, of £250,000,000, over two
thirds of which is located in Shang-
hai.

In order to put this estate in per-
spective, one must set it aside by side
with the shares of other powers.
England's stake is valued at £250,-
000,000, with Japan next at £150,-
000,000 and the United States a long
way third, with £40,000,000. So
though Britain lags badly in trade,
it is well in the lead in the value
of its estate.

However, these figures are not
really impressive, especially in these
£200,000,000 days. A sum of £250,-
000,000, after all, is only 6 per cent.
of Britain's total investment, and in
a normal period of peace adds less
than £10,000,000 to British national
income. This amount, small as it is,
is certainly in danger from the Sino-
Japanese War. But so are incomes
of other nations, even China's, in
China. It so happens that Britain
and China are mutually engaged in
protecting one another's trade stakes.

The longer China holds out the
more chance there is of the British
estate being saved. Indeed, the
length of the Chinese resistance may
so weaken Japan that Britain, serv-
ing the cause of expediency, may be
encouraged to move more actively in
south and central China (never in
North China, I believe) for the
preservation of her estate, even for
the integrity of that part of China.

Wife Cost Him £400 Prize

New York.
THE love of pretty Mrs. Dorothy
Holderman for her airman hus-
band, Commander Russell Holderman,
and her desire to be with him at all
times, recently cost him the victory
in the New York to Miami air race
and a £400 prize.
Commander Holderman lost the
race by a matter of seconds to Max
Constant, of New York, because his
plane was overloaded. Mrs. Holderman
had stowed away in her hus-
band's cabin a few seconds before
the machine took off.
Experts said that Commander
Holderman would have won but for
the plane's additional load.

OVERNIGHT NEWS PAGE

Hongkong

BOMBING BORDER APOLOGY

One Bomb Dropped Say Japanese

Tokyo, Feb. 22. The War Office issued a communique at 4 p.m. to-day which says that Japanese military planes attacked Shumchun, about 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, when one plane dropped bombs on the British territory by mistake.

The communique says that a bomb hit the engine of a train reaching there.

The Japanese Army immediately expressed regret for the incident to the British authorities through the Japanese Consulate-General at Hongkong, the communique adds.—Domei.

The Japanese war ministry in its communique stated, according to Trans-Ocean, that the Japanese Army flyers attacked Shumchun and that one plane, by mistake, dropped a bomb on British territory. The Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong immediately expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the incident.

Army's Regrets

Tokyo, Feb. 22. A War Office communique expressing the regrets of the Japanese Army has been conveyed to the British authorities over the bombing of British territory on the Kowloon border yesterday, which is attributed to a misdirected bomb.—Reuter.

Reparations Promised

Canton, Feb. 22. The readiness of the Japanese army to express deep regret and also pay for whatever damages were caused, was expressed by Mr. Okazaki, Japanese Consul-General, when interviewed by Reuter to-day regarding the Hongkong bombing.

The Japanese army had already taken appropriate measures to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents, he said.

Mr. Okazaki said that he had already notified the British Consul-General, Mr. A. P. Blunt, to the above effect.

He asserted the bombing was most unfortunate, but it was done by a sheer mistake. The planes were attacking Chinese soldiers who were coming and going near Shumchun, and by mistake the planes crossed the border line into Hongkong territory and dropped bombs.—Reuter.

America

Talks Stop Between U.S. And Brazil

Washington, Feb. 22. The fact that publication of the details of the financial agreement between the United States and Brazil, which was expected to-day, has been indefinitely postponed is regarded here as a sign that a serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations.

That some difficulties have arisen are indicated also by the fact that the State Department, as well as the Brazilian delegation quarters, refuse to make any statement regarding the progress of negotiations. The Brazilians merely declared that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Aranha, submitted the Brazilian wishes to all parties concerned and is now adopting a waiting attitude.

The hitch which has arisen in the negotiations is indirectly brought into connection by political observers here with the manoeuvres of the United States Fleet.

Official quarters in Washington, it is asserted, intend to adopt a waiting attitude for the time being in negotiations with Brazil, since the extent of the concessions to be made to Brazil will depend to some degree on the results of the manoeuvres. If the manoeuvres, which are carried out on a full wartime basis, should show that the United States Fleet and fortifications in the Canal Zone are able to cope with any emergency, the United States attitude towards Brazil would be somewhat different from that which would be adopted in case the manoeuvres should expose inadequacy of American defence preparations.—Trans-Ocean.

Spelling Bee

HOW many of these words are correct and what is wrong with the others?

pokey, stockette, polemie, arguefy, pollenate, stonchach

English Oxford Dictionary spelling of these words will be found on page 9.

Shanghai Terrorism

SITUATION BECOMES MORE AND MORE THREATENING

A threat to use force unless there is a discontinuance of the wave of terrorism in Shanghai is contained in a note sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council by the Japanese, according to a Japanese newspaper.

Another paper states that Japan intends to demand a reorganisation of the Settlement and increased Japanese representation on the Council.

Terroristic acts continue to be perpetrated, and a round up of criminals yesterday, in which an international force of 800 men participated, only resulted in the arrest of 200 men, all of whom were later released.

Japanese Conference

Shanghai, Feb. 22. Important policies to be taken by the Japanese in dealing with Shanghai situation have been decided upon as the result of a conference aboard the Izumo, flagship of the Japanese fleet, on Tuesday between Japanese military, naval and diplomatic officials.

During the conference, it was pointed out that in February, 15 persons had fallen victims to terrorism in the International Settlement and French Concession. The conference also indicated that the situation had come to the present critical stage, gravely threatening peace and order in the Settlement and Concession, and the failure of the Municipal Councils to institute effective measures.

Japanese authorities had exercised great discretion and patience in the past, said officials, and urged the taking of firm and positive steps.—Domei.

To Make Report

Shanghai, Feb. 22. Mr. Morishima, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, received a telegraphic order from Tokyo requesting him to return at once to submit an exhaustive report on the Shanghai situation. He left to-day by plane.—Trans-Ocean.

Japanese Request

Shanghai, Feb. 22. The commanders of the local Japanese military and naval forces called on the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council this afternoon and requested assent to the adoption of effective measures to cope with the situation arising from the recent terrorist outrages. Subsequently they called on and notified the commanders of the British and Italian forces of the request.

With the approval of the Italian authorities a number of Japanese bluejackets were sent to the Italian defence sector of the International Settlement where shots were fired at a Japanese cotton mill this morning. There were no casualties.—Reuter.

Three Demands

Tokyo, Feb. 22. In pursuance of the instructions dispatched by Foreign Minister Arima, Mr. Yoshiaki Mura, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, will present a three-point demand to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, the Asahi Shimbun declares.

According to the Asahi, the three demands to be made to the Council are:—

Prompt arrest of the perpetrators of terrorist outrages; Increase of Japanese members of the Municipal Council; Fundamental reorganization of the International Settlement, in case the proposals, which in the opinion of the Japanese authorities constitute effective measures for maintaining peace and order in the International Settlement, are rejected by the Council, the Japanese Government will take an independent action.—Domei.

LONDON VIEW

British Likely to Resist Council Chang-s

London, Feb. 22. The situation in Shanghai is being watched with anxiety by all interested in the Far East. Official circles are unable to make a statement regarding the Government's attitude to the Japanese demands, as these are precisely known. It is recalled, however, that Great Britain had always firmly set her face against any forcible alteration in the character of the International Settlements, especially at the time of the Japanese demands on the Council in January last year. It is scarcely expected that the British attitude will be less firm now in view of all the experience of the past year.

There is no doubt that the enormous difficulties with which the Council has to contend, surrounded as the foreign settlements are by a vast amorphous area in which bad characters swarm and law and order are of the sketchiest description, are fully appreciated.

All newspapers give prominence to long reports of Japanese bombing raids in the British territory of Kowloon and the hinterland.—Reuter.

CRIMES CONTINUE

Five Lose Lives in Fresh Terrorist Outrages

Shanghai, Feb. 22. The wave of terrorism continued to-day when at least three officials of the Greater Shanghai Municipality fell victims to fresh outrages. A group of Chinese terrorists, armed with Mauser pistols, launched a daring attack on No. 4 Mill, of the Japanese-managed Kungdah Company, in Singapore Road, in the Extra Settlement Area in the Western District about 9.30 a.m. Constables of the Greater Shanghai Municipality Government on guard Sgt. Hashimoto, of the Japanese gendarmerie, and Constable Shibata,

of the Municipal Council were attacked. Shibata responded to the attack with his pistol and arrested one of the ruffians.

One of the policemen was killed. About the same time and in close vicinity, Li Hung-tao, a patrolman of the Municipality was attacked, and killed instantly in a restaurant.

A gang of a dozen gunmen attacked a motor-van of the Municipal Council named by two Chinese Council constables and a patrolman of the Special Municipality near No. 3 Mill of the Kungdah Company, Robinson Road. The patrolman was killed instantly.

A hand-grenade was thrown into the premises of No. 4 Mill of the Japanese spinning company on Sunday.—Domei.

New Outrage

Shanghai, Feb. 22. In spite of the extensive precautionary measures taken by the authorities for prevention of further political murders, a new outrage was committed here this morning which claimed the lives of two policemen, a Chinese woman and child.

The incident occurred during the large scale action by the International Settlement authorities against bandits. Five members of the Settlement police and Chinese Policemen of the Japanese controlled Tatsao Government were proceeding along Singapore Road when armed Chinese opened fire on them. A shooting affray ensued during which the Chinese woman and child were killed.—Trans-Ocean.

BIG ROUND-UP

Shanghai "Badlands" Invaded By International Force

Shanghai, Feb. 22. A force of about 800 men including 100 belonging to the second battalion, East Surrey Regiment, spread a drag net over the so-called "Badlands" area outside the western district of the International Settlement this morning.

A search was made for persons suspected of crime and 200 were released, but they were subsequently detained after examination.

Detachments of Japanese gendarmes, Italian marines, Settlement police and Russian volunteers participated in the round up.—Reuter.

NO MARINES LEAVE

Shanghai, Feb. 22. In view of the Japanese, etc to the Council and the continuance of disorders, all leave for the United States marines has been cancelled.—United Press.

JAPAN ROTESTS

Shanghai, Feb. 22. The Japanese naval authorities made representations today to the British naval authorities against the carriage of rice aboard British and Norwegian ships from Japanese-occupied areas to non-occupied territory. The Japanese reserved the right to take appropriate measures.

A Japanese spokesman explained that the transfer of rice and other specified goods from occupied to non-occupied territory was banned by the Reformed Government.—Reuter.

Cases Quoted

Shanghai, Feb. 21. The Japanese state that they discovered at Hsipingkow two British ships transferring a cargo of rice, for which permits had been given to be shipped to areas under Japanese occupation, aboard the British ship Soochow and the Norwegian ship Danpa. The Soochow left for Swatow and the Danpa an unknown destination. The British ship Leesang on the 15th carried rice to an unknown destination. This is contrary to regulations, it is pointed out, since the authorities prohibited the export of rice from occupied areas to areas outside Japanese occupation. The Reformed Government is enforcing the regulation since such goods are required by the Japanese military for the execution of their movements.—United Press.

CHORAL MUSIC

Work of Local Composers Sung at Concert

The standard to which foreign-trained Chinese musicians and composers has reached, was ascertained at the concert given by the Hop Yat Church Choir of modern Chinese choral compositions, under the direction of Mr. Fung Hin-chung, yesterday.

A composition entitled, "Buddha's Song" was excellently rendered by the Choir, which merited the applause given by a large audience. The members of the Choir were young and sang in consonance.

Kuling Refugees

Shanghai, Feb. 22. Forty three foreigners arrived at Kiukiang at 6 p.m. and 42 of them will leave for Shanghai on a Japanese transport to-morrow morning.—United Press.

Spain

AZANA EXPECTED TO RESIGN Franco's Victory Parade

Paris, Feb. 22. In spite of the denial issued by the Spanish Embassy in Paris, rumours continue to circulate here about the impending resignation of President Azana.

The Matin claims to know that the resignation will be announced in the course of the next 48 hours. The move is designed, says the paper, to make it easier for Franco to recognise the General Franco, as it would compel the Premier, Dr. Negrin, to capitulate.

The French Government has appealed to the British, American and Soviet Governments to share the cost of providing for accommodation and provisioning of the Spanish refugees in France. As things stand at the moment it is costing France 3,000,000 francs a day to provide for 400,000 refugees who have to be housed and fed on French territory. The British and American Governments have consented to share the cost, but so far no reply has been received from the Soviet Government.

It is again rumoured that a number of leaders in Loyalist Spain are contemplating making Pasionaria, a Spanish woman who has become a heroine of Spanish Communism, successor to President Azana.

Other rumours state, however, that there is no longer any Loyalist Spanish territory. She is said to have a mysterious disappearance on the sudden collapse of the Catalaies in present.

The British Charge d'have put Loyalist Spain in said the Negrin himself in touch with General Malja Government and willing to arrange for capitulation. Without further shedding of blood, which, in the opinion of the British Government, would be useful, the British Charge d'Affaires is conducting these negotiations in the hope of being able to bring about a truce between Valencia and Alicante.

At a Senator Leon Bernard to-morrow. He was in St. Jean de Luz, B. evening and had a long talk by telephone with M. Daladier.

According to the Matin, France is not making de jure recognition dependent upon any special conditions. Most of the other French newspapers this morning urge the immediate recognition of General Franco.—Trans-Ocean.

BURGOS CELEBRATION

Burgos, Feb. 22. General Franco celebrated his Barcelona victory by a gigantic military parade through the city to-day. He took the salute from the balcony of the building as seven army corps marched past and 150 planes flew overhead.—Reuter Bulletin.

BALKAN RECOGNITION

Bucharest, Feb. 22. The four Balkan States, Turkey, Greece, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania, are expected to make formal recognition to the Franco regime in Spain.

The conference of the Foreign Ministers of the four countries held in the past few days ended this morning.—Reuter Bulletin.

Malaya

Governor's Profitable Bangkok Visit

London, Feb. 22. The Singapore correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that those who have been in Bangkok comment on the warm welcome extended to Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, as a happy indication of Anglo-Siam friendship.

In recent years the Japanese have been assiduously making an effort to cultivate friendship with Siam, and goodwill missions from Japan have arrived in Bangkok at least on half a dozen occasions.

With reference to the oft-rumoured Japanese plan to cut a canal across the Kra Isthmus, the correspondent says that engineers believe it to be technically impracticable, and in any case the cost would far exceed Japanese resources.

The correspondent says that Siam's foreign policy aims to preserve the balance of Britain and France on one side and Japan on the other.

The visit of Sir Shenton Thomas to Bangkok has served a valuable purpose, in making it clear to Siam in a way never before possible, that Great Britain regards Siamese friendship as of the utmost importance.—Reuter.

China

CHUNGKING COUNCIL ADJOURNED

Chungking, Feb. 22.

The third plenary session of the People's Political Council was adjourned yesterday after a ten-day session. Speaking at the closing ceremony, Chiang Kai-shek expressed gratification at the convincing government reports on the affairs of the State and the practicable nature of the resolutions adopted for prosecuting the second stage of China's war.

Chiang said he was confident that with the co-operation of the Council the Government would be able to bring the important task of armed resistance and national reconstruction to a successful conclusion in due time. He reminded members of their heavy responsibility of building the foundation of true democracy for China and declared that a strong and stable government must be founded upon the will and interests of the governed.

For the completion of China's programme of armed resistance and national reconstruction mere military force, Chiang pointed out, was not enough, but a general spiritual and material mobilisation of the nation must be carried out. Such a mobilisation fell within the responsibility of the members of the Council.

Chiang recalled that Sun Yat-sen, outlined three stages for building up China as a democratic country, military operations, political tutelage and constitutional government. He regretted that China's progress, road of democracy had been having by Japanese invasion political tutelage, he was not to drive away the military and eliminate traitors and reactionaries elements.

However, since China's national policy in this emergency was one of armed resistance and national reconstruction, political tutelage, in the opinion of the Generalissimo, should be continued even while military operations were in progress, though the latter might assume greater significance by comparison.—Central News.

Burma

The "Times" Criticism & Veiled Threat

London, Feb. 22. A veiled threat is contained in an editorial pronouncement made by The Times to-day in reference to the events in Burma.

The events of the last 18 months, it says, have served to justify doubts as to whether the Burmese are able to make use of the responsibility conferred upon them by the Act of 1935 which granted Burma self-government within the Empire. The present troubles are due to the way in which Dr. Ba-Maw defeated the Premier and allowed full scope to the activities of the extreme Nationalists, who are charged with responsibility for having favoured the entry into politics of students and monks.

While admitting that many things in Burma were in need of redress, the paper blames the Opposition and Nationalists for having organised strikes, while at the same time ignoring all efforts that were being made to improve the lot of the Burmese peasantry.

According to a message from Rangoon, the new Burmese Government is already in difficulties. The parties which brought about the fall of Dr. Ba-Maw and his Cabinet intimated yesterday that they will seize the first opportunity to pass a vote of censure on the Government. British circles are viewing the situation with some concern.

Conditions in Rangoon are not yet back to normal and transport services have not yet been resumed. Numerous clashes have occurred between Buddhists and Christians. Christian churches and missions houses are being picketed by Buddhists who are mostly young men.—Trans-Ocean.

Japan

Japan's Reply To Powers Delayed

Tokyo, Feb. 22. There will be considerable delay before the replies to the notes from Britain, France and America on the open door policy are answered, declares the Nichi Nichi to-day. The Foreign Office, it says, is cautiously studying American foreign policy debates in order to determine whether the isolationists or advocates of co-operation with France and Britain will predominate.

While the Foreign Office spokesman continues to say only that the balance of Britain and France on one side and Japan on the other.

The visit of Sir Shenton Thomas to Bangkok has served a valuable purpose, in making it clear to Siam in a way never before possible, that Great Britain regards Siamese friendship as of the utmost importance.—Reuter.



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- (Listen Darling)
- BC20116—You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby Russ Morgan & Orch.
- (Hard to Get)
- BC20117—Two Sleepy People Bob Crosby & Orch.
- (Thanks for the Memory)
- BC20118—I Used To Be Colour Blind Paul Whiteman & His Swing Wing.
- (Carefree)
- BC20123—Silver Bell Freddie Schneckelfritz & His Orch.
- Goofus.
- BC20095—You're As Pretty As A Picture Henry King & Orch.
- My Own.
- (That Certain Age)
- BC20097—Love Is Where You Find It Jimmy Dorsey & Orch.
- Garden Of The Moon.
- (Garden of the Moon)
- BC20083—Now It Can Be Told Bing Crosby & Connie Boswell.
- BC20084—Remember Connie Boswell.
- All Alone.
- (Alexander's Ragtime Band)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

PHONE 21322 ICE HOUSE STREET.

SALE OF RADIOS

Company Fined For Not Giving Full Return

The Super Radio and Electric Company, of 149 Des Voeux Road Central, were fined \$100 by Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when summoned for failing to forward to the licensing authorities a correct detailed list of all radio communication apparatus sold during the month of December, 1938.

Mr. F. G. Nigel, of Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence, and pleaded guilty.

The Inspector of Wireless, Mr. J. Key, said that incorrect returns had been made to the licensing authorities during December, and on a visit being paid to the defendant firm it was found that among other items, the firm had failed to report the sale of eight complete sets of transmitters and receivers. The returns for the month of November were so small compared with the stock held by the company that the authorities actually became suspicious then, and that caused the visit early in January.

In mitigation, Mr. Nigel said the firm was a small one, doing a resaltried amount of business. The turnover each month was between \$1,000 and \$3,000, and the profit was therefore very small. The firm had been established for two years. During December, a new accountant had been employed, and when it came to sending on the returns for the month, he only entered the sales for which actual cash had been received, leaving out those sold on the instalment system.

New Licence Condition

Mr. Nigel pointed out that up to February 13, the licence issued to the

firm allowed it to sell all kinds of radio communication apparatus, and it was not until the date mentioned that the wording was changed to the sale of radio receiving apparatus only.

Mr. Key informed the Court that that condition was being imposed on all dealers in the Colony. The manager of the firm came to the Licensing Office, and when pressed for the names and addresses of the persons to whom the sets had been sold, for which \$5,338 had been paid, he replied that they had been sold to a representative of somebody in China, who had been staying in a local hotel for two days, and had since gone away. "In other words," remarked Mr. Key, "it might have been anybody."

He added that the Postmaster-General wished for a serious view to be taken of the case.

Mr. Nigel said that his client had been very frank with the authorities, and had offered them all the information and assistance required.

Mr. Key mentioned that there was a large stock of high-class material in the shop. Most of these were transmitter parts.

Imposing the fine, his Worship said he regarded the case as one of mere negligence and nothing more, as the authorities had access to the firm's papers. He took a serious view of the offence, however.

CONTINENTAL

STURDY and STRONG

CARLOWAY & CO. 4, QUEEN'S RD. TEL. 2128.

MANILA FOOTBALLERS UNLUCKY TO LOSE TO REST Visitors Again Fail To Last Distance

(By "Abc")

The Manila Interport footballers, playing their third strenuous game in the Colony in four days, need make no excuse for their defeat by the Rest of Hongkong yesterday. Rather they are to be congratulated on putting up such a splendid exhibition; and in my opinion at least, they were severely unfortunate to lose by the odd goal in they did.

For nearly three-quarters of the match they were the better of the two sides. In the last 15 minutes, however, they were a very weary side indeed, and Hongkong took advantage of this by turning what once was a 3-1 deficit into a 4-3 victory.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, was an interested spectator throughout the match. The players of both sides were introduced to His Excellency before the game commenced.

Neither side was in top form, and play seldom rose above an average standard. In fact there were moments of dreary play which would not have done credit to any ordinary senior game.

Well though the local men recovered, they were lucky in some respects. When the visitors were leading 4-2, I thought Ulrich fouled Larrazabal in the penalty area. Had a penalty been awarded to the Manila side, few would have grudged it, and had it been converted the Filipinos would have led 4-2, which probably would have meant victory for them. But the whistle was not blown, and the irony of it was that Hongkong took the ball over in Manila territory in the very next minute to score the qualifying goal.

A BEATEN SIDE

Thereafter, weary and disheartened, the Manila players were a beaten side, and it was no surprise when Hongkong obtained the winning goal a few minutes from full time.

This was not the only instance in which the visitors were unlucky. Hongkong's second goal was obtained by Tang Kwong-sum from a free kick just outside the penalty area, given against one of the defenders for an alleged foul on Chan Tak-fai. As on saw the incident, the ball was sent down the centre, and in a race for the ball between Hernandez and Chan Tak-fai, the former apparently slipped and Chan fell on top of him. When the whistle was blown, one immediately thought that Chan might have accidentally tripped up Hernandez, but the referee awarded a free kick against Manila to the surprise of many people. Tang Kwong-sum took the kick and sent in a terrific drive which had Villanueva beaten all ends up.

A further misfortune for the visitors was that in the second half, Urganie, their centre-half, who had been playing the third-back game with such conspicuous success, was injured and moved to wing-half. Though Hernandez was a capable substitute, it was noticed that after Urganie's removal from the pivotal position, the Hongkong inside forwards became a much livelier lot.

HONGKONG OUTPLAYED

Actually, the Hongkong team had been outplayed for the most part of the game. Gomes, Jorge, Beltrao, Lau Hing-choi and Ulrich all failed to play up to their usual form. Only Chan Tak-fai, Rierson, Ernie Strange and Hou Yung-sang were anything like their usual selves. Far too many openings were wasted by the local men through dilly-dallying with the ball and through aimless kicking. Had passes been accurate at the right moments, Hongkong probably would not have been in

Fred Fowler Making Good Progress

It was announced, amidst spontaneous applause from everyone present, at the Interport dinner last evening that Freddie Fowler, the Hongkong outside right who was injured during the match against Manila, is making satisfactory progress and is expected to be well enough to leave hospital in a few days.

It will be recalled that Fowler came into collision with a Manila player in the first half of the Interport game on Sunday and was unable to reveal his usual form though he managed to score the last goal for Hongkong.

A Record Crowd Expected

Two London, Feb. 22. The match between the Hongkong and the Rest of Hongkong, which is being played at the Interport ground on Sunday, is expected to attract a record crowd of 13,500 for an indoor light in Great Britain is expected.

The match is being played by two London cinemas on enlarged units, for the first time in the history of the Interport ground.

The clash has been long-awaited. All tickets have been sold and a

FOURTH CRICKET TEST MATCH IS DRAWN

The Fourth Cricket Test between the M.C.C. and South Africa ended here to-day in a draw—an almost inevitable result in view of the many interruptions in the game owing to rain.

In reply to the Englishmen's score of 21 in the first innings, the South Africans declared at 349 for eight wickets. In their second knock, the M.C.C. had made 203 for four wickets when the match ended.

Johannesburg, Feb. 22.

South Africa declared their innings closed at 349 for 8 in the Fourth Cricket Test to-day giving them a lead of 174 runs over the M.C.C. who scored 215 in the first innings.

The M.C.C. had lost one wicket for 91 at tea time, Leonard Hutton, their leading batsman, being caught behind the wicket.

There was a crowd of 1,500 this morning when South Africa resumed their innings against the M.C.C., which was considerably interrupted by rain on the second and third days.

The weather was overcast and slight rain fell in the morning. The test was damp, but easy.

Resuming their innings with the total at 249 for three wickets, A. D. Nourse, 20 not out, who was associated with E. A. Rowan, 53 not out, was missed by Edrich at second slip after adding two runs. They kept together till 280 was reached when Nourse had the misfortune to hit his wicket in facing Verity. He scored 38.

Langston joined Rowan, but the new comer had a short life as after scoring six runs Hutton caught him at mid-wicket off Verity, 294-5. Dalton came in his place.

Yorked by Farnes

Rowan, who went in at the fall of the first wicket, was the next to go, a yorker from Farnes beating him with the total at 311. Rowan played a most cautious game in making the top score of 85. He was backed by the crowd in the morning for the slowness of his play. He was at the wickets for 210 minutes and occasionally drew applause for his smart cutting and driving. His

score included five boundaries. Nourse joined Dalton and they carried the score to 349 when the former was bowled by Hammond for the seventh wicket, the retiring batsman scoring 16.

Viljoen was next in and had scored five when he was given out lb.w. to Verity. The total was now 349 for 8; Dalton being 20 not out. The second day's play was declared closed.

Verity bowled unchanged throughout the morning when he had an average of 3 for 46 in 145 overs. He has thus taken 60 wickets during the tour.

M.C.C. Batting

The wicket appeared to be a little faster when the M.C.C. opened their second innings. The weather was still dull and overcast and the crowd had increased to 5,000.

The tourists batted for three and a quarter hours until tea time, sending in Leonard Hutton and Gibb as their opening batsmen.

Both batsmen played very cautiously and hoisted the half-century after 81 minutes. Gordon was sending some good length deliveries, while Mitchell's spinners and very keen fielding kept runs down.

Hutton had scored 32 when Grievson, the wicket-keeper, who was standing well back, caught him off Gordon. The ball rose sharply. The total was 91 at tea time, Gibb 41 and Poynter 15 at the wickets. After tea, a crowd of 6,000 watched the resumption of play.

FOUR WICKETS FALL

In the very first over, Poynter edged an out-swinging ball from Newsome into the hands of Grievson behind the stumps without any addition to the score.

Shortly afterwards, at 103, Gibb was magnificently caught by Grievson off Gordon. Gibb had batted for 144 minutes for his 45 in a stodgy innings, hitting four fours.

At 145 the fourth English wicket fell, Ames being bowled by a break-back from Gordon after scoring 17.

Walter Hammond, the English captain, and D. H. Valentine then took the score to 203 without being separated.

At close of play, Hammond had made 61, chiefly as the result of grand

OUR WEEKLY HOCKEY FEATURE

"Pilgrim" Says— CORRECT FOOTWORK IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AT HOCKEY

BUT NOT APPRECIATED BY MOST PLAYERS YET

Few people seem to realise the importance which attaches to footwork at hockey. If one picks up any of the many useful books on the game, one would find little or no mention at all to this important subject. A little consideration will show how much really depends upon correct footwork to achieve one's object.



Miss Hilda Reid, St. Andrew's left half, who is showing good form this season, and is worth a trial for the Ladies' Interport.

and crowd of 13,500 for an indoor light in Great Britain is expected.

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A remark one often hears after a game is "I wonder why it is that so-and-so shoots so hard with so little effort. He never gives sticks and seems to take his stick a very short distance before hitting the ball, and yet he shoots harder than anyone I have seen."

The answer usually is that the player referred to possesses strong wrists, and this answer is usually accepted as conclusive. But if one probes the matter a little further, the additional reason of "timing" would be advanced.

This is much nearer the mark. But I venture to suggest that not even the two reasons enumerated really supply the answer.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solution, to my mind, is "foot work." Without correct footwork, the suppleness of wrist is discounted and consequently correct timing is largely a matter of luck.

To "time" the ball correctly—and so attain a maximum of power with a minimum of effort—requires balance, and balance in turn means "footwork." Perfect poise of body implies perfect footwork, and this comes naturally to some people. The man who is quickly off the mark, who doesn't always fall over on a slippery ground and who sidesteps or turns easily, is the one whose footwork is sound.

Anyone who is inclined to be sceptical should take an early opportunity of watching a really first-class player. Look at nothing else except this particular player's feet, and it will be an eye-opener.

This theory is by no means new. Footwork has long been recognised as the most essential factor in the success of good players at cricket, soccer, racquets, lawn tennis and golf, and there is no reason to suppose that the essentials of these games are less important in hockey.

Nor is it less important in hockey that the player be correct in other incidents of the game than when shooting at goal. In preparing to tackle an opponent, in making the pass that enables a colleague to score, if one's feet are correctly placed, the tackle or the pass would be easier.

AN ILLUSTRATION

To illustrate an illustration, in making a pass, push the stick to the right, it is immediately easier to make this pass if the foot is well in front at the moment of impact. One's weight is on the left foot and the body is at the right, angle to give the necessary impetus to assist the wrist.

This is my own experience, and though some may say "Yes and it is easier with the right foot in front, this does not destroy my argument, for in either event, the foot is placed for the stroke intended, the movement is consequently executed haphazardly."

Similarly when reaching out with the right hand to tackle an opponent, it is better for the right foot to be in advance (a) because it gives a greater range and (b) because, after the lunge with the stick, if the ball is obtained from the opponent, the weight of the body brings the left foot forward into the correct position to carry on.

In shooting a goal, I think it will be generally admitted that the left foot should be in advance of the right, so that at the moment of impact, the weight of the body should be on the left foot. This, of course, is the ideal, and I am not for a moment suggesting that many goals are scored with the feet otherwise placed. Very often there is no time to adjust one's balance, but speaking generally, this is the best method.

THE Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Association has accepted Shing-hai's invitation to send an Interport team up north during the Easter holidays. The first Ladies' trial will be held on the "Y" ground next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Miss A. Fowler, the "Y" Ladies' left back and Interporter, is still on the sick list. I hear, let us hope she will be well in time for the trials.

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ADVICE GIVEN ON FOOTWORK

Home Soccer

Celtic Beat Hearts In Scottish Cup

Wolves' Easy Win Over Everton

London, Feb. 22. Celtic and Alloa entered the fourth round of the Scottish Cup to-day when they won their re-play against Hearts and Dunfermline respectively.

Extra time was required in the tie between Celtic and Hearts, the former emerging winners by the odd goal in three. Alloa won by 3-2.

In the First Division of the English League, Brentford, Bolton and Wolves won their home matches.

Results of matches played to-day were:

SCOTTISH CUP (3RD ROUND REPLAYS)

Celtic 2 Hearts 1
(after extra time)
Alloa 3 Dunfermline 2

ENGLISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION)

Brentford 2 Portsmouth 0
Bolton 3 Birmingham 0
Wolves 7 Everton 0

—Reuter.

Max Baer To Fight Nova On May 25

New York, Jan. 30. Maxie Baer, former heavyweight champion, and young Lou Nova, the new "white hope," will meet in a 15-round contenders' battle at Yankee Stadium on May 25.

The winner is expected to get a title shot at champion Joe Louis in September.

Promoter Mike Jacobs said he would consider later what possible bouts might be made for Clarence "Red" Burman of Baltimore, Jack Dempsey's protégé, who won an unpopular 10-round decision over Tommy Farr of Wales at the garden January 13. Also what might be done for Farr, who increased his popularity while losing his fifth straight—American—fight.

Joe Gould, threatened to ask the New York commission to reverse the decision, despite the fact that most metropolitan boxing writers thought it was fair.

The Baer-Nova fight is expected to draw about \$300,000 and to provide the fans with a knock-down, drag-out brawl, because both Maxie and Lou depend more upon the dynamite in their punches than any niceties of ringcraft. It will be the acid test for 30-year-old Baer and the 23-year-old "Alameda Adonis."

If madcap Maxie loses, he is expected to retire permanently. A loss for Lou would set him back a couple of years in his march toward the title.

—United Press.

MANHATTAN COCKTAIL

1/3 Martini Vermouth

2/3 Old Schenley Rye Whiskey

Stir, Strain, Serve with Cherry

Sole Agents

for

OLD SCHENLEY

RYE & BOURBON WHISKY:

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.



McAllister, the Rest of Hongkong's goal-keeper, dives to save this shot from Larrazabal, the Manila centre-forward, who scored the visitors' third goal in the match played yesterday. Other Hongkong defenders seen in the picture are Ernie Strange, Beltrao, Hou Yung-sang (sitting on the ground), and Ulrich. Photo by Mee Cheong.

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

H.K.F.A. Entertain Soccer Tourists

Friendly Relations Cemented

The Manila Interceptors were entertained by the Hongkong Football Association at a dinner given at the Hotel Cecil last night. The growing friendship between the people of the two ports, which was the subject of all the speakers, was obvious without words. The walls of the dining room bore two greetings: "K.F.A. Welcome To The Manila Team," and "May This Visit Bring Many More To Come."

Music was rendered through the evening by the Filipino band of the steamer Lanno which brought the Manila team to the Colony.

Among those seated at the official table were the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, vice-President of the Hongkong F.A., Mr. Addison Southard, Consul General for the United States, Mr. D. Calvo, manager of the Manila team, Mr. Lee Wai-long and Mr. Paulino Ugarte, respective captains of Hongkong and Manila.

Following toasts to "The King" and "The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines," the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo conveyed the regards of the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, President of the Hongkong F.A., and Mr. J. Ralston, vice-President, at their being unable to attend the dinner. He stated that he had received a letter of congratulation from Mr. R. Grimshaw, President of the Shunghai F.A., on Hongkong's victory over the Manila team.

"The visit of the Manila football team marks an important chapter in the annals of local football for, despite the close proximity of the two ports, this is the first occasion on which we have been privileged to entertain an official team from Manila. I hope, however, that this Interceptor is but the forerunner of regular interport matches between Hongkong and Manila, and we are already looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to sending down to Manila an interport team at the end of the present season."

OLYMPIC GAMES IN 1940 Finland To Outdo Berlin

147 EVENTS IN THE PROGRAMME

The Berlin Olympics, apart from the sensational performances of the American sprinters, will go down into athletic history as one of the most pretentious of its kind.

The staging of 129 events was undoubtedly a triumph of organization and the Germans lost no single opportunity to tell the whole world that, but sports critics of nearly every other country attacked the meeting on that ground.

The opinion was generally expressed that the inclusion of such events as hand-ball, women's gymnastics and yachting was totally irrelevant to the spirit in which the Olympics were first conceived. Much criticism, too, was levelled at the Germans for conducting the Games in a manner which smacked of politics.

When the 1940 Games were awarded to Helsinki (Finland) after Tokyo had withdrawn, athletic circles were relieved, for Finland, surely could not afford to present the Olympics on such a grand scale. It was hoped, and expected, that the Helsinki authorities would prune the programme to a sensible 50 events or thereabouts. The first Olympics at Athens in 1896 had only 44 events.

It must be a sad blow to learn that the opposite will be the case in 1940. Berlin had 129 events, not counting the 15 art competitions which will bring the grand total to 147.

The new programme is made up as follows: Field and track events 33, gymnastics 8, swimming and water polo 16, rowing 7, yachting 4, canoeing 3, wrestling 14, weight-lifting 5, boxing 8, shooting 5, fencing 7, modern pentathlon 1, riding 6, football 1, and gliding 2.

The Berlin meeting included hand-ball, hockey, polo, basketball and for the efficient manner in which they officiated, and to the Press and others for their helpful co-operation.

Mr. Southard's Speech
Replying, Mr. Southard said that after such a banquet he had as much difficulty in tossing words about as they (Manila) had in losing the football match. He said that he had left the Philippines in 1915, and he wished that he had been there more recently so that he might have been a little more intimate with the sporting life of the Manila players. He continued to make comment on the satisfactory impression made by the young men of the Philippine Islands. On their behalf, he said that the splendid hospitality that had been shown them was much appreciated.

At previous Games, the regular events have been as follows: Athens 1896, 44; Paris, 1900, 50; St. Louis 1904, 68; London 1908, 97; Stockholm 1912, 102; Antwerp 1920, 124; 126; Amsterdam 1928, 113; Los Angeles 1932, 118; and Berlin 1936, 129.

The Finnish Parliament has voted a budget of 200 million Finnmarks (approx. £1,000,000) for the Games, and the remainder of the sum, 100 million marks (approx. £500,000), has been raised in the form of a grant from the Helsinki Municipality.

SUBMARINES AGROUND Two Vessels Run On Bank During Exercises

London, Feb. 22. Two British submarines, Sunfish and Sterlet, of 670 tons each, ran ashore at Sandown, Isle of Wight, during a southerly gale while carrying out exercises. One has since been refloated, but the other is still on a sandbank.

They belong to the Swordfish class and are capable of making a crash dive in 30 seconds. Each cost between £230,000 and £245,000. Two warships are standing by and a tug is attempting to refloat the vessel aground.—*Reuter Special.*

SUBMARINE LOST

Glasgow, Feb. 22. The "Ghost" submarine L-21 is helpless in a gale at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. Captain Wilson of the trawler Caldwel has radioed that he is unable to capture the submarine though he has been "eight hours on the job but dare not go too close for fear of the submarine sweeping into us." Later the gale forced the Caldwel to abandon the attempt.

The submarine broke away from a tug last night while being towed to the scrap-yard. There is no one aboard.—*United Press.*

LOCAL YACHTING Nine-Mile Sweepstake Race Won By Isobel

Isobel won the sweepstake race for mixed classes held by the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club yesterday over a distance of nine miles, the race starting at 14.50. Results:

Yacht	Finished	Corr. Pos.
Isobel (Capt. A. R. Morris)	10.49.23	10.38.09 1
Redbank (Mrs. M. N. Lacey)	10.51.12	10.39.57 2
Gull (A. O. G. Mills)	10.51.21	10.40.06 3
Ever (Capt. Northcote)	10.51.52	10.40.37 4
La Linda (Mrs. M. I. Johnstone)	10.53.01	10.41.46 5
Painted Lady (Capt. M. T. L. Wilkinson)	10.54.39	10.43.24 6
Diana (S. Tomlinson)	10.44.08	7

TEACHERS TO LEARN Training College Opening In September

By September, a Teachers' Training College will be opened in the former Medical Officers' Quarters at the old Government Civil Hospital, and some 50 student teachers will be receiving instruction there, it was learned yesterday.

This news is confirmation of the fact that Government have accepted in general the recommendations of the Commission appointed to study the question of training local teachers.

Mr. C. G. Solis, Director of Education, said yesterday that alterations were being made to old quarters at the G.C.H., and a curriculum was being worked out which would enable the centre to open in September with 50 student teachers. Later it was hoped to get a more suitable building for this tuition, so that proper provision could be made for instruction in physical training, arts and crafts, and other subjects calling for special equipment.

The present proposal concerned only the tuition of urban teachers, the Commission's suggestions for rural teachers not being proceeded with yet by Government.

It was intended to commence the new College with 25 Anglo-Chinese student teachers (Chinese who would teach in English-speaking schools), and 25 vernacular student teachers who would teach in the Chinese vernacular schools. All those taken in will be non-graduates, the graduates of the Hongkong University already having their own courses of training for would-be teachers.

The Director of Education will appoint a member of the Education Department to take charge of the College.

FIRE ON BATTLESHIP

London, Feb. 22. Fire broke out last night on the British battleship Prince of Wales, which is under construction at Birkenhead. The Prince of Wales is a sister ship of King George V which was launched yesterday.

It was officially announced later that little damage was done to the vessel.—*Trans-Ocean.*

STOMACH PAINS RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY

How would you like to feel your stomach paining just one hour after a meal? You can have this joyful experience—providing you use the right stomach powder. Let Mr. P., an actual stomach sufferer, tell you which remedy to use: "For three years," Mr. P. says, "I suffered terribly with gastritis and nervous debility, until life became a misery to me. I visited hospital, was attended by doctors and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but of no avail. I became worse and worse and felt as though I did not care what happened, although I am only a young man."

"Then one day I made up my mind to give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. I felt relief from the first dose and after finishing the bottle I was a new man. My weight increased rapidly, and I began to eat things I had formerly shunned. A month after the first bottle I recommenced work, and now, eight months later, I am happily married."

Don't put up with stomach suffering, relief from your stomach pain is waiting for you now in every bottle of the genuine MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder and Tablets. Get a bottle to-day—feel better to-morrow. Remember always to look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and cartons. None other genuine. Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Banker & Co., P.O. Box 755, Hong Kong. KS 457.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1939. 25th, 27th and 28th February and 1st and 4th March

On Saturday, 25th, Monday, 27th, Tuesday, 28th February and Wednesday, 1st March, the first bell will be rung at 11 a.m., and the first race will be run at 11.30 a.m. On Saturday, 4th March, the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m., and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

The fifth interval will be after the fifth race on the first four days of the Meeting.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURES
Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax—or \$40.00 including tax for the Meeting (ladies \$5.00 and \$20.00 respectively) are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all bills, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING, (Tel. 27794) WILL CLOSE AT 10.00 a.m. ON THE FIRST FOUR DAYS, and at 12.00 NOON ON THE FIFTH DAY.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable each day at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box, (Tel. 21920).

On no pretext will children be permitted in either enclosure during the first four days of the Meeting. No animals will be allowed on the Fifth Day.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1.00 per day including tax. Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Tiffin will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES
Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders only on application to the Secretary, 1st floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th February, 1939.

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Henry Armstrong Will Fight In London

London, Feb. 2. Immediately after the Boon-Danahar fight for the British light-weight title held by Eric Boon, promoter Sydney Hulls will sail for America with one main objective in his mind—to bring back Henry Armstrong, the negro three-title sensation, to fight the winner.

In the opinion of Hulls, the only better boxing attraction than Boon and Danahar is either with Armstrong, world light and welter champion.

"Up to the moment," said Sydney Hulls "we have taken ten thousand pounds in cash for the fight at Harringay."

"If this had been summer instead of a particularly raw winter, and I had been able to stage the fight in the open air I could have drawn £25,000. I've known nothing like it since we put on Pettifer and Doyle in the old days at Crystal Palace."

Armstrong is ready to come here. His Californian manager, Eddie Mead, has announced so in a letter to boxing interests in London.

Mead says: "If the promoters over there are ready to agree to my conditions I am ready to deal with them. I would also let Armstrong put his welter-weight title up with your best welter."

So that's that. It seems fairly definite that Armstrong is only waiting for a hard offer before he packs his trunks, and the definite prospect is that we will see him in hurricane action with not only the Boon-Danahar winner but also with either Jake Kilrain or Ernie Roderick. Roderick would have the better chance with the Californian cut-throat.

Toledo U. At Peak

Toledo, O. The University of Toledo's peak student enrollment of 2,942 students is 157 higher than the previous peak in 1936-37 and, in addition there are more than 1,000 students registered in "opportunity" classes for which no credit is given.

DELAYED PLANES Coming To-day With Mail From All Countries

The delayed Home mails are expected to arrive by Imperial Airways at Kai Tak at 5 p.m. to-day. The weekly Air France plane is scheduled to arrive from Hanoi with passengers, mail and freight at 12.30 p.m.

The delayed Pan American Airways Clipper is due at noon to-day, and will leave here on the outward trip at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

AIR SERVICES Arrivals and Departures Of Planes

For London, Australia, British Countries and Europe: Imperial Airways 7 a.m. Feb. 24. Imperial Airways 5 p.m. Feb. 28.
For Chungking, Sian, etc.: Eurasia and C.N.A.C. service indefinite.
For U.S.A. via Manila, Honolulu, Guam: Philippine Clipper 8.30 a.m. Feb. 24.

For France via Hanoi: Air France, 6.30 a.m. Feb. 25.
Inward
From London, Australia and British Countries: Imperial Airways 5 p.m. Feb. 23; Imperial Airways 5 p.m. Feb. 25.

From Chungking, Yunnanfu, Kweilin: C.N.A.C. Eurasia service indefinite.
From U.S.A. via Honolulu, Guam, Manila: Philippine Clipper 12.30 a.m. Feb. 23.
From France, via Hanoi: Air France, 1.30 p.m. Feb. 23.



Tyrone Power and Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette," the long-awaited production featuring the return of the latter to the screen. The picture is billed as the most charming of all Marie's romances.



A scene from "The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper. The film will be shown at the Majestic Theatre to-morrow.

OUR SPELLING-BEE (see page 7)
poky—puckinette—pollinate
pock—puckinette—pollinate



This reversible coat combines an imported blanket plaid and gabardine.

PINAFORE GIRLS

Fashion for the Teens

chosen by Mary Grace

"YOU have plenty of nice dresses for mother and twelve-year-old Peggy, but why nothing for me?"

Well, girls, perhaps you have the right to grumble, you are rather neglected, so here's the latest fashion news for you. Dress designers just now have a young-girl complex, and every woman should look as young as possible, so sweet seventeen will have everything on her side.

A neat little high-buttoned blouse, or slightly open at throat, skirts short and dark coloured with a matching hat, and blouses that pick up the colour of your hair or eyes.

Plaids and Checks

Hats are important. There are many pretty pull-on styles that are most attractive. No exaggerated high crowns, they are all of medium height, but a feather in your cap.

School-girl pinafore / rock in chestnut brown with a boyish shirt in striped silk.

1236

please, and your quilt can be as long as you wish.

As to materials, there are a good variety for your choice. Miss wool hopsacks for just now, they will give you excellent wear, and later on hillbilly plaid that are gay and colourful and jersey-laine printed on the cross, good idea this as it is not easy for the girl who makes her clothes at home to cut material on the cross.

And now to describe the two pinafore frocks which I have selected. The one on the left, No. 1236, is pictured with a front and back view. Many of the newest designs are cut high at the back, which gives an altogether neater line to my mind. Note, too, the wide buckled belt which will give you the fashionable waisted look.

This design will look most attractive in light navy if you are blonde, and there is a most delightful shade of chestnut brown for the brunette that will show up the bright tints of her hair.

Stripes or checks for the blouse, they will both be equally popular.

Peasant Style

For the second No. 1237, I have chosen a peasant style pinafore top that is cut square at the back as well as the front.

It is shown in a plaid woollen material, but would make up nicely in a pretty crepe.

With this is a short-sleeved blouse for evening dates, but I have also included a long plain sleeve so that you have a practical everyday design at the same time.

Fashion's Trend

EVERYTHING in the Paris dress realm, no matter who is making it, is in a state of being braided, bound, and decorated with soutache braiding, white and coloured, and trimmed with feathers, stones, and nail-heads.

There is nothing that cannot be brought into the fashion plates when once the idea has presented itself to the imaginative French.

So, designs are favoured in many ways. They may be seen in white upon boleros and afternoon coats, or in the brightest sequins upon the hems, shoulders, and waists of evening gowns. Plaques of brightly-coloured celluloid flowers are used on the front of belts, and tiny composition flowers are grouped into collar trimmings and edgings.

Applications of colour resemble painted designs in some models, and insets of fine lace are likewise favoured.

Sequins trim a great number of evening skirts and completely cover the bodices of some of the evening lace and tulle dresses.

Chiffon scarves in bright colours are wound round the neck and fall to the ground in vivid splashes of colour on darker dresses.

Lace and embroidered muslins are used for afternoon blouses, and trimmings.

Variety in Hats

A variety of lines make their appearance in the hats being shown in Paris just now.

For sports wear there are felt hats with two points in the crown, divided by a central pleat and possibly a folded gusset in the front of the brim as well as crowns which taper up in small square tops encircled by bands of ribbon in contrasting colour.

The range of styles for street wear is wide, and include boat shapes trimmed with tall ears of wired ribbon, as well as berets with high stiffened fronts. Scottish designs appear here, and there, and the halo goes by and up, and by way of compensation grips lower at the back of the head.

Pill-box styles are being seen made entirely of flowers, in shades of violet, yellow, and purple with brims, and a pretty model seen consists of a fluted crown of detached black tulle, with a pale pink brim made in overlapping petals, while a short black "shawl" falling from the centre of the crown.



1237

Plaids are all the rage to-day. A plain short sleeved blouse gives just the right contrast with a tartan pinafore skirt.

USEFUL HINTS

USE tissue paper to put floor polish on the linoleum and finish off with a soft duster. Gives a lovely polish, and the paper can afterwards be used to make excellent fire lighters.

When gravy has been over-salted, add a pinch of brown sugar. This counteracts the salty taste.

Coal is saved by using lumps of punice stone with it. This gives tremendous heat, and can be used over and over again.

A. B. M.

Tea 'Connoisseurs'

"SO you come from Scotland?" said the American brightly. "Well, maybe you can tell me this—is it true that up in Scotland they drink more tea than they do in Russia?"

Wait, is it true? I am not quite sure, for the official statistics of the tea trade tell us only that tea is the national drink of Russia, Great Britain, and Australia.

A tea traveller I once met said that his best customers in this country lived in the West Highlands. But he would not say that they drank more tea than the housewives of the Midlands and the North of England. He remarked, however, that the Scottish women demanded a higher quality, evidently, waiting on the policy that good tea is an economy in the long run.

He suspected that Scottish housewives sometimes brewed the tea twice, or stewed it to a black bitterness by the fireside, and (greatest sin of all) insulted good tea by drinking it as an accompaniment to meat, fish, and even bacon and egg! In the Wrong Setting.

Once he had been in a Scottish town on a "Games Day," and he saw so many country folk were in town the evening of the local restaurant cut the ordinary luncheon off the menu and served instead a steady stream of "high teas" of fried fish and chips and tea! The tea traveller—a most worthy Englishman—was horrified. My American friend would have said: "I told you so!"

But if we are a nation of mighty tea-drinkers, how some of our ancestors must turn in their graves! Less than a hundred and fifty years ago, this tea habit was nothing more than a stupid modern notion "which couldn't possibly last." In 1790 the wise men of Scotland were much concerned over the immoderate use of tea and they kept on assuring themselves that at the price (tea was 4s a pound in Scotland in 1790 and sugar was 11½ a pound) it could never become a fashionable beverage.

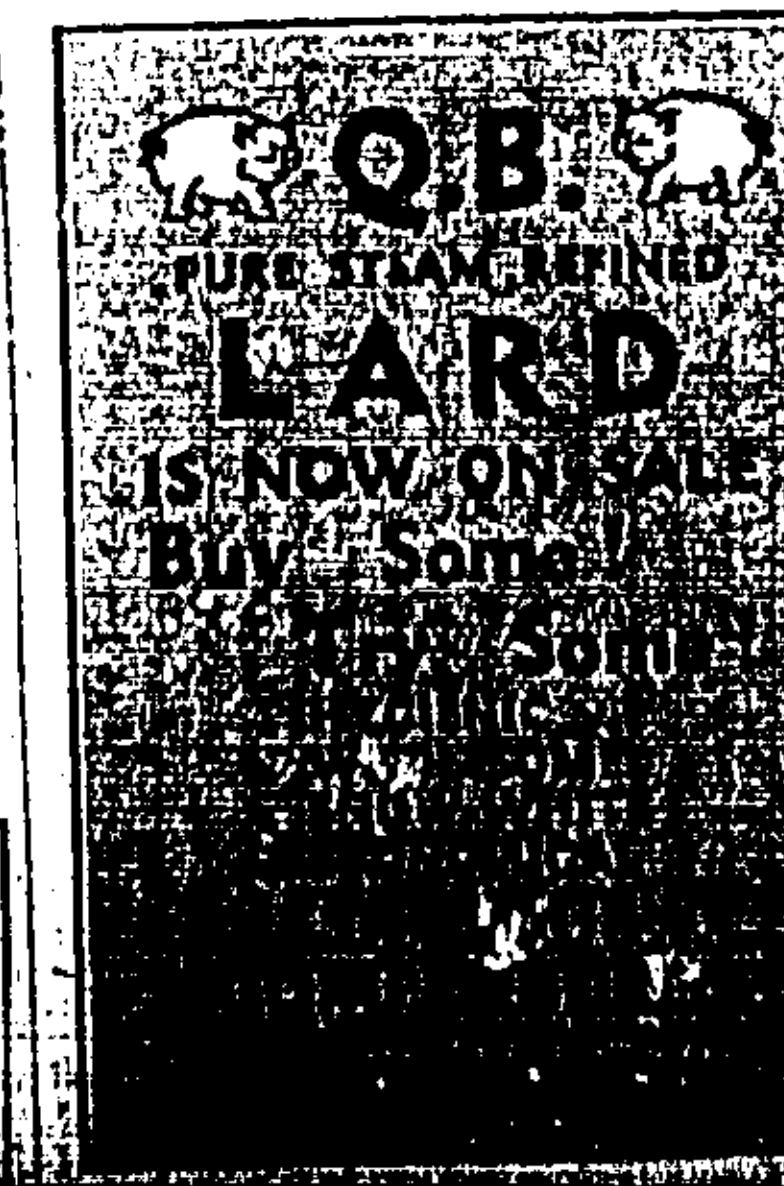
Even earlier in the eighteenth century it was publicly condemned as "an improper diet, expensive, wasteful of time, and calculated to render the population weakly and effeminate." In 1744 a body of Ayrshire farmers entered into a bond against any man who was to leave it "to those who can afford to be weak, indolent, and useless."

But tea! Like time, tea marched on, out of the exclusive circle of the laird's drawingroom and the stylish salons of Edinburgh, into the kitchen and parlours of the farthest parish. Strong men drank it, and women and children. There are now women in Scotland who drink tea as often as a dozen times a day.

Yes, maybe the American is right. Tea could not be called a highly Scottish drink, but we seem to have adopted it pretty thoroughly.



The bracelet length sleeves in this frock are emphasized in riching done in colourful print. The half-size frock is in black rayon crepe, the metal pin in three colours.



PLENTY of SAUCE

HOW mean most housewives are with sauce! Usually a small boatful has to go round the whole of the table.

Yet deliciously fruit flavoured sauces are easy and inexpensive to make! It's just a matter of planning.

Orange & Lemon

Favourite sauce for a good "dum." Ingredients: 1 large orange, ½ lemon, ½oz. cornflour, 1½oz. sugar, ½ pint milk, a pinch of salt.

Put the milk into a saucepan with the sugar, and the thin peel of the lemon and orange. Bring to the boil, and leave to infuse for 20 minutes. Blend the cornflour with a little cold water, add the salt, pour on the boiling milk, add the sugar, pour on the spoonful of vanilla essence. Boil the milk, return to the pan, boil and stir for 5 minutes. Cool, add the orange and lemon juice, slowly reheat, strain and serve.

Pineapple Sauce

Used in sauce pineapple makes delicious flavoured.

Ingredients: ½ pint of crushed tinned pineapple, 2 level teaspoonfuls of cornflour, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, ¼ pint pineapple juice, a pinch of salt.

Blend the cornflour with a little of the pineapple juice, add the salt. Boil the rest of the juice with the crushed pineapple, pour on to the blended cornflour and the sugar, stir and boil for 7 minutes.

Mock Cream

Excellent served with a cold sweet. You will require 2oz. butter, 2oz. sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of thick, creamy blanchmange, 1 teasp. milk, add the salt, pour on the spoonful of vanilla essence. Cream the butter and sugar well together, add the blanchmange and the vanilla essence, and whisk until a creamy consistency.



Brush your hair for loveliness if you want your upswirl coiffure to gleam with perfection. This brush has the stiff bristles made of genuine Siberian hair which promise to keep wavy ends in place and give the desired effect of soignée femininity, as designed by Kent of London.

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TO - MORROW

NORMA SHEARER - TYRONE POWER in

"MARIE ANTOINETTE"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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guys rubbed out!
... And some things won't
be... by 'accident'!
... And a few things we
won't talk about!
... And some joints
blown to pieces!



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LATE NEWS

MYSTERY OF JAPAN'S "APOLOGY"

Japan's Consul Denies War Office Communique

During the News Bulletin broadcast from Davenport last night a statement was made that the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong had immediately expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the border incident on Tuesday.

Official circles in Hongkong are reluctant, but the "Telegraph" understands that this statement has no foundation in fact.

The Davenport statement was apparently based on a communique issued by the Japanese War Office at 4 p.m. yesterday. The Japanese communique, according to "Trans-Ocean", claimed that one plane, by mistake, "had dropped a bomb on British territory, the bomb hitting the engine of a train".

Immediately afterwards, the communique added, "the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the incident."

So far as the "Telegraph" can ascertain, no such expressions of regret had been received in Hongkong up to 9.30 o'clock this morning. It is pointed out, moreover, that the Japanese Consul General is at present in Tokyo and, obviously, no expressions of regret could have been personally tendered by him.

The Tokyo War Office communique was carried by three news agencies—Reuters, Trans-Ocean and Domet. The Davenport report, published in Hongkong this morning, the violation of British territory was attributed "to a misdirected bomb."

The "Domet" story reports one bomb hitting a train. The "Trans-Ocean" report mentions one bomb dropped on British territory. The alleged Japanese apology makes no mention of the other bombs which fell in British territory, or of the casualties that resulted from these explosions. Yesterday the "Telegraph" published photographs showing at least two craters in British territory.

LATER.
MR. T. ODA, JAPANESE CONSUL IN HONGKONG, ADMITTED THIS MORNING THAT "IT IS INCORRECT TO STATE THAT ANY APOLOGY HAS BEEN EXPRESSED TO THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT YET."

Mr. Oda's statement obviously repudiates the Japanese War Office claim, made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that an apology had been promptly made to the Hongkong Government.

PAKHOI LANDING REPULSED

An abortive attempt by a number of Japanese warships on Tuesday morning to effect a landing at Hwankong, a small village west of Pakhoi on the southwestern coast of Kwantung, is reported from Chinese sources this morning.

As soon as the invading warships broke into the Chinese line of defence, they were immediately challenged, it is said, to a fierce artillery duel by the Chinese battery units on the coast.

With the occupation of Hailow and other ports in Hainan Island, according to the same sources, the number of Japanese vessels and aeroplanes in Waichow Island off the Pakhoi coast have been considerably decreased.

It is said that there are only three Japanese warships, 15 planes and a company of a hundred blue-jackets stationed off and on the Waichow Island.

European In Hospital

As the result of a collision between his car and a motor-cycle driven by Wu Kam-tai, Mr. A. G. Hargreave, of Imperial Chemical Industries, was admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from injuries.

Enquiries this morning elicited that Mr. Hargreave's injuries were not serious. The motor-cyclist was allowed to go home after receiving treatment at the hospital.

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A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER COMEDY-RIOT!

BRIDGE AND MAHJONG
First Drive Held in St. John's Cathedral Hall

The St. John's Cathedral Fellowship held their first Bridge and Mahjong Drive on Tuesday evening, in the Cathedral Hall.

The winners were:
Contract Bridge—Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Beavan.
Auction Bridge—Mrs. Smith and Mr. Hunt.
Mahjong—Mrs. Armit and Mr. Stone.

The Committee will be glad if all money and tickets outstanding are returned to the Secretary, c/o Cathedral Hall, as early as possible.

ART EXHIBITION

It is announced that the Hongkong Working Artists' Guild will present an exhibition of Chinese paintings and calligraphy by well-known Chinese artists, Messrs. Wong Ping-ping, Cheung Shun-cho, Woo Kiu-tum, Cheung Shiu-shok, Chiu Shiu-ngong, Au Shiu-tai, Leung Yik-yu and Tse H. The exhibition will take place at St. John's Cathedral Hall on the February 25, 26 and 27, daily, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Sunday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.), and the total entries will exceed 100.

Of the exhibitors, Chiu Shiu-ngong, Cheung Shiu-shok and Tse H. are familiar to local art lovers, the latter two having recently held their joint exhibition at the Cathedral Hall.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERRY FRANKLIN at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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WHITEAWAY'S

NEW SHANGHAI SHOOTINGS AS JAPAN PREPARES FOR ACTION

FULL TEXT OF PROTEST TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22.

GUNS CONTINUED to bark to-night in Shanghai, following a wild morning.

A group of terrorists, apparently attempting to stage a demonstration at Siccawei, off French Concession, shot down a Tatao policeman who attempted to interfere.

Municipal police raided a gambling den in the heart of the city, and a British policeman opened fire when someone yelled "Robber," wounding a man who was attempting to escape the police cordon.—United Press.

PREMIER'S PLEA FOR SUPPORT

Eloquent Plea For Empire Co-operation

LONDON, Feb. 22.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL to the country to support the Government's policy of peace, through strength, was made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking to-night at Blackburn, when he said that it was natural in these days of uncertainty in international affairs that public interest should be concentrated largely on external politics and the preparations being made to meet any possible emergency.

When his arms were being piled up on every hand, they could not avoid a certain anxiety, lest some incident, perhaps trifling in itself, should set in motion the machinery that would bring them into operation. If that dread event should come to pass, none could count on escaping the consequences.

"In such conditions, it seems to me only reckless, irresponsible or ignorant men would desire that the Government to-day should follow any other policy than the one we have laid down for ourselves, the policy of peace through strength, which will neglect no opportunity of breaking down suspicions and antagonisms, and at the same time build up steadily and resolutely with the help of our friends to the position to-day, compared with a few months ago was enormously strengthened.

Discussing the development of air power, which he said introduced an entirely new element into modern warfare, and brought the risks of war into the midst of the civilian population, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

COMFORTING CONCLUSIONS

The Prime Minister recalled the recent defence debate in the House of Commons when he said that the cost of re-armament was staggering, but that they could draw one or two comforting conclusions from the huge figures, which could be set off against the rather discomforting prospect of paying the bill.

The delay in the production of armaments was being rapidly overcome. Ships, guns, aeroplanes and munitions were now pouring out of the yards and factories in streams of constantly increasing volume, and the position to-day, compared with a few months ago was enormously strengthened.

Discussing the development of air power, which he said introduced an entirely new element into modern warfare, and brought the risks of war into the midst of the civilian population, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

CIVILIANS' DANGER

"Nothing we can do can give the civilians absolute protection against attack from the air, but we can do much to lessen its effectiveness, to prevent any such attack from the fighting capacity of the nation shall be maintained."

Mr. Chamberlain then detailed civil defence work being carried out under the direction of Sir John Anderson, and said that he noticed that a certain number of his critics were declaring very vigorously that since the steel shelter which they were providing at a cost of £20,000,000 did not give protection against a direct hit, they should be abandoned, and that instead, they should provide shelters so deep underground that they would not be affected by a bomb.

AIR RAID SHELTERS
But a moment's reflection would show that it was not so simple as that. They must consider whether it was possible to get into such a deep shelter without a panic rush. (Continued on Page 4.)

JAPANESE PROTEST TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22.

CLIMAXING THE series of emergency conferences in Shanghai and Tokyo, the Japanese military, naval and diplomatic authorities at 3 o'clock this afternoon lodged a joint protest with Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, regarding the recent terrorist outrages in the International Settlement.

A communique issued by the Japanese authorities simultaneously with the presentation of the protest, reads:

MADRID MOBILISES LAST MAN

Army Of 2,000,000 In Spain Soon

HENDAYE, Feb. 22.

LOYALIST OFFICIALS to-day reported that general mobilisation was almost complete, and simultaneously preparations were proceeding for the defence of Madrid.

Premier Neguri, alone and on foot, to-day visited the front at University City, and inspected the defences. He was cheered by the troops.

Meanwhile on all fronts, the only activity reported has been further bombardments of the suburbs of Alicante, where four planes dropped 80 bombs seven miles from shore. Similarly, bombs were dropped at Almeria, where five were killed and many wounded in four raids during the night.—United Press.

BIGGEST ARMY IN EUROPE

Berlin, Feb. 22.

"Spain will soon have an army of two million admirably trained men at her disposal," declared General Solchaga, commander of the Navarre division, to a representative of the "Angriff" in an interview published to-day.

The General went on to say that this army would enable Spain to regain the rank to which she is entitled among the nations. The infantry formed the outstanding characteristic of the Spanish army.

In insurgent Spain there are now, according to General Solchaga, between 800,000 and 900,000 men under arms, while the Loyalists had about 500,000 in the Valencia sector. These two armies would soon form a single force.

The Spanish army was amply equipped with most modern arms, the value of which had been tested on both sides during the civil war.

Dealing with the experience obtained in the mountain warfare, the General said that operations in mountain districts required a light infantry with as little baggage as possible. Practically everything needed by the troops should follow on motor lorries.

The General said that if the insurgents had learnt from their Loyalist adversaries the value of entrenchments, the insurgents had themselves proved that even the strongest entrenchments could not withstand an attack properly directed and carried out after a sufficient preparation by the artillery.

To ensure success it was necessary that the infantry should attack the enemy positions immediately. The General added that the insurgents had rarely made bayonet charges and had mainly resorted to hand grenades. In reply to a question concerning the value of armoured cars, the General observed that experience made in the Spanish civil war should not be generalised, since the terrain conditions in Spain (Continued on Page 4.)

STEAMER TORPEDOED NR. AZORES

Unknown Pirate Submarine

CHATHAM, MASS., Feb. 22.

A VESSEL DESCRIBED as the Pece, has sent out a radio message saying that it has been torpedoed by an unknown submarine 200 miles south of the Azores.

A London message says that the letters P.E.C.C. may be the vessel's call-sign, although it is understood that no such sign can be traced in London.

The identity of the Pece remained a mystery to-night, despite very wide enquiries on the two continents. The first S.O.S. was received early by the American steamer Tulsa.

FOREIGN FORCES NOTIFIED

"Following a call upon Chairman Franklin of the Municipal Council, the Japanese Army and Navy representatives called on the commanding officers of the British and Italian forces in Shanghai informing them of the request to the Municipal Council."

GENDARMERIE PROTEST

Shanghai, Feb. 22.

A strong protest was filed by the Japanese Gendarmes with the Municipal Council Police this morning with regard to the "preposterous" statement made by a spokesman of the Municipal Council to foreign newspaper reporters following the terrorist attack on Mr. Koyanagi of the Japanese Army's Press Section on Nanjing Road on Sunday.

The spokesman of the Municipal Council alleged that Mr. Koyanagi and his companions, including two women were attacked by a Japanese over a love intrigue. The statement was published by the North-China Daily News on Monday.

Calling at the Municipal Council Police Headquarters at 11 o'clock this morning, a representative of the Japanese Gendarmes demanded an explanation as to on what grounds the statement at stake was made. If it was true, the Japanese official asked for evidence.

If it was found groundless, the Japanese authorities asked for punishment of the official responsible and issue an official denial of the whole statement, it was authoritatively revealed.

Meanwhile, the officials of the Municipal Council made a declaration regarding the assassination of Mr. Li Kuai-chief, grandson of the late Marshal Li Hung-chang, on Gordon Road on Tuesday, that it was not connected with any political motive.—Domest.

TOKYO INSTRUCTS MIURA

Tokyo, Feb. 22.

Following a joint conference between the Foreign, War and Navy Ministers, the Foreign Minister, Mr. (Continued on Page 4.)



AUSTRALIA is to have its own Gibraltar, and Commonwealth Defence Minister Street is about to visit it to draw up plans for a strong naval and air base there.

The site of the proposed fortress is Port Moresby, Papua. Admirably situated for Australian defence, it controls the westward entrance to the Torres Straits, and is two hours' flight from Queensland.

There is a fine harbour, with 12 square miles of good anchorage. Except for the narrow entrance, it is completely landlocked by steep hills that come down to the water's edge.

Existing facilities for aircraft are to be improved, military roads built, and stores, workshops, forts and barracks established.

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"SINKING" URGENT

Later the Portishead Radio in England circulated a message from the ship: "Position 32.10 North, 27.45 West. Been torpedoed by unknown submarine and holed above water-line. Sinking Urgent."

Thus the ship is further south than originally reported.

A New York message says that the British liner, Empress of Australia, and the Greek steamer Montpelion, are proceeding to the spot indicated in the S.O.S. from the torpedoed ship.

The Radio Marine Corporation informed "Reuters" that they are working on the assumption that the signal P.E.C.C. may have been misread. They said that the vessel might be the British oil tanker Pecken.

The Corporation is endeavouring to communicate with the Tulsa regarding this.

It is pointed out that the signal for the letters "Pece" in morse-code are the same as for the letter "C"—Reuters.

Another Open Door Is Closed

Peking, Feb. 22.

The customs authorities in the North China ports refuse to issue export permits on or after March 10 for any goods unless exporters produce certificates showing that export exchange has been sold by the Japanese-controlled Federal Reserve Bank, according to a local Japanese report.

The report adds that a decree to this effect is being issued, and that all foreign currency collected by the Federal Reserve Bank will be deposited with the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Federal Bank is only to buy exchange at 1/2d. compared with the present ruling rate of slightly over eightpence.—Reuters.

Pro-Consul Released

London, Feb. 22.

Golding, British, Pro-Consul of San Sebastian, and Mrs. Golding, arrested by Franco early January, has been released.—British Wireless.

Britons Remain In Kuling

Only 47 Agreed To Evacuation

A MESSAGE TO the Royal Navy in Hongkong states that the evacuation of Kuling was completed at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The foreigners leaving the mountain resort included 18 Britons, 9 Americans, 7 Germans, 5 Swedes, 3 Belgians and 1 Russian.

Four Britons are remaining at Kiukiang, and the remainder are going to Shanghai by the Japanese steamship Naruto Maru.

EVACUATION OF KULING

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

Escorted by Lieut-Commander Stafford, captain of H.M.S. Ladybird, and Lieut-Commander Jeffs, captain of the U.S.S. Oahu, 47 foreigners and 13 Chinese servants arrived safely at Kiukiang yesterday after a 25-mile march through the Chinese and Japanese lines from the 3,500 feet-high mountain resort of Kuling.

The foreigners, according to a Japanese army communique, consisted of 18 Britons, 11 Americans, seven Germans, three Belgians, one Latvian, and one Russian.

Forty-seven other foreigners, including an 84-year-old English woman, are remaining at Kuling.

The communique added: "The Japanese army, while hoping for their safety, cannot be held responsible for any injuries they might sustain as a result of military operations. Moreover, the Japanese army regrets that it will not be able to accord full protection for the property of third-party nationals in Kuling."

The communique alleges that the Chinese troops at Kuling "not only sought to forestall the Japanese attack by demolishing third-party property, but in collusion with certain third-party nationals and Chinese, obtained supplies of food and secured information regarding the disposition of the Japanese forces."

A "Domer" message states that 47 foreign residents of various nationalities are still remaining at the mountain resort. Thirteen Chinese employees of the foreign evacuees also descended the mountain.

WARNING OF ATTACK

Hankow, Feb. 23.

A warning that following Wednesday's evacuation by 47 foreign residents, the Japanese military authorities would be unable to assume responsibility for the possible damage likely to be done to the foreigners who still remain at Kuling, in connection with impending military operations, was issued by the Japanese Central China Army.

A spokesman of the Japanese Army pointed out that following the fall of the Wuhan Area, several thousand Chinese troops retreated to the slopes of Lushan Mountain and "under cover of over 100 nationals of third Powers staying at Kuling, summer resort at the top of the Mountain, attempted to evade Japanese attacks."

"With a view to evacuating foreign nationals before launching a punitive campaign against the remnant Chinese, the Japanese authorities since the end of November, last year, have conducted negotiations with the representatives of various Powers."

"As the result, a considerable number of foreigners subsequently withdrew from the Mountain. There were still remaining, however, many nationals of third Powers at the mountain resort. Some of these foreigners extended various facilities to the Chinese troops in the Mountain."

"The Japanese Army on January 31 requested through the official third Powers in Shanghai the evacuation of foreign residents to evacuate the mountain by February 10. Although 47 foreigners descended the Mountain on Wednesday there are still 47 others who refused to evacuate."

"Although the Japanese Army hoped for their safety, they are unable to guarantee whether damage would not be done to the remnant foreigners as a result of this impending evacuation." (Continued on Page 4.)

U.S. Veers To Britain

Would Do Everything To Aid, Poll Shows

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

THE POSSIBILITY of an important trend in American public opinion away from the traditional isolationist policy is indicated by the results of their latest poll, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Asked whether they thought America "should do everything possible to help England and France, except to go to war herself, should Germany and Italy attack the two democracies," 69 per cent. of those who polled, voted "yes"—Reuters.

JAPANESE PLANES OVER H.K.

"Mystery" Squadron Seen In Kowloon

Eight mysterious aeroplanes, believed to be Japanese, flew over Hongkong at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, according to a report received from an unimpeachable source.

Although the incident has been denied officially by the Police and other authorities, the planes were seen and heard by several people in Kowloon.

The planes passed directly over the island and were out of sight within a few minutes.

The theory held is that they were Japanese planes which had lost their way on a bombing expedition.

PRECAUTIONS ON FRONTIER

As a result of enquiries pursuant to yesterday's report of the army view of the position at the border, it is stated that it is not to be inferred that the army is not fully alive to the situation. Certain instructions have been issued to the troops on the spot, the Royal Scots, and other precautionary measures have been taken.

The "Telegraph" was informed by the Commissioner of Police, Hon. Mr. T. H. King, that the strength of police posts on the frontier has not been increased since Tuesday's incident.

Certain police officers have been drafted to Fanling and Kam Tin to cope with the influx of refugees who crossed the frontier on Tuesday. These numbered between 3,000 and 4,000.

Casualties in British territory on Tuesday were twelve killed and nine wounded.

PAKHOI LANDING REPULSED

An abortive attempt by a number of Japanese warships on Tuesday morning to effect a landing at Hwaintouling, a small village west of Pakhoi on the southwestern coast of Kwangtung, is reported from Chinese sources this morning.

As soon as the invading warships broke into the Chinese line of defence, they were immediately challenged. It is said to a fierce artillery duel by the Chinese battery units on the coast.

With the occupation of Hoihow and other ports in Hainan Island, according to the same sources, the number of Japanese vessels and aeroplanes at Hwaintouling, a small village west of Pakhoi on the southwestern coast of Kwangtung, is reported from Chinese sources this morning.

It is said that there are 65 and a Japanese warships, 15 blue-jackets stationed off and on the island.

FIRE ON PEAK

Fire engines were called to the Peak at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon when an outbreak in the residence of Mr. R. H. Wild, Manager of the South British Insurance Company.

The outbreak occurred in the ceiling, where one of the beams which was in contact with the heated chimney suddenly burst into flames.

By the time the brigade arrived the ceiling and roof were ablaze, but little difficulty was experienced in coping with the flames once fire-hoses and extinguishers were brought into action.

Most of the damage was caused by the falling of the ceiling.

JAPAN'S APOLOGY TO H.K. GOVERNOR

THE "TELEGRAPH" is officially informed that, acting on instructions from his home Government, Mr. T. Oda, acting Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong, called on the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, the Colonial Secretary at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Oda formally expressed regret to the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, for the bombing of the frontier near Shum Chun on Tuesday.

MYSTERY OF EARLIER "APOLOGY"

During the News Bulletin broadcast from Daventry last night a statement was made that the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong has immediately expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the border incident on Tuesday.

This statement has no foundation in fact.

The Daventry statement was apparently based on a communique issued by the Japanese War Office at 4 p.m. yesterday. The Japanese communique, according to "Trans-Ocean," claimed that one plane, by mistake, "had dropped a bomb on British territory, the bomb hitting the engine of a train."

Immediately afterwards, the communique added, "the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the incident."

"MISDIRECTED BOMB"

No such expressions of regret had been received in Hongkong until Mr. Oda called on the Colonial Secretary at 10 a.m.

The Tokyo War Office communique was carried by three News Agencies—Reuters, Trans-Ocean and Domest. The Daventry broadcast was credited to Reuters. In the Reuters report, published in Hongkong this morning, the violation of British territory was attributed to a misdirected bomb.

The "Domest" story reports one bomb hitting a train. The "Trans-Ocean" report mentions one bomb dropped on British territory.

The alleged Japanese apology made no mention of the other bombs which fell in British territory, or of the casualties that resulted from these explosions. Yesterday the "Telegraph" published photographs showing at least two craters in British territory.

CONSUL'S ADMISSION

Subsequently, Mr. Oda told the "Telegraph," shortly before seeing the Colonial Secretary this morning that "it is incorrect to state that any apology has been expressed to the Hongkong Government yet."

Mr. Oda's statement obviously repudiated the Japanese War Office claim, made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that an apology had been made to the Hongkong Government yesterday.

LATE

1 Dead, 31 Hurt In Train Smash

London, Feb. 22.

One was killed and 31 others injured in a train smash at Glasgow to-day.

The majority of the victims were football fans attending the Celtic Hearts cup tie match at Parkhead.—Reuters Special.

See Back Page For Further Late News

European In Hospital

As the result of a collision between his car and a motor-cycle driven by Wu Kam-tai, Mr. A. C. Hargrave, of Imperial Chemical Industries, was admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from injuries.

Enclosures this morning elicited that Mr. Hargrave's injuries were not serious. The motor-cyclist was allowed to go home after receiving treatment at the hospital.

J.P. AGED 70 SAYS DISMISSAL IS A 'BIT THICK'

'They Gave Me 2 Days' Notice'

SEVENTY-YEARS-OLD Mr. T. H. Davidson Wood, who disclosed recently that he had been given two days' notice to terminate his position as a North London juvenile court magistrate, said of the dismissal "It's a bit thick."

Mr. Wood went to the court at Islington, N., to say good-bye to officials and to make a statement. Newspaper reporters left before he spoke.

Mr. Wood said: "I telephoned the court beforehand to make sure that the reporters would remain to hear what I had to say."

WANTED PUBLICITY:

"The reporters left on the instruction of the clerk of the court, but the chairman of the magistrates told me he knew nothing of this instruction. I wanted the publicity for my own protection. It is important that I should have my say, otherwise, being sacked at such short notice might lead to undesirable comment. These are the facts."

I received a letter from the Home Office on Tuesday, December 6, and was told by the clerk of the court that I could not sit after the following Thursday, two days later.

"It is a bit thick. It is almost as bad as being shot at dawn. The Home Office would not dare to get rid of a junior clerk in such a manner."

"I replied to the Home Office with a pretty stiff letter. I can tell you."

"I pointed out that there were two magistrates—J. H. Wood and I—who were older than I, but who were being retained. One of these ladies, according to a reference book I consulted, is six years older than I am. The other was married fifty-one years ago."

"I also said that though I was expected to sit at least thirteen times a year I had during most years of the nine that I served at twice that number of times."

'OLD AND FEEBLE'

"In 1937 when, presumably, I was very old feeble, I sat forty-five times."

"I don't feel like an old man, but I can still carry on. I am satisfied that I am mentally and physically fit for public service for several years yet."

"I cannot go on with my juvenile official, in 1939."



Board of inquiry has inspected the ruins of more than \$1,000,000 worth of equipment and three buildings destroyed in a mysterious fire at Chanute Field, Ill., home of a United States army air corps technical school. Above is a view of the supply house ruins after the fire. No planes, but valuable files, were burned.

Deer Bagged

Geneva, O. Since not more than six out of every 100,000 deer shot are white, Adolph Lauer bagged a rarity when he came home with a white doe before the season opened, and an hour and a quarter after hunters could officially take to the woods, had felled her.

Mr. Wood is a non-smoker and vice for several years yet. He retired, as a bank official, in 1930.

SURGEONS SAY THAT 'A.R.P. USELESS'

'Hospitals Underground'

TWENTY-ONE surgeons—the men who never talk—have forecasted a complete breakdown in the medical services of the country after the first air raids on London or any of the big cities.

These men (and one woman), who include Sir Maurice Cassidy, Sir Harold Gillies, and physicians and surgeons of the staffs of the most important hospitals in London and other big cities, say:

"The people of this country should realize that no medical organization could cope with the probable number of casualties under present conditions."

One of the surgeons said recent A.R.P. match-stick precautions were useless—absolutely useless. The hospitals, they point out, are usually in the centre of a city, and one direct hit could wipe out the concentrated skill and equipment of the main medical service of a whole town.

The surgeons appeal for underground casualty clearing stations, with operating theatres, a complete underground medical service, where patients, nurses and doctors are out of danger and urgent operations could go on in spite of continual air raids.

'EVERY HOSPITAL IS A TARGET'

Recently one of the men who signed the letter elaborated the scheme.

He said they had felt it was necessary to sound the alarm, in spite of the fact that every big hospital, owing to its size and position, was an exposed target in any air raid.

These are the men who, during the crisis, offered their services to the hospitals. They saw the dress rehearsal when every hospital was packed with the medical and nursing staff of the country.

The patients, nurses, and surgeons would be concentrated in the operating theatre—a room with a glass roof and one glass wall. "Even a nearby bomb would have wrecked all this in a moment."

"The windows and lighting would have been so damaged that operations would be impossible," he said. In the last few weeks these twenty-

one surgeons have been trying to find a way of preserving hospital work through an air raid and coping with the casualties.

They want bombproof, underground shelters, modelled on the same lines as those in Paris and Berlin.

The letter says: "These refugees should be so designed that they can be used for medical and surgical purposes, because however well the existing hospitals are organized they may become so damaged that they are no longer able to provide either safety for the casualties or facilities for their treatment."

"Moreover, urgent operations upon the wounded must be performed in spite of continuous air raids." Paris has built more than thirty of these clearing stations, which have about 200 beds and can absorb sixty people an hour.

CRISIS SCHEME WOULD FAIL.

They are completely underground, heavily reinforced, fully equipped and have staff quarters for seventy-three doctors and nurses.

Said one of the surgeons: "Something like this is essential in this country if we are to give a continual and effective medical service."

"The crisis arrangements would have broken down in a few hours, and nothing has been done about them since."

The shelters could be used as car parks or store rooms in peace time. Present A.R.P. instructions to hospitals, recently issued by Sir John Anderson are:

Cover all windows with canvas or wire mesh. Take precautions against gas. Sandbag the ward windows. Replace the dome of the operating theatre with concrete five inches thick.

With this frail protection, operations would have to cease during air raids, and patients would still be exposed to the danger and injuries that drove them into hospital.

EMPIRE NEWS

CANADA BROADCAST BAN DEFIED

Ottawa. Mr. George McCullagh, the 33-year-old proprietor of the Toronto "Globe and Mail," has successfully defied a ban imposed by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the first of a series of broadcasts by him. The addresses are entitled "Marching on—To What?"

The regulations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation state that: "No individual may purchase any network to broadcast his own opinions." The Corporation took the stand that Mr. McCullagh's series of broadcasts fell under this clause. Permission to use the Corporation network was refused.

When Mr. McCullagh arranged to broadcast over a chain of 10 private stations the Corporation again imposed a ban.

Mr. McCullagh circumvented this by making electrical recordings of his first speech and sending them by air mail to each of the private stations, where they were broadcast recently. Although the Corporation can censor broadcasting networks it has no control over individual private stations.

Mr. McCullagh plans to give the remaining four addresses similarly. In the broadcast he declared that irresponsible government and inadequate leadership were bringing Canada to disaster.

NEW ZEALAND

DOMESTIC WORKERS FROM DENMARK

Auckland. The New Zealand Five Million Club is assisting the immigration into the Dominion of Danish domestic workers and governesses. It plans to develop the system on a larger scale.

Under the scheme the employer advances the fare and the organisation undertakes additional advances. Immigration officials say that it is impossible to obtain in England the types of migrant at present required—namely, domestic workers and artisans.

The policy, therefore, is to recruit from nations whose stock can be readily assimilated. These already settled are making excellent citizens.

INDIA

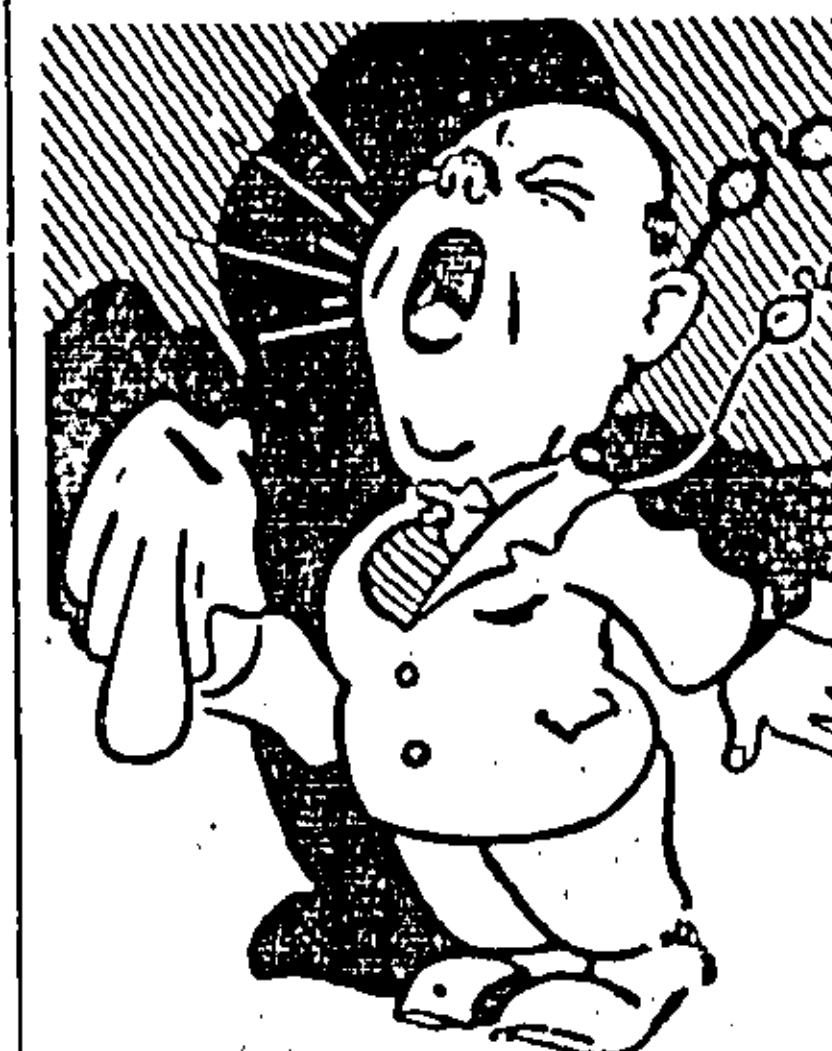
PERSONAL JEWELS DUTIABLE

Bombay. The Customs at Bombay detained over £1,000 worth of jewels brought to India as the personal property of Mrs. Nelly Cartier, who arrived accompanied by M. Jacques Cartier, the Paris jeweller.

The new Customs rules, just revised, permit passengers to land with only £370 worth of jewels.

Anything above that amount is dutiable at 50 per cent.

The usual refund of seven-eighths is payable when the owner leaves the country.



If

I had done as I was told—I wouldn't have this nasty cold!

Give me



ASPIRIN



Coal Mine Under A London Park

Workmen engaged in excavations at Wandstead Park recently encountered a hard substance with their pick-axes.

It was found to be coal.

Although the vein was only 40ft. below the surface, the coal was completely formed, and as the park was at one time part of Epping Forest, it is thought that larger quantities may be found beneath.

Phone Rings As Girl Dies In Her Flat

WHILE a man friend was trying to telephone to twenty-two-year-old Leni Stolt, a blonde German girl who lived in King's-road, Chelsea, S.W., she lay dying in her room from gas poisoning, wearing a bathing costume, with flannel trousers.

Miss Billingham, who has a room at the same address, answered the telephone in the hall at half past nine that night. A man's voice asked for Miss Stolt.

Miss Billingham said, "I knocked on Leni's door. There was no reply, and I was just coming away when I thought I smelled gas."

"I called Mr. Anthony Sagar, a young actor, and we forced the door. Leni was still alive, but she died in a few moments."

TWO LETTERS

"There were two letters in her handwriting in the room."

Miss Stolt, who came to England in 1930, described herself as a student of commercial art. She has been in Chelsea about a year, and lived a gay, Bohemian life.

Miss Stolt belonged to a number of clubs frequented by artists and writers living around King's-road. When the police searched her room they found a large number of bottles, left over from a party she had given.

Miss Billingham said: "She often used to come into my room and drink tea with me. She said she would rather do that than go to these clubs."

A friend said, "The last time I saw her—about a fortnight ago—she told me she was soon to be married. She did not tell me anything more about it."

Miss Stolt's permit to remain in England would have expired in a few weeks. Her friends believe she was depressed by the prospect of having to return to Germany.

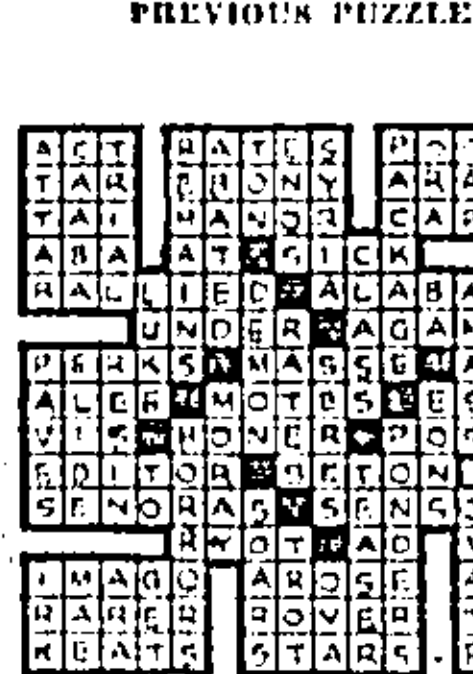
Crossword Puzzle

By LAIS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Altimeter
- 2—European mountains
- 3—Pithead
- 4—Fruit
- 5—Fingerings
- 6—Wind-like part
- 7—Light shavers
- 8—Dancer step
- 9—Arm-carried
- 10—Capitulum
- 11—Tint
- 12—Invitation
- 13—Sovereign trees
- 14—Friedland right in
- 15—Friedland right in
- 16—Halt
- 17—Enthusiasm
- 18—Check
- 19—Divide into syllables
- 20—Object
- 21—Able
- 22—Cratin
- 23—Place of worship
- 24—Rustic word
- 25—Delay
- 26—Picks strings
- 27—Remarkable
- 28—Night

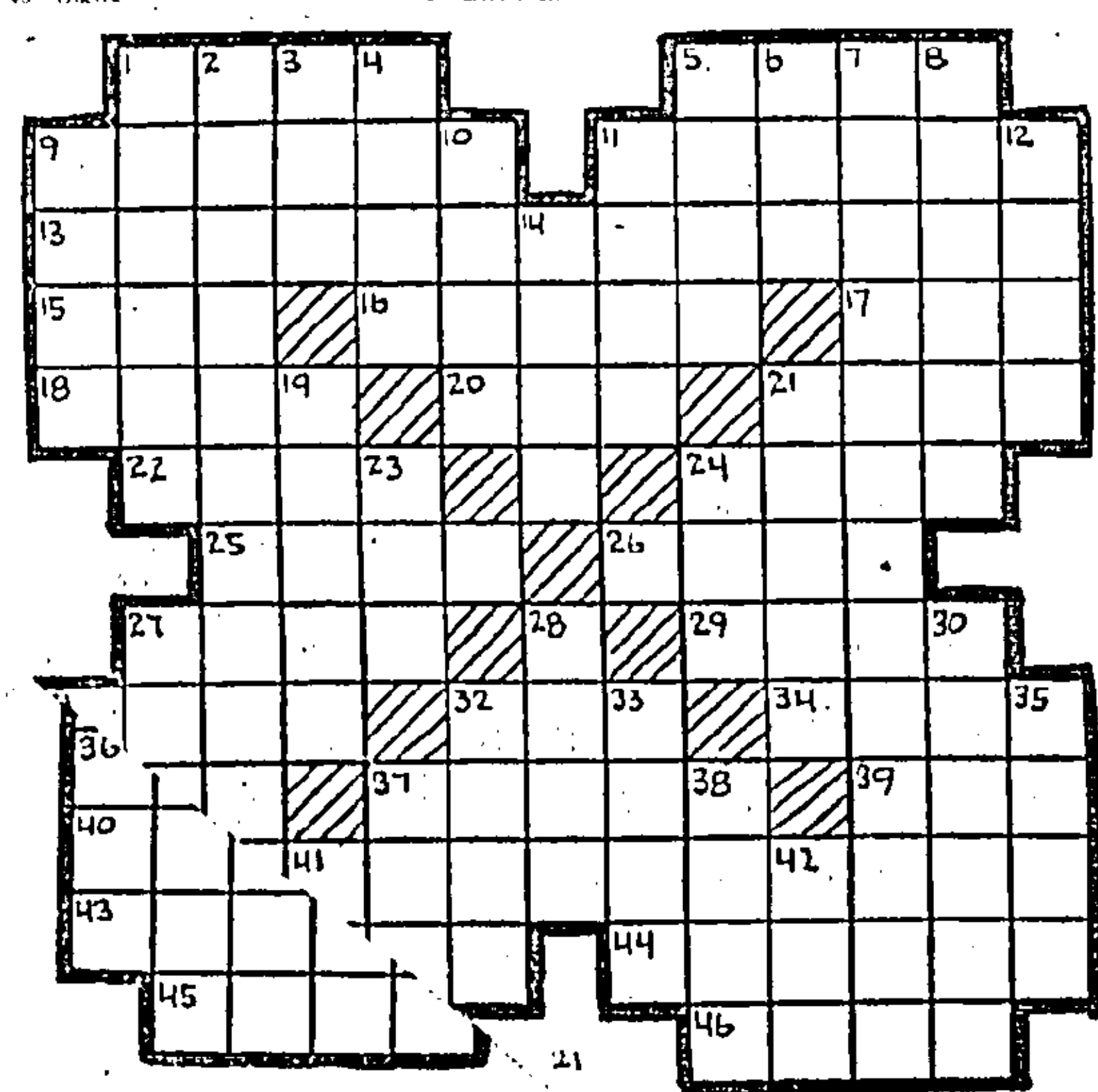
ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



- 1—Baby carriages
- 2—Commons' name
- 3—Church wine vessels
- 4—Allow
- 5—Arrange according to
- 6—Falls
- 7—Worthless leavings
- 8—Jewel
- 9—Pitched
- 10—Peter hat
- 11—Actual experience
- 12—Clara name
- 13—Closed radio
- 14—Covered on inside
- 15—Value women
- 16—On behalf of
- 17—Card game
- 18—Fingerings gloves
- 19—More orderly
- 20—Rings up
- 21—Rustic exclamation
- 22—Raddings
- 23—Hurtled
- 24—Military force
- 25—Cremona
- 26—Drinking vessel
- 27—No (change)

16—Water bug

17—Clara's name



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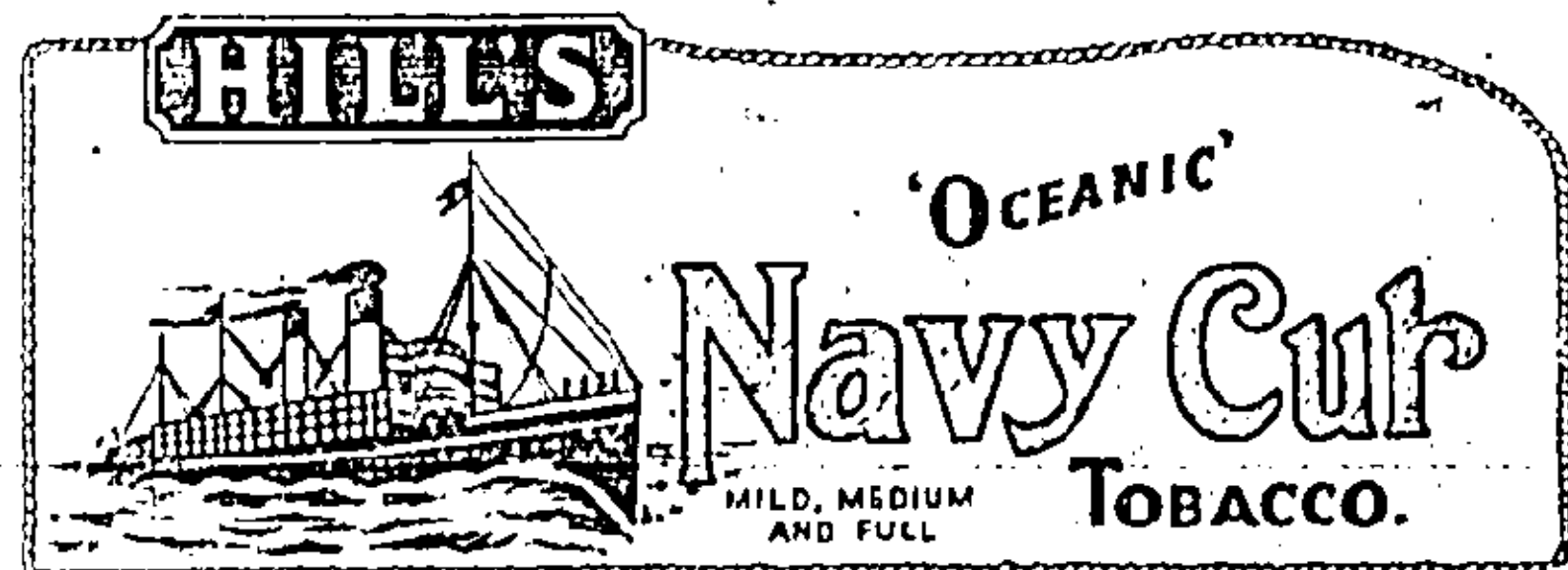


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NEW REX RECORDS.

9450. Joseph, Joseph. Q.S. Give Me Your Hand. Tango.
9455. When Mother Nature Sings Her Lullaby. Waltz. So Blue The Skies.
9454. Love Makes The World Go Round. S.F.T. You Made A Heaven.
9453. Says My Heart. ("Cocoanut Grove") Q.S. Moon Please Help Me To-Night. MAXWELL STEWART'S BALLROOM ORCH.
9445. Cinderella. (Stay In My Arms.) Penny Serenade.
9447. I've Got A Pocket Full of Dreams. Goodnight Little Skipper. BRIAN LAWRENCE & HIS ORCHESTRA.
9444. There's A Moon On The Mountains. F.T. Any Broken Heart to Mend. JAY WILBUR & HIS ORCHESTRA.
9446. I'm Singing A Song For The Old Folks. F.T. Hear All, See All, Say Now. F.T. BILLY COTTON & HIS ORCHESTRA.

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MONDAY, FEB. 27th
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LINDSAY LAFFORD

IN THE

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CANTON AGENTS

for the

Hongkong Telegraph

WM. FARMER & CO.

Victoria Hotel Building.

Shameen, Canton.

Tel. 13501.

'MAGIC MINERAL' FOUND ON ISLAND

GEOLOGISTS searching in the desolate valley in the mountainous Hebridean island of Skye have discovered vast deposits of a mineral used for the preparation of certain types of high explosives.

Their discovery is regarded as one of outstanding importance to Britain, since, at the moment, she is almost entirely dependent for supplies of the mineral on Germany and other foreign sources.

In 1930, Britain imported a mere 870 tons of this mineral, which is called diatomite.

Last year, so greatly had the industrial demand increased, that imports had risen to 70,000 tons. The price of first quality diatomite is in the region of £30 per ton.

Until the discovery of the Skye field, Britain, in the event of war, would have been entirely at the mercy of foreign countries for her diatomite supplies.

Germany, on the other hand, possesses huge stocks.

As soon as scientists can carry out their final practical tests on the Skye deposits, a large industry, of vital importance in the manufacture of explosives and scores of other materials, will be set up in this island valley, bringing steady employment to the poverty-stricken inhabitants and assuring a regular supply of diatomite to British factories for years to come.

SATISFACTORY TESTS

The discovery was made after a geological search of the island lasting over two years. Digging in the bed in the ancient lake of Guitthar, geologists came upon rich deposits of the mineral. Samples were rushed to London, where analytical tests were made.

These tests proved extremely satisfactory. Nearly 200 cores were then made, over an area of 20 miles, and samples taken from these cores substantiated the belief held by the geologists that the diatomite deposits were constantly spread over the area, and were of first-class quality all through.

It is estimated by experts that the newly discovered deposits will supply at least 300,000 tons of the pure substance, worth millions of pounds.

In appearance, diatomite is a clay which can be reduced to an extremely fine powder. Because of its exceptionally widespread value, it has justified the name of the "magic mineral."

Diatomite is used extensively in such widely different industries as the making of explosives and cosmetics.

USED FOR FILTERS

It is also used extremely widely for glazing work of all kinds, while its

absorbent qualities have made it especially suitable for use in filtering liquids—especially kerosene.

"The newly discovered Skye deposits give promise of being of extreme value to Britain," said Professor A. E. Trueman, D.Sc., Professor of Geology at the University of Glasgow.

"Diatomite is one of our most useful minerals," he went on. "Found in the beds of some ancient lakes, it consists of the debris and skeletons of unifold millions of minute and primitive plants generally mixed with a proportion of mud and sand."

"These primitive plant bodies were known as diatoms, and it is from them that the mineral derives its name."

"Because of the extreme age of the deposits and their constituency, diatomite can be reduced to powder of a fineness which cannot be obtained from any other sources."

Man Of 78 Gets 3 Years

A MAN, aged 78, arrested the night before he was to have been married by special licence, was at Wolverhampton Quarter Sessions recently sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Isaac Grainger, of Cosely, near Wolverhampton, was found guilty on five charges of obtaining by false pretences £16 from Mr. Horace Smith, and food and credit to the value of £8 14s. from the Victoria Hotel, Wolverhampton.

It was alleged he posed as a doctor and sent telegrams to himself to substantiate his claim.

Detective-Sergeant Marsh said Grainger left England many years ago for the United States and had lived a life of crime since 1921. After serving sentences he was deported last October.

Grainger so influenced Miss Daisy Bird, a sister-in-law of Mr. Smith, by a story of a medical practice and wealth in America that arrangements were made for them to get married by special licence.

Penny Wise And Forgetful

San Diego, Cal. An elderly man demonstrated the old axiom, "penny wise and pound foolish" here when he refused to make a 20-cent purchase after a clerk asked him for a cent sales tax. The angry man stalked out of the store and left a dollar on the counter.



Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., oldest son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain, chooses Meran Taylor, young English world's champion figure skater, for his partner at St. Moritz, Switzerland. They have been seen much in each other's company recently, at the alpine resort where Miss Taylor is practicing for European contests.

Elusive Death-ray Will Kill Insects

THE claim that he has invented a machine of an elusive death-ray type, which kills insects at a distance of one yard, is made by a South Island radio electrician.

He says that by concentrating this ray on the insect, he can cause the insect to explode, disintegrating completely.

It is light ray but does not rely on heat to kill the insects.

The inventor is confident that with further experiments he can make the ray effective at greater distances.

He says other living things besides insects can be killed when the ray is turned on them.

'Scotch' Must Be Scotch

AMERICA's vast liquor industry, threatened with great losses on its contracts with Scottish distilleries by an attempt to popularise a blend of Irish and Scotch whiskeys, is relieved that a legal decision given in the District of Columbia, and valid in all States, has prevented any whisky but pure Scotch bearing the label "Scotch."

It was feared that the proposed Scotch-Irish blend would open the way for the dumping of inferior whiskeys on the American market.

The ordinary American drinking public, unable yet to distinguish between fine whiskey and an inferior brand, would naturally be expected to buy a cheaper brand.

Investments involving millions of dollars would therefore be imperilled. One importer said: "We feel that the country of origin should set positive standards of identity, and we are a hundred per cent in favour of excluding Irish grains in Scotch blends."

'WE ARE AFRAID'

"We are frankly afraid that if the market were opened to cheaper Irish grains it would result in a general flooding with the loss not only to importers of better grades but to consumers' palates."

"We realise, of course, that Irish distillers have as much at stake, but the fact remains that there is only a comparatively small demand for Irish whiskey. Some time ago an attempt was made to introduce a blend of Irish grains with American ryes."

"The results, I need not tell you, were not exactly happy." Other importers pointed out that nothing can be done until British court decisions are known.

Meanwhile the Irish-Scotch variety may not be sold anywhere in America.

Five years ago nearly all Americans were rye, gin, or Bourbon drinkers. To-day Scotch is the favoured drink.

For the Outdoor Girl

SPORTS WEAR
FOR ALL ACTIVE
OCCASIONS.

3-PIECE SUIT

Comprising
Skirt, Short Sleeve Jumper and Long Sleeve Coat.

Angora finish.
In colours of Navy, Brown, Wine, Green, etc.

\$11.50 set

TWIN SETS

of Short Sleeve Jumper and Long Sleeve Cardigan
All cols.

\$6.50 set



Slacks & Jumper Set

Very suitable for Hiking. Some in contrasting colours. Others in pleasing combined colour.

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Geo. Pio-Ul's String Quintette

every SUNDAY for Tiffin
11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m.

Fred Carpio's Dance Orchestra

every WEDNESDAY for Dinner
9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

A la Carte & Table d'Hôte



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Only the finest cream

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

Only the finest cream is good enough for Australian butter. A rich golden food which adequately supplies your diet with the needed vitamins.

It supplies fat in its most easily digestible form and is unequalled for growing children.

All Australian butter is produced under strict government supervision, and comes to you guaranteed for quality and purity. Buy only "Australian Butter".

Obtainable at all leading compradores.

JUTLAND FIGHTER IS THE NEW DEFENCE CHIEF

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, the new Defence Minister who replaces Sir Thomas Inskip, is known as the Silent Man of the Service.

But from time to time the Silent Man has spoken. One of his memorable phrases was: "If the British Navy had intervened, the Italo-Abyssinian war would have been over in a few months."

Son of an admiral, Lord Chatfield's career has been bound up with the Navy until a few months ago. He was a star cadet in H.M.S. Britannia, which he entered at the age of 13.

By 1909 he was a captain and was elected to the command of the P. and O. liner Medina when she was pressed into service to take King George V. and Queen Mary to the Delhi Durbar.

He was Rear-Admiral at 47, Vice-Admiral at 53, Admiral at 57. He has commanded the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Fleets, has served as Fourth and Third Sea Lord as well as First.

DINED WITH DUCE

Lord Chatfield has dined with Signor Mussolini, has declared he believes Herr Hitler's word and believes a new spirit is abroad in Germany.

He was sent to India to draw plans for making the Indian Army more efficient at less cost. And the Navy is accustomed to thinking in terms of the air as well as the sea.

He has had more than a taste of diplomacy: he went not only to the Washington Conference but to the Nyon Conference.

Lord Chatfield has paid high tribute to both Beatty and Jellicoe. He was Beatty's flag captain, first in the Lion then in the Queen Elizabeth.

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from kidney trouble and bladder weakness have stopped getting up at night, have stopped feeling pain in the back, have stopped feeling tired, have stopped feeling nervous, have stopped feeling dizzy, have stopped feeling weak, have stopped feeling sick, have stopped feeling out of sorts, have stopped feeling all the above, and have started feeling like new men. They have done this by taking a few boxes of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the only pills that will cure kidney trouble and bladder weakness. They are the only pills that will stop you from getting up at night, stop you from feeling pain in the back, stop you from feeling tired, stop you from feeling nervous, stop you from feeling dizzy, stop you from feeling weak, stop you from feeling sick, stop you from feeling out of sorts, and stop you from feeling all the above. They are the only pills that will cure kidney trouble and bladder weakness. 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In view of past experiences, the Japanese Army is unable to guarantee complete protection of the interests of third Powers at Kuling pending occupation of the mountain by Japanese troops."—Doane.

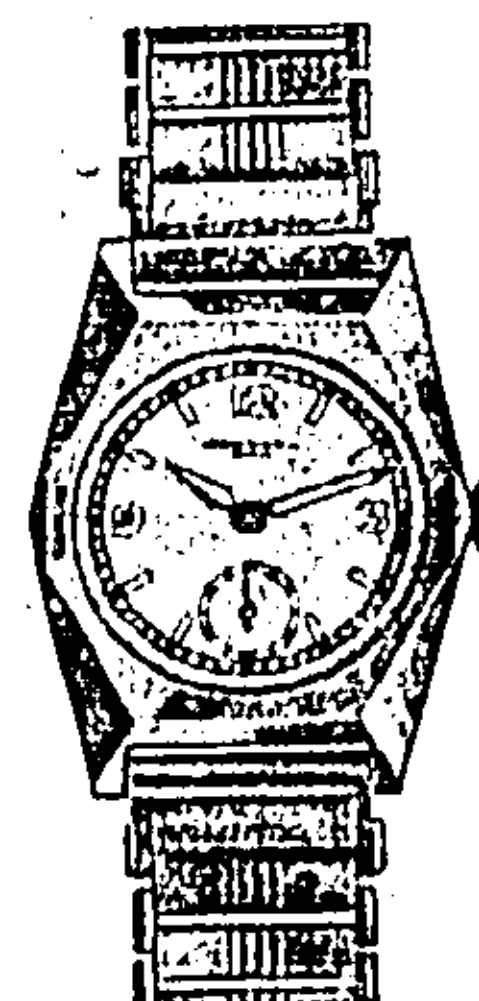
HINES T

2. I would go further and
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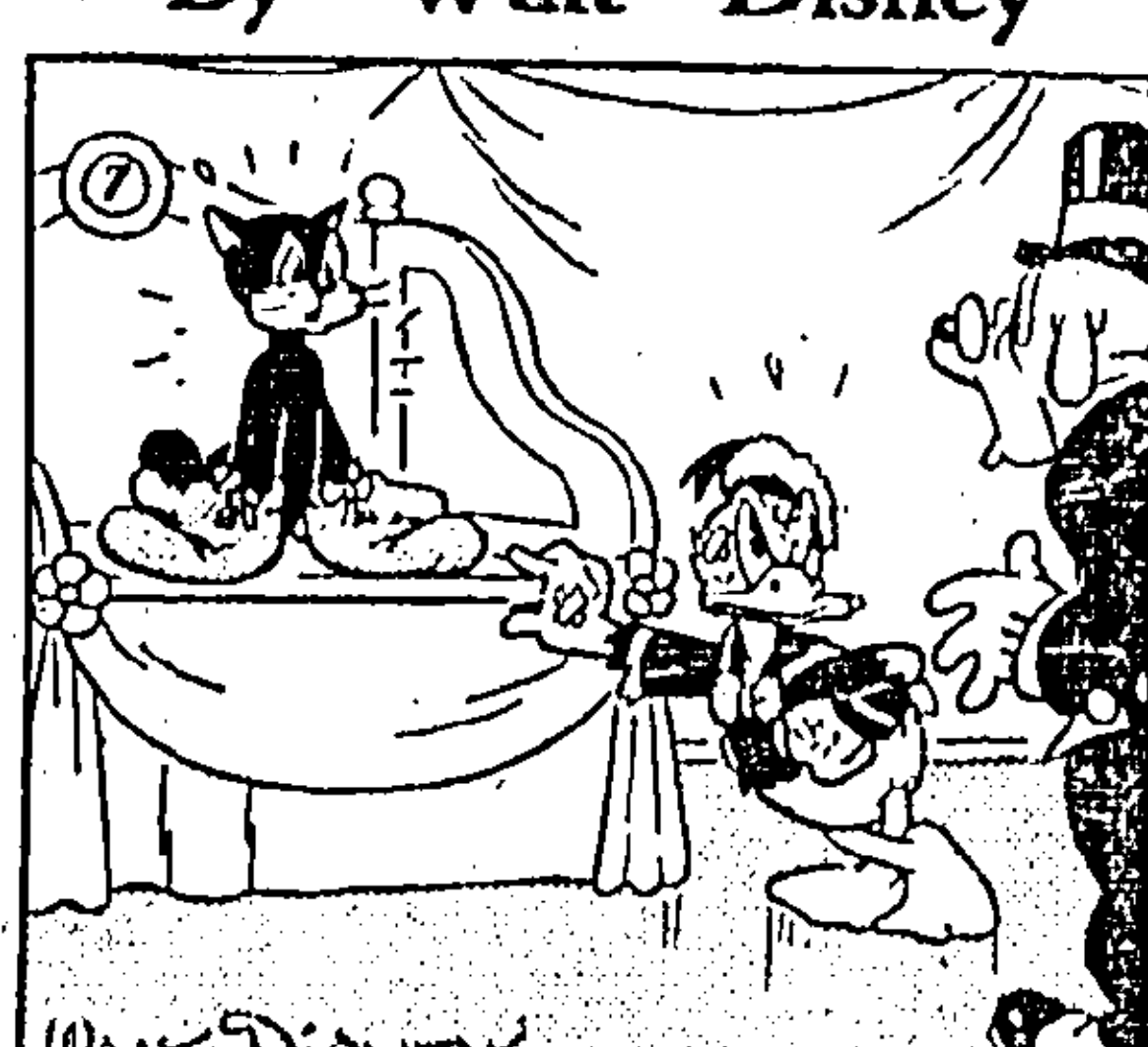
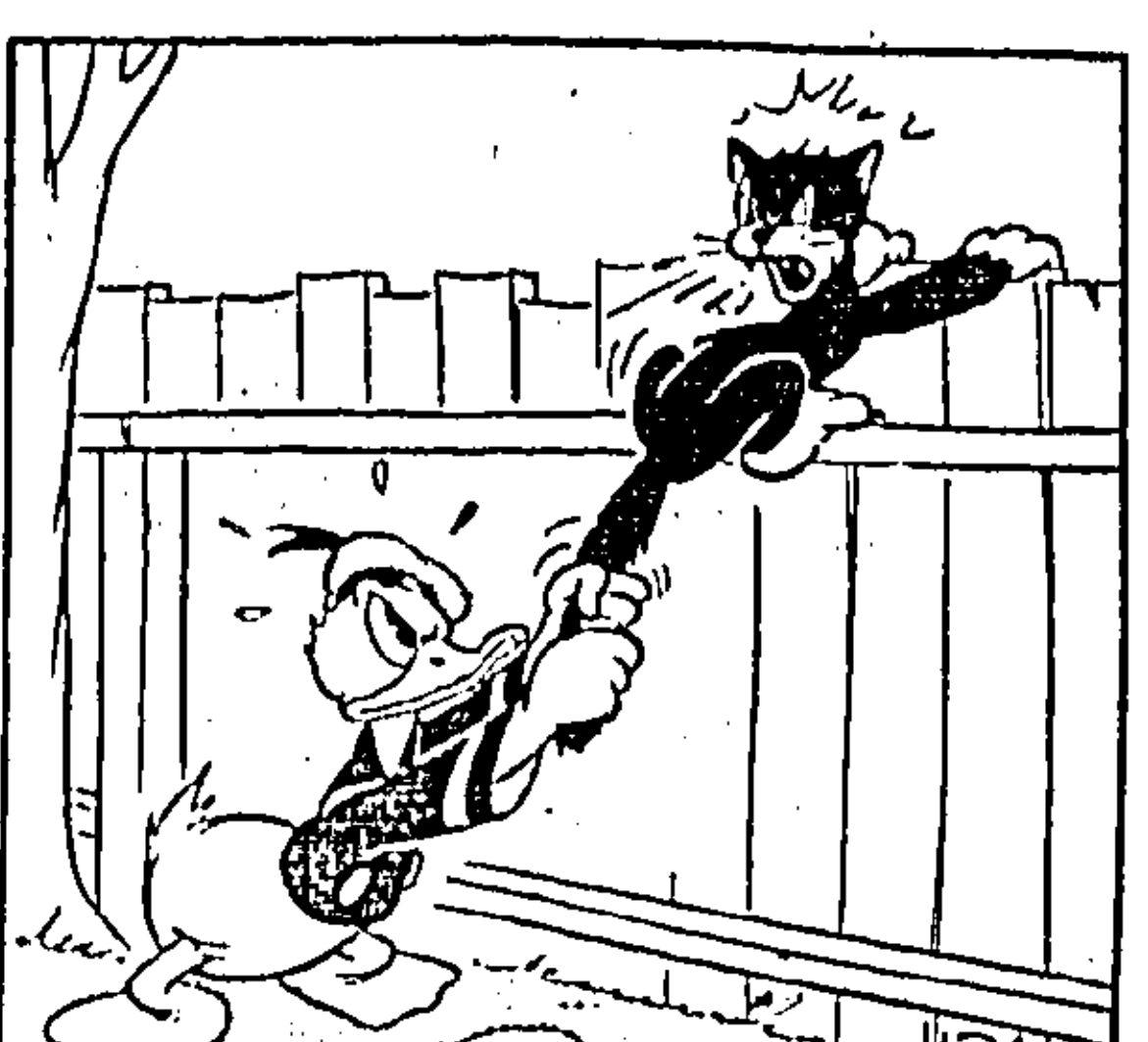
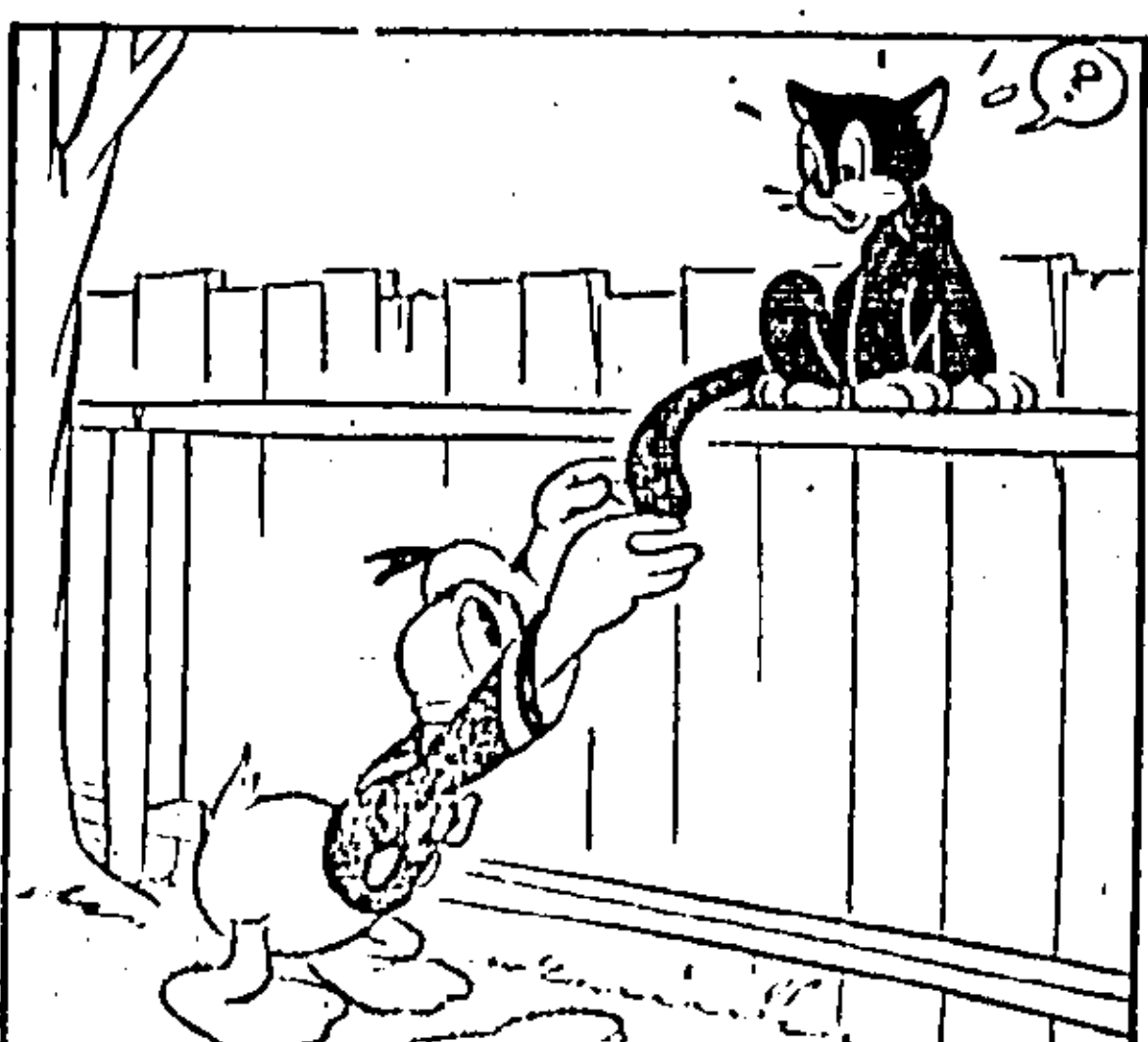
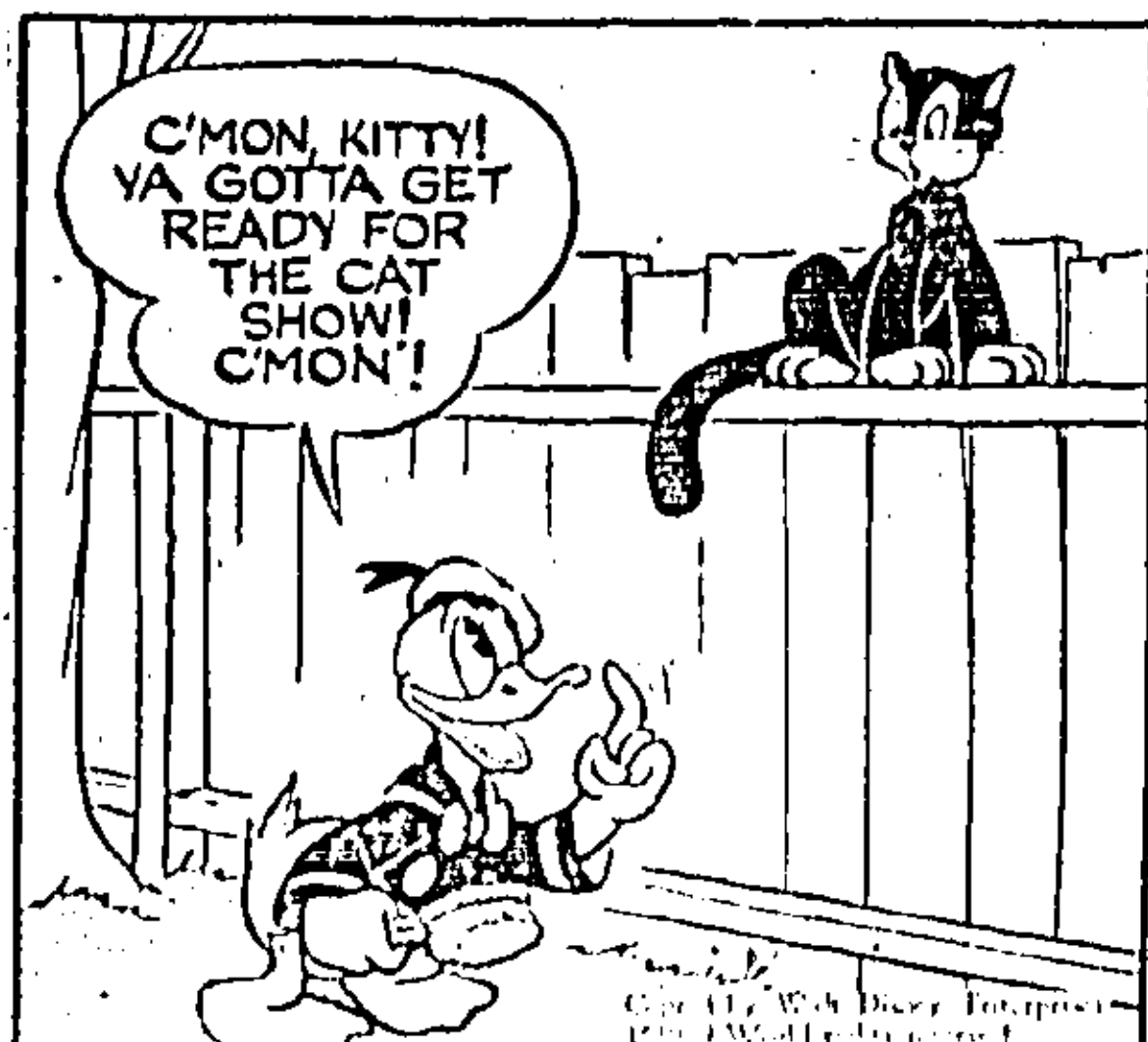
Some women entering the were asked to open their hands for inspection as a precaution against a possible bomb outrage. **Reuter.**

Tuesday	
Manila, Makassar and Sourabaya	Tilastane . Tues., Feb. 20, 8.30 a.
Port Bayan and Haiphong	Tean Dupuis Tues., Feb. 20, 2.00 p.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tai Yuan . Tues., Feb. 20, 3.30 p.
Swallow	Kwalsang Tues., Feb. 20, 7.00 p.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A.	Tatuta Mar. . S.F.O. & S.F.O., Feb. 21, 8.30 a.
Central and South America	Reg. Feb. 28, 5.00 p.
San Francisco—due San Francisco	Ord. March 1, 8.30 a.
89, 23rd March.	

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M.C.L. ACTIVITIES

Donations To Local And Home Charities

During the last financial year the Hongkong Ministering League and Ministering Children's League donated the sum of \$968.56 to home charities and \$8,930 to local charities, compared with \$970.65 and \$7,950 respectively during the previous year, according to the statement of accounts which will be presented to the annual meeting of the League on April 27 in the Helena May Institute at 10.30 a.m.

After expressing thanks to Mrs. Campbell, who resigned from the Vice-Presidency prior to proceeding to England; Mrs. Kelvin-Stark for her valuable assistance during the past four years; Madames Brown, Lakeman, Wright and Richardson who have resigned from the Committee; and commiserating Mrs. T. H. King, President, on the honour conferred upon her by His Majesty the King, the annual report for 1937-38 records the disbursement of \$968.56 for the maintenance of the Children's Swimming Club at the Lady Repulse Club.

The report continues that the Flag Day held on Saturday, February 19, 1938, proved a very successful way of raising money. This year it was decided to use flags instead of flowers as this meant a great reduction in expenses. The thanks of the Committee were due to Mr. Maund and to Mr. Morris (Director of Amalgamation) for kindly lending time and flags; to the Ladies' Committee of the Cheroke Club and to the Manager of the Peninsula Hotel for allowing us to use their premises as a Depot for Hongkong and Kowloon respectively; to the girls of St. Paul's Girls' College, Belknap Public School, Miss Fong School, Peak School, Diocesan Girls' School and the Central British School; and to many others who helped and who sold flags.

Orphanage Donation
A successful Bridge and Mah Jong Drive was held in the Peninsula Hotel on Monday, March 7, 1938, a total of \$320 was realized. Thanks were due to the helpers and all those who kindly donated prizes.

It was a matter of real regret that the Peak Children's Club was allowed to lapse. The Committee was unable to organize the Club owing to various local causes.

The M.C.L. contributed \$500 to the Tai Po Orphanage as their buildings were severely damaged during the typhoon.

Mrs. M. A. Hewson, O.B.E., organizing secretary of the M.C.L. in Australia, paid a visit to the Colony in July, and gave an address to the members of the local organization on the M.C.L. work in Melbourne and Australia.

COLONY'S GIRL GUIDES

"Thinking Day Ceremony" Held In Kowloon

A large and distinguished gathering which included His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, the Children's Club, organized by Mrs. Verdu, met once a week during the summer holidays. Madames Darkin, Clark, Dredge, Fitzhenry, Kirby, Langley, Morton, Major, Marks and Mair ably assisted. In October a sale of work was held, and the members of the Club entered a team to take part in the annual "Thinking Day" ceremony, the International aspect of Guiding was given by the Colony's girl guides.

The ceremony included the presentation of the Prince of Wales Banners by Lady Northcote. The programme commenced with an introductory speech by the Rev. N. V. Hayward, M.C., the Colony Commissioner of Boy Scouts, after which banners representing 30 countries in which there are guides were displayed one after another on the stage. A number of camp-fire songs were also sung.

Rev. Hayward said in part: "Today is the joint birthday of both our beloved Chief Scout and Chief Guide, and I would remind you that on the occasion of the 1929 International Conference of the Guide Movement, February 22 was chosen as 'Thinking Day' for guides of all countries to remember each other. The day is a particularly appropriate one, as, to my mind, few other people have done more than the Chief Scout, to bring the young people of the world together in mutual friendship and understanding."

Over Million Guides
In this connection, it is inspiring to remember that at the present time there are over a million guides affiliated to the world Association representing more than 30 countries.

Add to this the fact that there are close on three million scouts, representing 50 different countries, and you will realize how great an influence for world friendship and understanding exists in these two movements.

Together, our two movements meet advance down the path to international understanding, based upon sympathy and goodwill which alone can bring lasting peace.

Before calling on Lady Northcote to present the "Prince of Wales" banner to the Sixth Kowloon Company, the Colony Commissioner, Mrs. T. H. King, thanked Sir Geoffrey for coming to the ceremony with Lady Northcote, and said it was a great incentive to the guides to have them present.

Mrs. King said that it was the second time the Rev. G. E. S. Updell had allowed them the use of the Central British School, and they were now now to turn to when in difficulties.

"The Chief Guide," said Mrs. King, "has said that guiding really means bringing together the girls of all nations, so that by better understanding they can stand for the highest ideals between nation and nation."

After recalling how the "Prince of Wales" banner competition came into being through the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1922, Mrs. King said there were 10 teams in the competition this year, in which the members of each team had to knit a nine-inch square which was later knitted into bedspreads. The bedspreads were given to an orphanage after the competition.

Lady Northcote then presented the banner and a hearty vote of thanks was expressed by the guides.

The ceremony closed with the audience joining in singing the hymn "City of God."

STOCK MARKET REPORT

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary issued 12.30 p.m. yesterday says:

The market opened very quietly and remained so during the short session.

Buyers
Hongkong Bank \$1,100 (e.d.)
Canton Insurance \$110
Union Insurance \$105
H.K. Fire Insurance \$175
Haitian \$1
H. & S. Hotels \$0.55
H.K. Lands \$0
H.K. Tramways \$10.20
China Light (New) \$5.5
H.K. Electric \$57
Bank of China \$9.55
Canton Ice \$1
Cement \$15.40
Wing On (H.K.) \$30.5
Entertainments \$7

Sellers
Hongkong Bank \$1,440
H.K. Electric \$57
Haitian \$0.5
Consolidated Mines \$0.3
Demonstrations \$17
San Francisco \$100
United Peripherals \$0

TO-MORROW AT THE KING'S

AT ROADSHOW PRICES!

NEVER BEFORE SUCH UNIVERSAL ACCLAIM

"Last night we saw our best movie since we came to Hollywood—Marie Antoinette."

—Frederick C. Othman, United Press Hollywood Correspondent

"A triumph in glamour and realism. A dazzling setting for the return of Norma Shearer."

—Edwin Schallert, Los Angeles Times

"Destined to make cinematic history. As definitely splash-making as the launching of the Queen Mary."

—Frank Mittrauer, Los Angeles Evening News

"The picture takes more than 2 hours in the telling and when I say it seemed like no more than 15 minutes that is the greatest compliment I can pay this superb motion picture."

—Louella O. Parsons, Los Angeles Examiner

"A notable triumph for Norma Shearer, the entire cast and M-G-M."

—Harry Mines, Los Angeles Daily News

"Marie Antoinette" is a lavish, spectacular triumph. Nothing is left to be desired."

—Hollywood Reporter

"Destined to win universal acclaim as one of the most impressive and spectacular film offerings of all time."

—Ivan Spear, Boxoffice



SHEARER-POWER MARIE ANTOINETTE

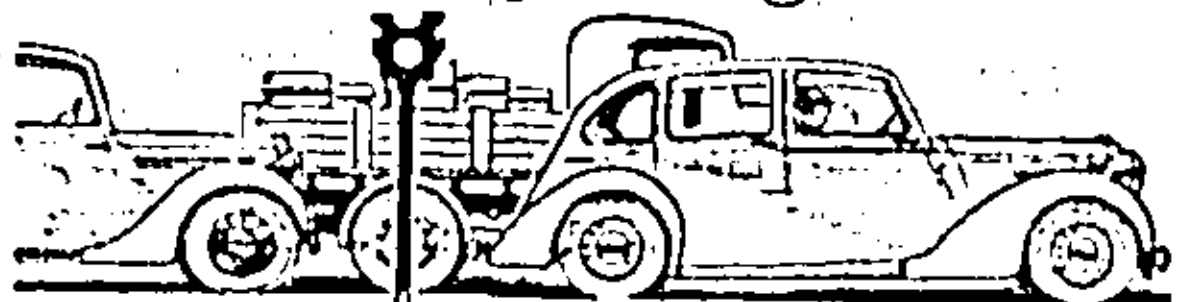
with JANE BARRYMORE • ROBERT MORLEY
ANTHONY QUINN • JOSEPH SCHICKELGRUBER
and many others in a new production
Screen Play by Claudine West, Donald Ogden
Crawford and Robert S. Dyer
Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE II
Produced by MARY STERNBERG

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From now onwards the Daimler 'Fifteen' takes the road with a newly designed, more powerful engine.

The Daimler 'Fifteen' has already earned the reputation of being a joy to handle—a car that brought new interest and fresh pleasure to driving. There is greater pleasure still to be had in handling its successor. The comfort, silence, roadholding, steering and cornering for which the Daimler 'Fifteen' is famous are enjoyed to the full in a far more spirited car. The new Daimler 2½ litre is as silent, as tractable as its forerunner—but faster off the mark. As well-mannered and easily controlled—but, through the whole of its very wide speed range, more generously responsive to the throttle.

The difference of driving a Daimler



ORDINARY CAR CONTROL—Traffic line stops... driver brakes and de-clutches... stops... puts gear lever into first, over up clutch, accelerates engine, moves off... Traffic line stops again...
DAIMLER FLUID FLYWHEEL—Daimler drifting silently through the traffic in second... traffic line stops... driver brakes... Daimler stops with the engine idling in gear... Daimler Fluid Flywheel has substituted one operation for four... Traffic line moves... Daimler drives accelerates the engine—fluid flywheel smoothly takes up the drive—Daimler moves forward again, still in second—again one operation instead of four...

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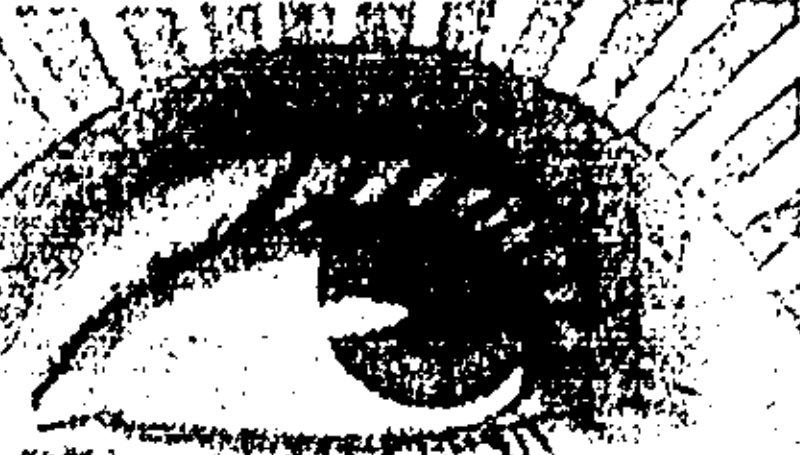
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Strong, warm sunshine is pleasant to the body but it is hard on the eyes. The brilliant light causes eye-strain which, in turn, brings headaches and ageing lines. The hot, dust-laden atmosphere encourages microbes, and dries up the natural moisture round the eyes, causing ocular congestion and leading to all kinds of eye-troubles.



Optrex eye lotion stops all this. Its regular use prevents strain, removes dust and germs, strengthens the eye muscles and keeps your eyes happy and healthy. Optrex is recommended by Doctors and Opticians all over the world.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

Wyndham St., Hongkong
Phone 26615
February 23, 1939

Censorship

The question of newspaper censorship in Hongkong has again been brought to the forefront by the suppression yesterday of all reference in Chinese newspapers to the Japanese raid on the Colony on Tuesday.

For some time, we understand, there has been an agitation in Chinese newspaper circles to test the constitutionality of the legislation which so effectively muzzles the Chinese Press. Indeed, we believe that action on these lines would have been taken in 1936 had not assurances been made that censorship would have been confined to (a) anything subversive to the British Empire; (b) anything likely to damage Hongkong's relations with friendly Powers; (c) communistic doctrine; (d) matter likely to incite breaches of peace and good order in Hongkong; (e) indecent matter.

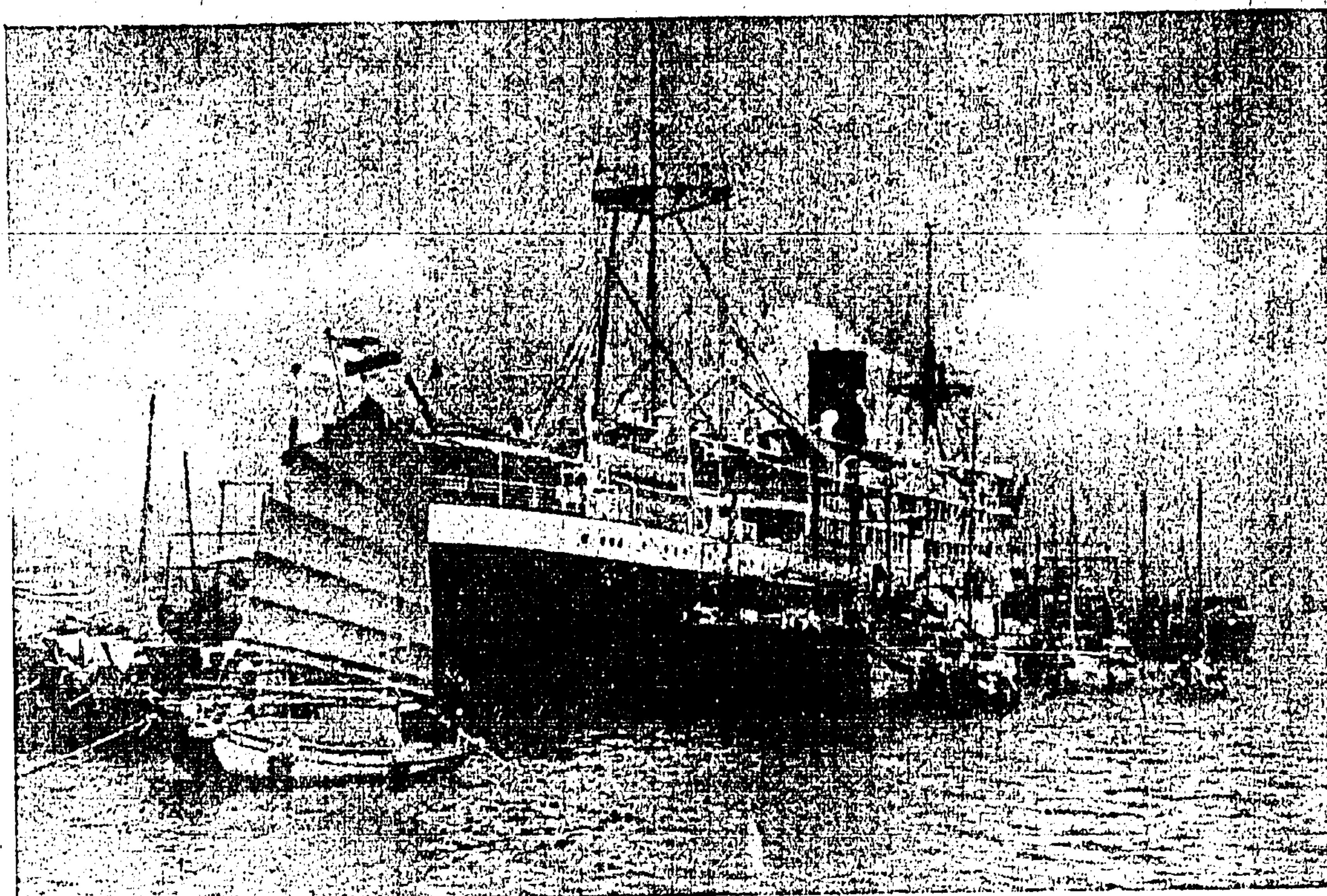
We wonder under which category falls the suppression of legitimate news in connection with Tuesday's border outrage? We have seen a censor's proof of the deletions from the "Luenhokan," the tabloid newspaper jointly published by the Chinese Newspaper Owners' Association while their own papers have been suspended during the lunar New Year holidays. Not only has the censor red-inked news on the bombing outrage gathered by the Chinese paper's own reporters, but has also suppressed re-publication of reports which had already appeared in contemporary English-language journals. The "Luenhokan," when its own reports were suppressed, endeavoured to "lift" the full report published by the "Hongkong Telegraph." This news, available to anyone who could read English, was not permitted to be published in Chinese newspapers. Similarly, a "Reuter" report from London, stating that the British Ambassador in Tokyo was lodging a protest with the Japanese Government, was mutilated to such an extent that an entirely different interpretation was placed on its meaning. A "United Press" message had all except one paragraph deleted.

It seems to us that the height of absurdity was reached when the censors forbade Chinese newspapers from mentioning the fact that His Excellency the Governor was at Fanling at the time of the outrage and that he had proceeded to the scene of the bombing shortly afterwards. Chinese newspapers were also forbidden to mention the fact that Bishop Hall had proceeded to the frontier to investigate the damage to the Shum Chun refugee zone.

We believe that such censorship of legitimate news will greatly strengthen the claims of the Chinese newspapers that censorship in Hongkong is repressive. In fact, if Halsbury's "Laws of England" is an authority, the entire question of constitutionality is raised. It says: "The Crown cannot, apart from the rules of law relating to the licensing of stage plays, or to blasphemous or seditious libels, or the publication of reports of judicial proceedings, exercise any control over the public press."

BRITAIN'S STAKE

The Empire's Financial Interests in China, Affected by Economic Changes as Well as by the Present Conflict, Are Heavier in Shipping and Investment Than in Trade Itself



"HONGKONG... THE GATEWAY TO ANCIENT CATHAY OF WESTERN IDEAS, INSTITUTIONS, AND GOODS... IS A BRITISH CROWN COLONY"

IN A BROAD generalisation, Adam Smith expressed the economic differences between East and West in the early days of modern trade when he observed that the East farmed and manufactured but did not carry. Consequently, the West had to come to the East.

By more than any other factor the imagination of the western sea rovers had been stirred by the presence in European markets of Oriental teas, silks, and choice, hand-made nanams, spices, ivories, ornaments of amber, and other semi-precious stone, porcelain, and other objects d'art, brought from the East by the overland route. These luxuries were a constant incentive to the navigators to find an all-sea route to what they called the Indies. With the Portuguese discovery in 1498 of the Cape route, the way was open, and into Asiatic waters sailed first the Portuguese, after them the Spaniards, then the Dutch, and finally the English, who established a trading post, or "factory," at Canton in 1604.

THERE were two difficulties in the early days of trading with China. One was the hostility of the anti-commercial Manchu court. The Manchus were what we would now call autocrats, and autocrats with no sense of the value of the "Opium Empire," wrote the magnificence of China in the past. "Our possessions all things in prolific abundance and lacks no product within its own borders. There is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce."

The second difficulty of trading with China was that it was not trading. Trade is a two-way business, goods for goods. But, just as the Manchu court was hostile to trading, so the Chinese were really not interested in Western produce, though they readily took silver in payment for their own produce. Accordingly, the boats used to go out loaded to the gunwales with pieces of eight, Carolus dollars and ballast.

Eventually, the Americans hit on something that the Chinese valued. This was ginseng, esteemed all over China as a medicine. The Chinese domestic supply was running low when the Empress of China set sail, and the Americans built up as their main export product the swapping of what a contemporary American writer called "this useless produce of our mountains and forests" for the "elementary luxuries" of China. An excellent illustration of the virtues of international trade! England, in her turn, hit on opium, though she didn't introduce it. It was introduced by the Arabs, I believe, as far back as the thirteenth century, but the Chinese took avidly to Indian opium, which was carried in British bottoms.

SYSTEMATIC foreign economic intercourse with China starts with the peace treaty, the Treaty of Nanjing, 1662. Nothing about opium is said in the peace treaty, but a good deal about the rights of general trading. And, to help that trade, four more ports of bottlenecks were opened to foreign residence and trade, including Shanghai, a stretch of mudflat with a few tumble-down fishermen's huts, now Asia's wealthiest city. In addition, Hongkong, an arid rock, which was used as a pirate's hideaway, was ceded to Britain.

The distinction between Hongkong and Shanghai from the standpoint of British interests is vital. Shanghai was leased in perpetuity to the foreign land renters individually, and you know, they have adopted it "just growed" into a self-governing municipality. With Shanghai, Hongkong is the gateway to ancient Cathay of western ideas, institutions, and goods, but, unlike Shanghai, it is a British Crown Colony. Both are created in an absent-minded moment, but the men on the spot seem to have had a pre-vision which was anything but absent-minded.

British interest in China was motivated solely by commercial imperialism. There was basically no territorial design. Indeed, the break-up of China, which seemed to be imminent in the 'thirties, caused most of the British to turn their backs on the Dragon Throne. It was a poor service to China, for the Manchus were doddering in decay, as the British themselves realized in 1911, when they prevailed upon the Japanese not to interfere with the Nationalist Revolution against the Manchu dynasty which set up the present Chinese Republic. Closer to modern times there have been the continuous efforts to build up China and help the Chinese in attaining full sovereignty, which began in the Foreign Secretaryship of Sir Austen Chamberlain's. This policy was assiduously pursued from 1931 to 1937, when China was suffering from the effects of America's silver policy, and no doubt accounts in part for present-day Japanese bitterness toward England.

In cotton textiles there was a commodity for which there seemed to be an insatiable demand on the part of nearly 500,000,000 people. The hold on the imagination of British industrialists of the possibilities of such trade was quaint. For population China has always betrayed judgment. H. M. Stanley, the journalist-explorer, used to stir Manchester audiences by drawing eloquent pictures of the prospects of commerce with Africa when the missionaries should have persuaded the Negroes of the Congo to wear clothes at least on Sundays. When the natives had further learned to array themselves in cotton on week days as well, the looms of Lancashire were to know no cessation. Similarly, the late Wu Ting-fang was wont post-prandially to hold forth on the accretion to world trade which would result when the teeming Chinese should have been induced to add half an inch to their shirt tails.

But Chinese buying power, like African, is restricted. In spite of the early fables of the sated East, it is a bitter fact of modern experience that hunger is the dominant problem of China. The salutation is "Have you eaten to-day?" not "How are you?" Economically, China is what Dr. Goodnow calls a "vegetable civilisation," meaning that the people are dependent mainly upon the plant world for their food and clothing. Even in this lowly department it is not self-supporting. Population has been outracing available food supply before, and since Chün Lu's declared China's economic self-sufficiency.

Moreover, those early purveyors of

cotton textiles in Lancashire seem never to have envisaged the time when the Chinese and the Orientals generally would themselves adopt the industrial revolution. But, as they have helped to kill the trade around which there used to be so many fond British hopes, and they have helped to make Lancashire a distressed area. The figures are impressive. The United Kingdom, before the war, shipped cotton piece goods to China (including Hongkong) amounting to 717,000,000 linear yards. By 1936, the amount was less than one tenth. The drop was even greater in the trade with Japan, and, to add insult to injury, Japan is now beating England at her own game, and is so proficient that probably the best loom in the world is Japanese, the Toyoda loom.

It is now time to look into that trade as it stands to-day. Britain sells to Japan less than £4,000,000 worth of merchandise. She buys nearly three times as much as that, nearly £8,000,000 worth. Japan is a market for British goods as well as exports—important as much as £8,000,000 worth. All these figures are lost in the sum of Britain's foreign trade, which last year was: Imports, £860,000,000; exports, £400,000,000. Thus Britain's exports to China in 1936 were about 1 per cent of its total exports. Not much of a chestnut here!

The sad state of British trade in the Orient has been the theme of more than one report of a British economic mission since the World War. The first one in 1930-31 noted lugubriously, "We find our competitors beating us in supplying the needs of China and Japan in manufactured goods." Britain, even with Hongkong (which is merely a transshipment point for the goods of all nationalities), now ranks fourth among China's purveyors. The first is the United States, the second is Japan, the third Germany. All of them have profited from the falling off in British trade. But, till the Sino-Japanese War broke out, British faith in the recovery of a modicum of trade was riding high, for it was hoped to expand the Chinese market for engineering products, to take the place of the vanishing textiles. To that end Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Britain's Chief Economic Adviser, had been in China for almost a year; Dr. H. H. Kung had virtually obtained a fairly sizable loan in the British market; a happy arrangement of railroad debts had been reached; and the abolition of extraterritoriality had been initiated ad referendum.

British trade with China is by no means the extent of a British national in China. This has two other parts in addition to trade; namely, investment and shipping. These parts which were opened by the Treaty of Nanking have become wealthy emporia; particularly Shanghai. When the pioneer traders moved into Shanghai on the heels of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842, they marked out plots on the Whangpu River, a tidal river of the Yangtze.

It was then dank with an overgrowth of reeds. On steel piles driven into the mud eventually rose international Shanghai, the world's fourth port. Within this settlement the British alone have amassed over £150,000 in investments; that is, trading concerns, warehouses, shipping and banking offices, mills, and factories (for Britain owns a number of factories in China which outcompeted Lancashire), real estate, and public utilities. Through this port flows nearly half of China's foreign trade, which means that headquartered in Shanghai are prosperous shipping lines plying between coastal and riverine ports as well as the docks of home shipping concerns. Britain owns half of China's carrying trade. Then most of the railroads were built with British capital. Government loans are held by British investors, and mines are concessioned to British interests.

How much is it all worth? We have to take the authoritative estimate of the American economist, Dr. C. F. Remer, who has made a special study of foreign investments in China. Out of a total of £500,000,000, he reckons the British are at about half, of £250,000,000, over two thirds of which is located in Shanghai.

In order to put this estate in perspective, one must set it side by side with the shares of other powers. England's stake is valued at £250,000,000, with Japan next at £150,000,000 and the United States a long way third, with £40,000,000. So though Britain lags badly in trade, it is well in the lead in the value of its estate.

However, these figures are not really impressive, especially in these £200,000,000 days. A sum of £250,000,000, after all, is only 6 per cent of Britain's total investment, and in a normal period of peace adds less than £10,000,000 to British national income. This amount, small as it is, is certainly in danger from the Sino-Japanese War. But so are incomes of other nations, even China's, in China. It so happens that Britain and China are mutually engaged in protecting one another's trade stakes.

The longer China holds out, the more chance there is of the British estate being saved. Indeed, the length of the Chinese resistance may so weaken Japan that Britain, serving the cause of expediency, may be encouraged to move more actively in south and central China (never in North China, I believe) for the preservation of her estate, even for the integrity of that part of China.

Wife Cost Him £400 Prize

New York. The love of pretty Mrs. Dorothy Holderman for her nirmam husband, Commander Russell Holderman, and her desire to be with him at all times, recently cost him the victory in the New York to Miami air race and a £400 prize.

Commander Holderman lost the race by a matter of seconds to Max Constant, of New York, because his plane was overloaded. Mrs. Holderman had stowed away in her husband's cabin a few seconds before the machine took off.

Experts said that Commander Holderman would have won but for the plane's additional load.

SPANISH WAR

French Haste To Recognise Franco

PARIS, Feb. 22. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S haste to recognise General Franco under almost any conditions acceptable to the Insurgents is warmly applauded by the right-wing newspapers, which, at the same time, launch with renewed venom a campaign of vilification against the Spanish Loyalists, forgetting they are still the legal Government with whom the Quai d'Orsay is still linked.

As if pursuing a policy of kicking a friend when he is down, some of these newspapers provide a spectacle of abject mud-slinging; some taunt President Azana with cowardice, others scoff at the military value of the beaten Catalan armies which are now disarmed and interned, while other references are made to the demands of the Spanish Tourist office to cease making it known to Parisians from office windows and boulevards the statement of Premier Negre's peace policy.

"Le Jour" reaches the pinnacle of anti-Loyalist propaganda when it alleges that the bulk fund for infants from Spain is really diverted to the cash-box of the "Fronte Populaire."

If this campaign is to please General Franco, it has apparently failed in advance, as he is quoted in a statement from Burgos as saying, in referring to the "press of neighbouring countries" that their "adulation of to-day offends me more than their insults of yesterday. It is this press which dares to give me counsel and wisdom. It is as vile as its proteges."

NO GUARANTEES

This seems hardly happy and auspicious for the establishment of cordial diplomatic relations with Burgos.

M. Berard in interviews, talks with surprise about the reports of France seeking to obtain guarantees from Spain, and asserts that this is not the way to go about the diplomatic recognition of a Government.

This does not make clear whether General Franco was ever asked to refrain from the massacre of Loyalists, or whether talk of such demands was simply employed to salvage the consciences and opinion of the French and British public to enable their respective governments to go ahead and recognise the Insurgents unconditionally.—United Press.

Credit Guarantees To China

LONDON, Feb. 22. In the House of Commons to-day, Major H. A. Proctor asked whether any appeal from China for credit guarantees had been received, and whether such credits were connected with the League of Nations' resolution in favour of granting all measures possible of assistance to China.

Mr. R. A. Butler in a written reply said that certain proposals for guarantees in relation to exports to China were being considered, and in this connection, all the various circumstances governing the situation were naturally being examined.—Reuter.

457 Foreigners In Chungking

CHUNGKING, Feb. 22. February statistics reveal that the foreign community in Chungking numbers 457, of whom 269 are male and 188 female.

Classified according to nationality, they include 108 Koreans, 99 Britons, 63 Americans, 55 Russians, 53 French, 42 Germans, 7 Spaniards, 6 Greeks, 2 Belgians, 4 Dutch, 3 Danes, 3 Italians, 2 Swedes, 2 Swiss, 2 Indians, 1 Brazilian, 1 Portuguese and 1 Estonian.—Central News.

TAP-DANCE DEVOTEE

Hitler's Interest in Terpsichore

HEIR Hitler had diverted his interest from the prancing, goose-step, which has made German infantry famous the world-over, to the fascination of tap-dancing. So keen a devotee has he become, says a "United Press" despatch from Munich, that the Fuehrer requested tap-dancer Marion Daniels, a Californian, to fly from Cannes to Munich to appear before him.

Marion made the trip by plane to repeat her tap-dance performance of a fortnight earlier.

Nineteen years of age, the Californian actress played the title role in the "Merry Widow" a fortnight ago, when Heir Hitler was one of the most appreciative members of the audience.

To her amazement, she received a telegram from the Fuehrer inviting her to give an encore. She said: "This is a great surprise. Hitler's praise is very generous."

REQUEST PERFORMANCE

Hitler saw Marion dance twice on Monday night in Munich. After her performance here, for which she flew from Cannes, at

OPTIMISM OF CHINA'S MINISTER

Prospects Brighter Than Ever

LONDON, Feb. 22.

CHINA TOUCHED bottom in 1938, yet even now that tale can be told in a tone of hope and confidence, declared Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, speaking at Oxford to-night.

He added that already, 1939 finds China in a stronger position than during 1938, both in affairs at home, and in relation to world affairs.

Though China's horrors and disasters these days were material and spectacular, yet they were not spiritual.

In the last year China had lost great cities and the control of nearly all her seaboard. As against this, she was developing, indeed she had already effectively developed, an empire out of the south-western provinces that would be an ample and eminent domain for most nations. Mr. Quo Tai-chi considered that a sense of incapable international relationship in connection with it, was the most important and encouraging development of the past year.

HISTORIC PROCESS

An historic process was now sweeping all five continents, and had its clearest oppositions and all its opportunities set for in East Asia. What the Chinese knew in 1931, the whole world now realised in 1939.

China and Japan were protagonists in a titanic struggle, whose goals and whose poison now ran through the veins of all nations. And Chinese unity in such a situation was more than ever positive and pervasive.

In a personal telegram to London, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had declared that a recent meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive had been stimulated by the tendency manifested on the part of Britain, the United States and France to adopt a more positive policy.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi added that the very neighbourliness of Russia had been a steady and helpful factor during the conflict.

He referred to the developments in south-west China, and declared that they did not blink at the handicaps in bringing about modernisation so hurriedly. But the tenacity of his countrymen was proverbial, and his incentive was proverbial also. It was heartening, that so much had been accomplished, while at the same time bringing new armies into being, and developing both strategy and supply for the guerilla attacks in the second phase of the Chinese national campaign of resistance.

NEEDED HELP

China naturally needed all the help that could be given. Only as China made progress so could the world be confident. If China should falter, so would the whole world get farther out of its stride. This was an inescapable truth in present world politics. And for the prosperity of the world also.

When the time came to reorganise the resumption of free commerce among all nations, which was an undoubted panacea for the future, could anybody think of it being accomplished without an independent China carrying on her immortal trading? China was in the vanguard, both for the present, for the future, for world-wide political salvation, and for universal economic life.—Reuter.

American Drowned Near Cesarea

JERUSALEM, Feb. 22. An American, K. W. Evans was drowned, and two other Americans injured when a motor launch in which they were cruising capsized on rocks off Cesarea to-day.

Bound for Cyprus from Athens, they were blown off their course by a gale.

The two injured men, Charles King and Robert Bridgman, aged 50 and 21 respectively, left Baltimore on a world tour last June. They met Evans in Athens, where they sold their motor cycles on which they intended to drive to the Red Sea, and bought a motor launch.—Reuter.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S COMMAND

Son Of Cambridge Don On Bridge

A SUFFOLK BORN sailor

who began his seafaring career at the age of 14, the son of a famous linguist and professor at Cambridge University, who spent several years as an officer in the smallest ocean steamers of their time, who played an active part in both the landing and the final evacuation at Gallipoli, and whom fate decided should leave two ships just before their careers were ended by torpedoes, is commander of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, which arrives here on March 8.

Recently appointed master of the 42,500 ton ship, Captain Charles Howard Sapsworth, is making his first world cruise as captain, but has behind him the experience of six trips round the world, one as a young apprentice in a four-masted full-rigged ship and five while in the service of the Canadian Pacific Steamships as chief officer or staff-captain of world cruise liners.

40 YEARS AT SEA

Though he is only fifty-four, a comparatively youthful age at which to be captain of one of the world's biggest liners, the Empress of Britain's seafaring life can look back on 40 years of seafaring life, which began in 1899 when he left school in North Devon to join the famous training ship, H.M.S. Worcester.

The eldest son of Charles Sapsworth, Professor of Languages at Cambridge University and Great Britain's leading authority on Icelandic, young Sapsworth did not follow his father's footsteps in adopting an academic career though he actually was a schoolmaster for a brief period. Neither did his three younger brothers, all of whom followed him to sea and rose high in the merchant marine, one of them being now captain of his ship.

AROUND THE HORN

After two years training in H.M.S. Worcester, young Sapsworth was apprenticed aboard the four-masted barque Lynton, in which he made several voyages to Chile. Four years later, aboard the same ship, he completed his first round the world trip, a voyage that lasted 18 months and was a lengthy passage even for a sailing ship. The vessel sailed from London to Capetown, thence to Australia, Chile and round the Horn back to England.

With his second mate's ticket he then joined another four-master, the Morven, resuming his voyages to Chile, and in 1905 transferred again, this time going "into steam" for the first time.

The Empress of Britain commander's first years in steam were in some of the smallest vessels in their trade, and looking back to-day from the captain's quarters of the Canadian Pacific's flagship they must seem to him very small indeed.

98 TRIPS TO JAMAICA

First of these was the Bristol City Line's S.S. Llandaff City, 1,200 tons and the smallest steamer crossing the North Atlantic to New York at that time. After a year he then joined an even smaller steamer, the 730 ton S.S. Amelia, in which as second mate and then mate he made 98 voyages between Jamaica and Canada, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Returning to England in 1910 he obtained his extra master's ticket and then took charge of Captain Jagan's nautical school at Cardiff, relieving the schoolmaster for two months. Going back to sea he found himself once more in the West Coast trade as a chief officer in the Branch Line service between Liverpool, Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

After two years in this trade, the young chief officer returned to Great Britain and joined the old-established Allan Line as extra second officer of the Numidian, in service between Great Britain and Canada. This was his first connection with the Canadian Pacific Steamships, as even in 1912 the merging of the two lines was in process.

Never a junior officer in the Canadian Pacific service, Captain Sapsworth was promoted to first officer in his second year of service. In the Ionian he saw long service and was first officer aboard her during the war when she was engaged in troop-lifting between India and Suez.

WAS AT GALLAPOLI

It was in this ship that he took part in the Gallipoli campaign, landing Australian troops under heavy fire from Turkish shore batteries early in 1915 and being active in the final evacuation in 1916. Her first officer was in charge of her boats landing the first troops to go ashore in her particular sector.

Sapsworth left the Ionian in 1917 to join the troopship Missanable and heard soon afterwards that his former ship had been torpedoed the voyage after he left her. After several months carrying United States troops in the Missanable he was again transferred, this time going to the Empress of Asia, and not long after that his former ship was torpedoed—the voyage after he had left her. His narrow escapes ended here, however, though for the next three months he was engaged in the risky business of troop-lifting across the Atlantic during the height of the enemy submarine campaign.

In pre-war service following the war Captain Sapsworth served in the Minotaur, Orampan, Metagama, Corsican, Mr. Jagan and the old Empress of Britain before 1934 when he was

UNION OF WORLD DEMOCRACY

Noted Writer Urges New League

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

GREAT INTEREST has been aroused in the United States by a new book by one of America's best-known foreign correspondents, Clarence Streit, stating the case for the union of world democracies.

In the book, "Union Now," which has just appeared here, and will shortly be published in England, the author suggests as a solution of world problems, that the democracies should unite under a common government for matters affecting foreign relations, while maintaining their own governments for internal affairs.

Whether to risk peace or freedom is the problem challengingly posed in the book, which is the result of 20 years of pondering on cause and cure, of the "threatened breakdown in civilisation."

URGES SPEEDY UNION

The author concludes that an order of happiness can come only through the speedy union of the democracies. He points out that union has been an unexampled success wherever the democracies have tried it—in the United States where the union system was invented in 1787, among the Germans, French, and Italians in Switzerland, and among the Dutch and British in South Africa.

15 NATIONS IN UNION

Streit proposes that 15 democracies—the United States, Britain, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Eire, Norway, and New Zealand—should now constitute the union, which he is of the opinion, would be so powerful that no other nation or group dare attack it. The union would have common citizenship, defence forces, customs, money, and communication systems, but would guarantee each democracy the right to govern its home affairs, according to its customs.

The door would be left open for other States to join if they were of the type to do so. States which were republicans, could remain so, as could those with monarchies.

Streit argues that such a union would have more than 60 per cent. control of nearly every war necessity. It could reduce its armaments, and still be stronger than any possible combination of aggressors, and could save its citizens billions of unnecessary taxes and customs duties.—Reuter.

Japan

Japan's Reply To Powers Delayed

TOKYO, Feb. 22. There will be considerable delay before the replies to the notes from Britain, France and America on the open door policy are answered, declared Nichi Nichi to-day. The Foreign Office, it says, is cautiously studying American foreign policy debates in order to determine whether the isolationists or advocates of co-operation with France and Britain will predominate.

While the Foreign Office spokesman continues to say only that the replies are still under consideration, the Kokumin Shinbun criticises Japanese diplomacy and predicts further complications as a result of the occupation of Hainan. It advocates more forceful diplomacy and says that commitments denying territorial designs are premature.—United Press.

U.S. May Remove 6,000 Plane Limit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Mr. Harry Woodring, Secretary of State, to-day urged the Senate Military Affairs Committee to remove the 6,000 plane limit at present contained in the Administration's defence Bill.

In a letter to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Woodring pointed out that there might be reductions in the unit cost in the present large-scale programme which would permit the purchase of a larger number of planes than that authorized.

DEFENCE BILL APPROVED

The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved the defence Bill authorizing expenditure of \$500,000,000, but rejected Mr. Harry Woodring's appeal for the abolition of the 6,000 plane limit.—Reuter.

promoted to the rank of chief officer aboard the Marburn. Three years later he was chief officer of the company's largest ship, the Empress of Scotland, and the following year became staff-captain, or second-in-command, later serving in this capacity aboard the Empress of France and Empress of Australia.

His first command came in 1934 when he was appointed master of the Beaverburn, since when he has been commander successively of the Montclair, Duchess of York, Duchess of Athol, Duchess of Bedford and Empress of Australia, all among the largest liners in the Canadian Pacific service. He was appointed co-commander of the present flagship, Empress of Britain, in November 1938.

Spain

AZANA EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Franco's Victory Parade

PARIS, Feb. 22. In spite of the denial issued by the Spanish Embassy in Paris, rumours continue to circulate here about the impending resignation of President Azana.

The Matin claims to know that the resignation will be announced in the course of the next 48 hours. The move is designed, says the paper, to make it easier for Franco to recognise General Franco, as it would compel the Premier, Dr. Negre, to capitulate.

The French Government has appealed to the British, American and Soviet Governments to share the cost of providing for accommodation and provisioning of the Spanish refugees in France. As things are at the moment it is costing France 3,000,000 francs a day to provide for 400,000 refugees who have to be housed and fed on French territory. The British and American Governments have consented to share the cost, but so far no reply has been received from the Soviet Government.

It is again rumoured that a number of officers in Loyalist Spain are contemplating making Pasionaria, a Spanish woman who has become a heroine of Spanish Communism, a successor to President Azana.

Other rumours state, however, that she is no longer on Loyalist Spanish territory. She is said to have made a mysterious disappearance after the sudden collapse of the Catalan front.

The British Charge d'Affaires in Loyalist Spain is said to have put himself in touch with the Negre Government and with General Milja in the hope of being able to arrange for capitulation without further shedding of blood which, in the opinion of the British Government, would be useless. According to reliable information, the British Charge d'Affaires is conducting these negotiations from a warship which is at present cruising between Valencia and Alicante.

Attention is focussed on the mission of Senator Leon Berard to Burgos. He was in St. Jean de Luz last evening and had a long talk by telephone with M. Daladier.

According to the Matin, France is not making de jure recognition dependent upon any special conditions. Most of the other French newspapers this morning urge the immediate recognition of General Franco.—Trans-Ocean.

BURGOS CELEBRATION

BURGOS, Feb. 22. General Franco celebrated his Barcelona victory by a gigantic military parade through the city to-day. He took the salute from the balcony of the building as seven army corps marched past and 150 planes flew overhead.—Reuter Bulletin.

BALKAN RECOGNITION

Bucharest, Feb. 22. The four Balkan States, Turkey, Greece, Yugo-Slavia and Rumania, are according to jure recognition to the Franco regime in Spain.

The conference of the Foreign Ministers of the four countries held in the past few days ended this morning.—Reuter Bulletin.

Malaya

Governor's Profitable Bangkok Visit

LONDON, Feb. 22. The Singapore correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that those who have been in Bangkok comment on the warm welcome extended to Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements, as a happy indication of Anglo-Siam friendship.

In recent years the Japanese have been assiduously making an effort to cultivate friendship with Siam, and goodwill missions from Japan have arrived in Bangkok at least on half a dozen occasions.

With reference to the oft-mentioned Japanese plan to cut a canal across the Kra Isthmus, the correspondent says that engineers believe it to be technically impracticable, and in any case the cost would far exceed Japanese resources.

The correspondent says that Siam's foreign policy aims to preserve the balance of Britain and France on one side and Japan on the other.

The visit of Sir Shenton Thomas to Bangkok has served one valuable purpose, in making it clear to Siam in a way never before possible, that Great Britain regards Siamese friendship as of the utmost importance.—Reuter.

Spelling Bee

HOW many of these words are correct and what is wrong with the others?

pokey stock/nettle polchic polchic
pollen/pollute arguely arguely
pollen/pollute arguely arguely

English Oxford Dictionary spelling of these words will be found on page 9.



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- (Listen Darling)
- BC20116—You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby Russ Morgan & Orch.
- (Hard to Get)
- BC20117—Two Sleepy People Bob Crosby & Orch.
- (Thanks for the Memory)
- BC20118—I Used To Be Colour Blind Paul Whiteman & His Swing Wing.
- (Carefree)
- BC20123—Silver Bell Freddie Schickelfritz & His Orch.
- Goofus
- BC20095—You're As Pretty As A Picture Henry King & Orch.
- My Own
- (That Certain Age)
- BC20097—Love Is Where You Find It Jimmy Dorsey & Orch.
- Garden Of The Moon
- (Garden)
- BC20083—Now It Can Be Told Bing Crosby & Connie Boswell.
- BC20084—Remember Connie Boswell.
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SALE OF RADIOS

Company Fined For Not Giving Full Return

The Super Radio and Electric Company, of 149 Des Voeux Road Central, were fined \$100 by Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when summoned for failing to forward to the licensing authorities a correct detailed list of all radio communication apparatus sold during the month of December, 1938.

Mr. F. G. Nigel, of Johnston, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence, and pleaded guilty.

The Inspector of Wireless, Mr. J. Key, said that incorrect returns had been made to the licensing authorities during December, and on a visit being paid to the defendant firm it was found that among other items, the firm had failed to report the sale of eight complete sets of transmitters and receivers. The returns for the month of November were so small compared with the stock held by the company that the authorities actually became suspicious, and that caused the visit early in January.

In mitigation, Mr. Nigel said the firm was a small one, doing a restricted amount of business. The turnover each month was between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and the profit was therefore very small. The firm had been established for two years. During December, a new accountant had been employed, and when it came to sending in the returns for the month, he only entered the sales for which actual cash had been received, leaving out those sold on the instalment system.

New Licence Condition

Mr. Nigel pointed out that up to February 18, the licence issued to the

firm allowed it to sell all kinds of radio communication apparatus, and it was not until the date mentioned that the wording was changed to the sale of radio receiving apparatus only.

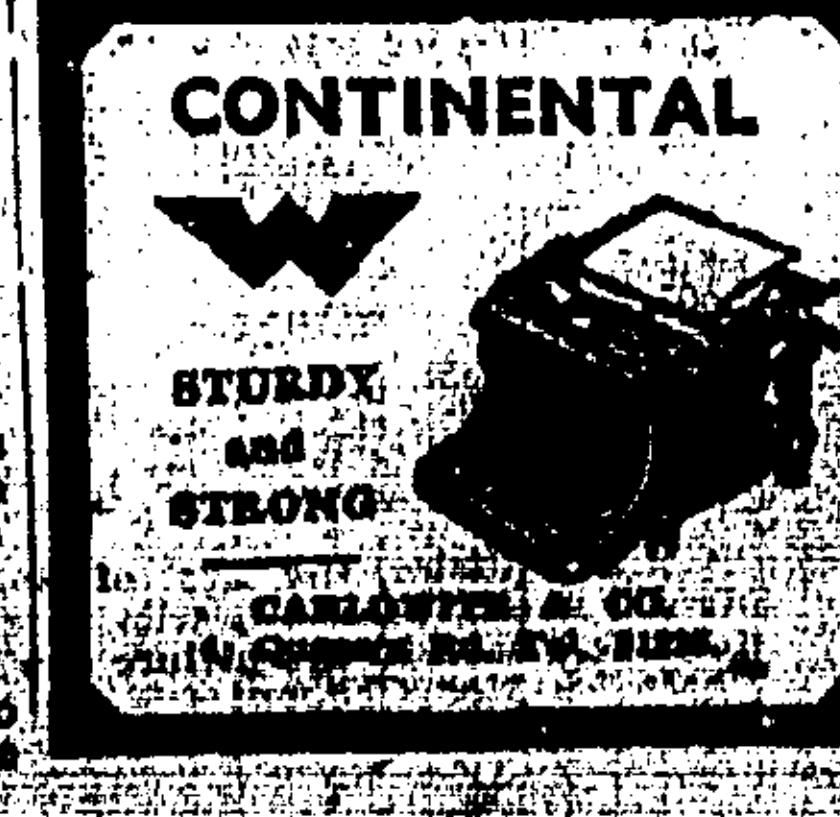
Mr. Key informed the Court that that condition was being imposed on all dealers in the Colony. The manager of the firm came to the Licensing Office, and when pressed for the names and addresses of the persons to whom the sets had been sold, for which \$5,336 had been paid, he replied that they had been sold to a representative of somebody in China, who had been staying in a local hotel for two days, and had since gone away. "In other words," remarked Mr. Key, "it might have been anybody."

He added that the Postmaster-General wished for a serious view to be taken of the case.

Mr. Nigel said that his client had been very frank with the authorities, and had offered them all the information and assistance required.

Mr. Key mentioned that there was a large stock of high-class material in the shop. Most of these were transmitter parts.

Imposing the fine, his Worship said he regarded the case as one of mere negligence and nothing more, as the authorities had access to the firm's papers. He took a serious view of the offence, however.



MANILA FOOTBALLERS UNLUCKY TO LOSE TO REST Visitors Again Fail To Last Distance

(By "Abe")

The Manila Interport footballers, playing their third strenuous game in the Colony in four days, need make no excuse for their defeat by the Rest of Hongkong yesterday. Rather they are to be congratulated on putting up such a splendid exhibition; and in my opinion at least, they were extremely unfortunate to lose by the odd goal in seven as they did.

For nearly three-quarters of the match they were the better team. But in the last 15 minutes, they were a very weary side indeed, and Hongkong took advantage of this by turning what once was a 3-1 deficit into a 4-3 victory.

The Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, was an interested spectator throughout the match. The players of both sides were introduced to His Excellency before the game commenced.

Neither side was in top form, and play seldom rose above an average standard. In fact there were moments of dreary play which would not have done credit to any ordinary senior game.

Well though the local men recovered, they were lucky in some respects. When the visitors were leading 3-2, I thought Ulrich fouled Larrazabal in the penalty area. Had a penalty been awarded to the Manila side, few would have grudged it; and had it been converted the Filipinos would have led 4-2, which probably would have meant victory for them. But the whistle was not blown, and the irony of it was that Hongkong took the ball over to Manila territory in the very next minute to score the equalizing goal.

A BEATEN SIDE

Thereafter, weary and disheartened, the Manila players were a beaten side, and it was no surprise when Hongkong obtained the winning goal, a few minutes from full time.

This was not the only instance in which the visitors were unlucky. Hongkong's second goal was obtained by Tang Kwong-sum from a free kick just outside the penalty area, given against one of the defenders for an alleged foul on Chan Tak-fai. As on saw the incident, the ball was sent down the centre, and in a race for the ball between Hernandez and Chan Tak-fai, the former apparently slipped and Chan fell on top of him. When the whistle was blown, one immediately thought that Chan might have accidentally tripped up Hernandez, but the referee awarded a free kick against Manila, to the surprise of many people. Tang Kwong-sum took the kick and sent in a terrific drive which had Villanueva beaten all ends up.

A further misfortune for the visitors was that in the second half, Urigate, their centre-half, who had been playing the third-back game with such conspicuous success, was injured and moved to wing-half. Though Hernandez was a capable substitute, it was noticed that after Urigate's removal from the pivotal position, the Hongkong inside forwards came a much livelier lot.

HONGKONG OUTPLAYED

Actually, the Hongkong team had been outplayed for the most part of the game. Gomes, Jorge, Beltrao, Lou Hing-choi and Ulrich all failed to play up to their usual form. Only Chan Tak-fai, Rietsen, Ernie Strange and Hou Yung-sang were anything like their usual selves. Far too many openings were wasted by the local men through dilly-dallying with the ball and through aimless kicking. Had passes been accurate at the right moments, Hongkong probably would not have been in

Fred Fowler Making Good Progress

It was announced, amidst spontaneous applause from everyone present, at the Interport dinner last evening that Freddie Fowler, the Hongkong outside right who was injured during the match against Manila, is making satisfactory progress and is expected to be well enough to leave hospital in a few days.

It will be recalled that Fowler came into collision with a Manila player in the first half of the Interport game on Sunday and was unable to reveal his usual form though he managed to score the last goal for Hongkong.

A Record Crowd Expected

London, Feb. 22. Two of the hardest English light-weight punchers in years, Eric Boon, the Chatteris blacksmith, and Arthur Danahar, of London, will be meeting for the British light-weight championship at the Harringey Arena tomorrow.

The clash has been long-awaited. All tickets have been sold and a record crowd of 13,500 for an indoor fight in Great Britain is expected.

Danahar has a typical upright stance and is a skilful boxer carrying a knockout punch. Boon, the title holder, is essentially a fighter, relying on his heavy punch.

The champion will have a disadvantage in reach, but will be relying on boxing tactics to nullify the effects of Danahar's longer reach.

The fight is being televised by two London cinemas on enlarged units, but no running commentary is being broadcast because the promoter refused to accept the Broadcasting Authorities' offer of 75 guineas.—*Reuter.*

FOURTH CRICKET TEST MATCH IS DRAWN

The Fourth Cricket Test between the M.C.C. and South Africa ended here to-day in a draw—an almost inevitable result in view of the many interruptions in the game owing to rain.

In reply to the Englishmen's score of 215 in the first innings, the South Africans declared at 349 for eight wickets. In their second knock, the M.C.C. had made 203 for four wickets when the match ended.

Johannesburg, Feb. 22.

South Africa declared their innings closed at 349 in the Fourth Cricket Test to-day, giving them a lead of 134 runs over the M.C.C., who scored 215 in the first innings.

The M.C.C. had lost one wicket for 91 at tea time, Leonard Hutton, their brilliant run-getter, being caught behind the wicket.

There was a crowd of 1,500 this morning when South Africa resumed their innings against the M.C.C., which was considerably interrupted by rain on the second and third days.

The weather was overcast and slight rain fell in the morning. The wicket was damp, but easy.

Resuming their innings with the total at 249 for three wickets, A. D. Nourse, 20 not out, who was associated with E. A. Rowan, 53 not out, was missed by Edrich at second slip after adding two runs. They kept together till 280 was reached when Nourse had the misfortune to hit his wicket in facing Verity. He scored 38.

Langton joined Rowan, but the newcomer had a short life as after scoring six runs Hutton caught him at mid-wicket off Verity, 294-5. Dalton came in his place.

Yorked By Farnes
Rowan, who went in at the fall of the first wicket, was the next to go, a yorker from Farnes beating him with the total at 311. Rowan played a most cautious game in making the top score of 85. He was backed by the crowd in the morning for the slowness of his play. He was at the wickets for 218 minutes and occasionally drew applause for his smart cutting and driving. His

The wicket appeared to be a little faster when the M.C.C. opened their second innings. The weather was still dull and overcast and the crowd had increased to 5,000.

The tourists batted for three and three-quarter hours until tea time, sending in Leonard Hutton and Gibb as their opening batsmen.

Both batsmen played very cautiously and hoisted the half century after 81 minutes. Gordon was sending some good length deliveries, while Mitchell's spinners and very keen fielding kept runs down.

Hutton had scored 32 when Grievson, the wicket-keeper, who was standing well back, caught him off Gordon. The ball rose sharply. The total was 91 at tea time, Gibb 41 and Paynter 15 at the wickets.

After tea, a crowd of 8,000 watched the resumption of play.

FOUR WICKETS FALL
In the very first over, Paynter edged an out-swinging ball from Newsome into the hands of Grievson behind the stumps without any addition to the score.

Shortly afterwards, at 103, Gibb was magnificently caught by Grievson off Gordon. Gibb had batted for 144 minutes for his 45 in a stodgy innings, hitting four fours.

At 145 the fourth English wicket fell, Ames being bowled by Grievson back from Gordon after scoring 17. Walter Hammond, the English captain, and B. H. Valentine then took the score to 203 without being separated.

At close of play, Hammond had made 61, chiefly as the result of grand

OUR WEEKLY HOCKEY FEATURE

"Pilgrim" Says— CORRECT FOOTWORK IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AT HOCKEY

BUT NOT APPRECIATED BY MOST PLAYERS YET

Few people seem to realise the importance which attaches to footwork at hockey. If one picks up any of the many useful books on the game, one would find little or no mention at all to this important subject. A little consideration will show how much really depends upon correct footwork to achieve one's object.



Miss Hilda Reid, St. Andrew's left half, who is showing good form this season, is worth a trial for the Ladies' Interport.

The correct solution, to my mind, is "foot work." Without correct footwork, the suppleness of wrist is discounted and consequently correct timing is largely a matter of luck.

To "time" the ball correctly—and so attain a maximum of power with a minimum of effort—requires balance, and balance in turn means "foot-work." Perfect poise of body implies perfect footwork, and this comes naturally to some people. The man who is quickly off the mark, who doesn't always fall over on a slippery ground and who sidesteps or turns easily, is the one whose footwork is sound.

Anyone who is inclined to be sceptical should take an early opportunity of watching a really first-class player. Look at nothing else except this particular player's feet, and it will be an eye-opener.

This theory is by no means new. Footwork has long been recognised as the most essential factor in the success of good players at cricket, soccer, racquets, lawn tennis and golf, and there is no reason to suppose that the essentials of those games are less important in hockey.

Nor is it less important that one's footwork be correct in other incidents of the game than when shooting at goal. In preparing to tackle an opponent, in making the pass that enables a colleague to score, if one's feet are correctly placed, the tackle or the pass would be easier.

AN ILLUSTRATION
To give an illustration, in making a hard push pass to the right, it is immeasurably easier to make this pass if the left foot is well in front at the moment of impact. One's weight is on the left foot and the body is at the right angle to give the necessary impetus to assist the wrist.

This is my own experience, and though some may say they find it easier with the right foot in front, this does not destroy my argument, for in either event, the feet are placed for the stroke intended; the movement is consequently not executed haphazardly.

Similarly when reaching out with the right hand to tackle an opponent, it is better for the right foot to be in advance (a) because it gives a greater range and (b) because, after the lunge with the stick, if the ball is obtained from the opponent, the weight of the body brings the left foot forward into the correct position to carry on.

In shooting a goal, I think it will be generally admitted that the left foot should be in advance of the

Same Players For The Fifth Test

Johannesburg, Feb. 22. The team which did duty in the Fourth Cricket Test will again represent the South Africans in the Fifth and Final Test, to be played at Durban commencing on March 3.

The Fifth Test will be played to a finish.—*Reuter.*

score included five boundaries. Newsome joined Dalton and they carried the score to 340 when the former was bowled by Hammond for the seventh wicket, the retiring batsman scoring 15.

Viljoen was next in and had scored five when he was given out l.b.w. to Verity. The total was now 349 for 8, Dalton being 20 not out. At this stage the innings was declared closed.

Verity bowled unchanged throughout the morning when he had an average of 3 for 48 in 14.5 overs. He has thus taken 50 wickets during the tour.

M.C.C. Baiting
The wicket appeared to be a little faster when the M.C.C. opened their second innings. The weather was still dull and overcast and the crowd had increased to 5,000.

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"Pilgrim" Says—

ADVICE GIVEN ON FOOTWORK

Home Soccer

Celtic Beat Hearts In Scottish Cup

Wolves' Easy Win Over Everton

London, Feb. 22. Celtic and Alloa entered the fourth round of the Scottish Cup to-day when they won their re-play against Hearts and Dunfermline respectively.

Extra time was required in the tie between Celtic and Hearts, the former emerging winners by the odd goal in three. Alloa won by 3-2.

In the First Division of the English League, Brentford, Bolton and Wolves won their home matches.

Results of matches played to-day were:

SCOTTISH CUP (3RD ROUND REPLAYS)

Celtic	2	Hearts	1
Alloa	3	Dunfermline	2

ENGLISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION)

Brentford	2	Portsmouth	0
Bolton	3	Birmingham	0
Wolves	7	Everton	0

—*Reuter.*

Max Baer To Fight Nova On May 25

New York, Jan. 30. Maxie Baer, former heavyweight champion, and young Lou Nova, the new "white hope," will meet in a 15-round contenders' battle at Yankee Stadium on May 25.

The winner is expected to get a title shot at champion Joe Louis in September.

Promoter Mike Jacobs said he would consider later what possible bouts might be made for Clarence "Red" Burman of Baltimore, Jack Dempsey's protégé, who won an unpopular 10-round decision over Tommy Farr of Wales at the garden January 13. Also what might be done for Farr, who increased his popularity while losing his fifth straight American fight. Farr's manager, Joe Gould, threatened to ask the New York commission to reverse the decision, despite the fact that most metropolitan boxing writers thought it was fair.

The Baer-Nova fight is expected to draw about \$300,000 and to provide the fans with a knock-down, drag-out brawl, because both Maxie and Lou depend more upon the dynamite in their punches than any niceties of ringcraft. It will be the acid test for 30-year-old Baer and the 23-year-old "Alameda Adonis." If madcap Maxie loses, he is expected to retire permanently. A loss for Lou would set him back a couple of years in his march toward the title. —*United Press.*

MANHATTAN COCKTAIL

- 1/3 Martini Vermouth
- 2/3 Old Schenley Rye Whiskey

Stir, Strain, Serve with Cherry

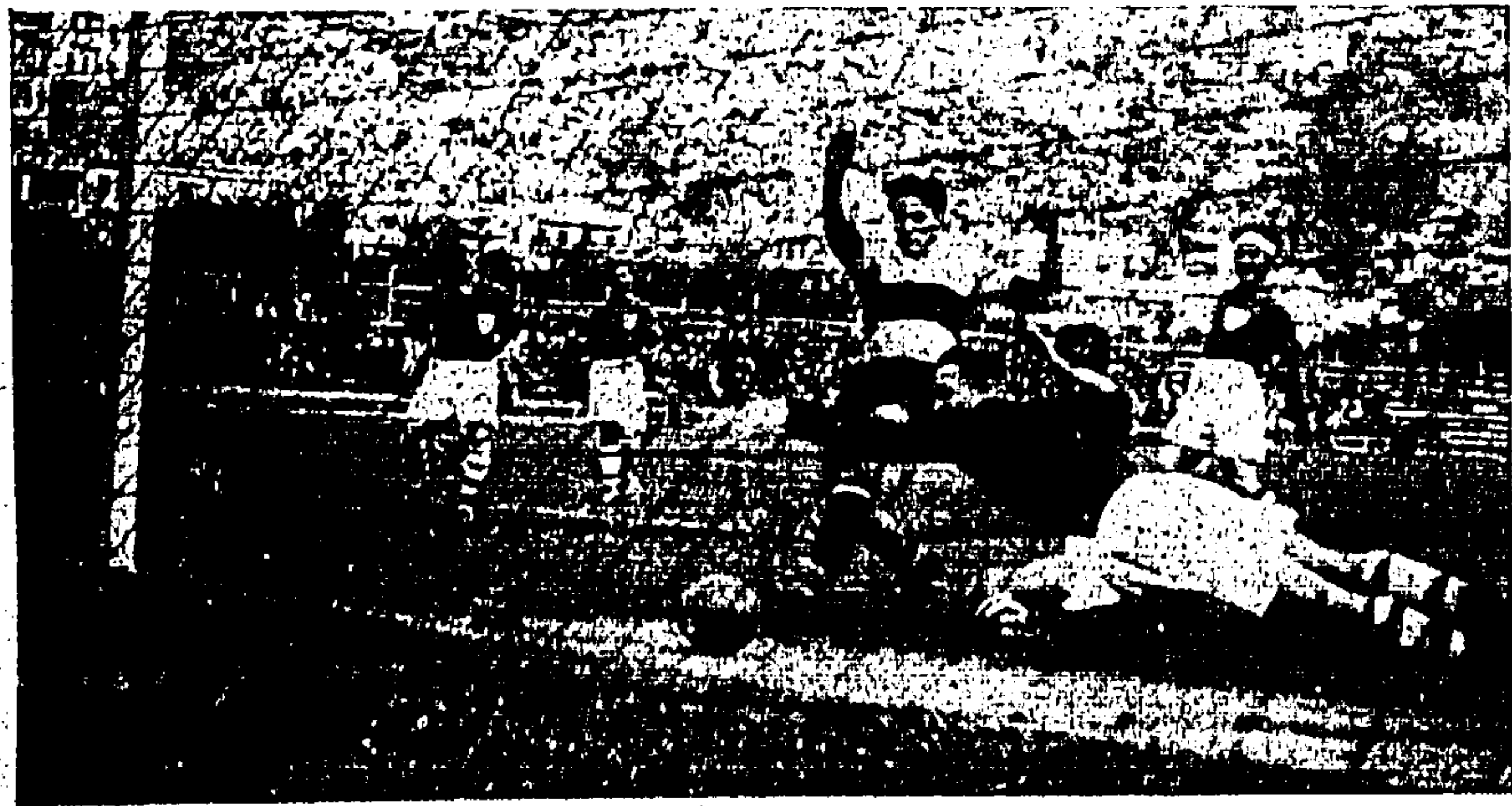
Sole Agents

for

OLD SCHENLEY

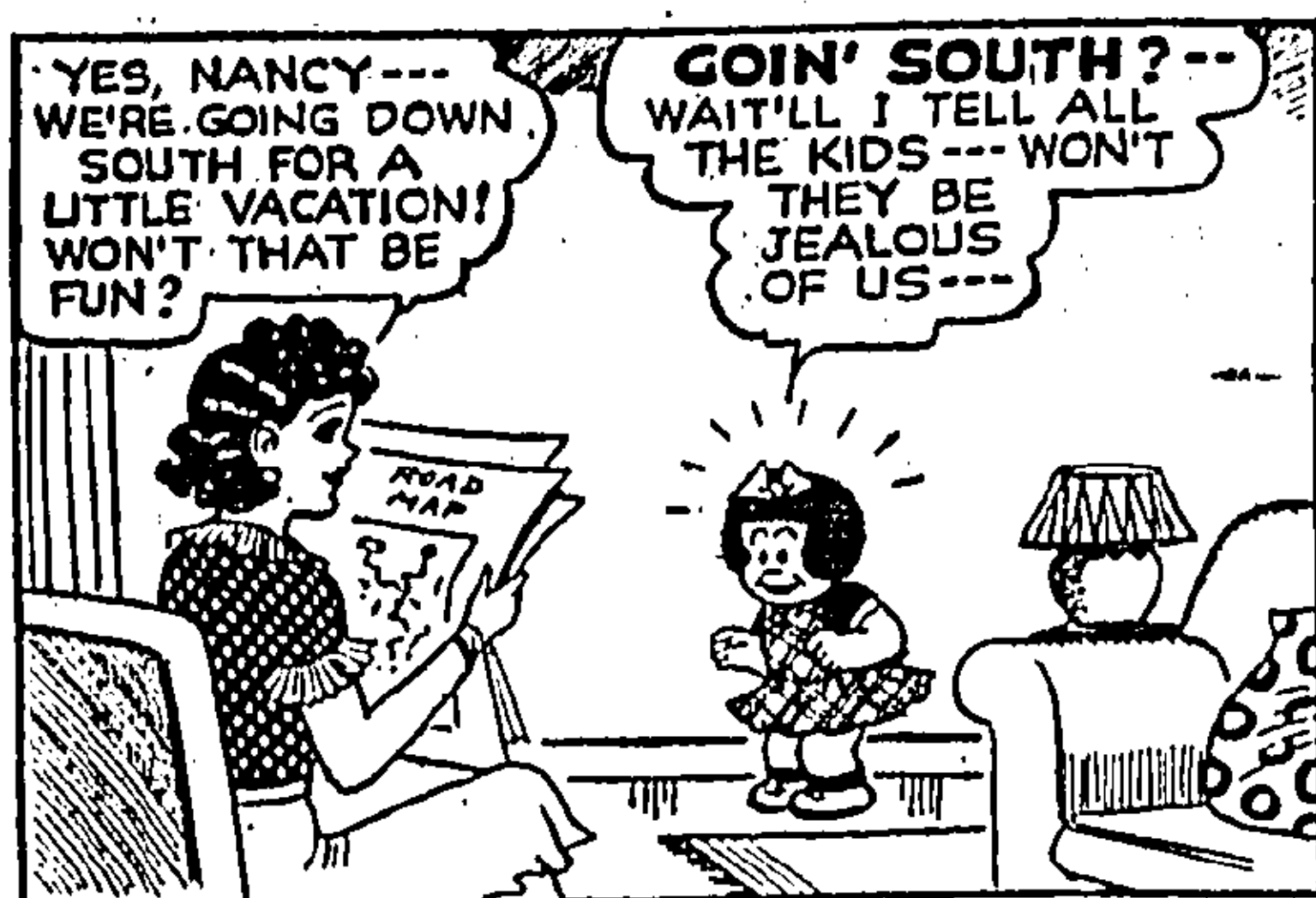
RYE & BOURBON WHISKY:

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.



McAllister, the Rest of Hongkong's goal-keeper, dives too late to save this shot from Larrazabal, the Manila centre-forward, who scored the visitors' third goal in the match played yesterday. Other Hongkong defenders seen in the picture are Ernie Strange, Beltrao, Hou Yung-sang (sitting on the ground) and Ulrich.—*Photo by Mee Cheong.*

NANCY



By Ernie Bushmiller

IN WIND OR RAIN The "BURBERRY" GIVES PROTECTION AND COMFORT!



The "BURBERRY" is a WEATHER-PROOF and top coat in one

It is proof against the most drenching rain or biting wind yet it allows natural ventilation

For smart appearance and true economy, the "BURBERRY" is without a rival

A wide selection of the newest models in the latest styles and colours are waiting for you at the -----

Men's Wear Department

LANE, CRAWFORD LTD.

The House of Quality & Service

Tel. 28151

H.K.F.A. Entertain Soccer Tourists

Friendly Relations Cemented

The Manila Interporters were entertained by the Hongkong Football Association at a dinner given at the Hotel Cecil last night. The growing friendship between the people of the two ports, which was the subject of all the speakers, was obvious without words. The walls of the dining room bore two greetings: "H.K.F.A. Welcome To The Manila Team," and "May This Visit Bring Many More To Come."

Musical entertainment was provided by the Philippine band of the steamer Lamo which brought the Manila team to the Colony.

Among those seated at the official table were the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, Vice-President of the Hongkong F.A., Mr. Addison Southard, Consul General for the United States, Mr. D. Calvo, manager of the Manila team, Mr. Lee Wai-tong and Mr. Paulino Ugarte, respective captains of Hongkong and Manila.

Following toasts to "The King" and "The People of the Commonwealth of the Philippines," the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo conveyed the regrets of the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, President of the Hongkong F.A., and Mr. J. Ralston, Vice-President, at their being unable to attend the dinner. He stated that he had received a letter of congratulation from Mr. R. Grimshaw, President of the Shanghai F.A., on Hongkong's victory over the Manila team.

The visit of the Manila football team marks an important chapter in the annals of local football, for, already looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to sending down to Manila an interport team at the end of the present season.

Zeal and Sportsmanship
"As regards the interport and other matches just concluded, I need say very little. Those who were privileged to watch these matches, and their number is legion, will not for a long time forget the games, which were fast and clean, and contested with such zeal, ability and sportsmanship on both sides. But I cannot refrain from making a reference to the two veterans on our side—my old friend Mr. Lee Wai-tong, and Mr. A. V. Gosano. Lee Wai-tong, the hero of so many national and international contests during the past fifteen years, is aptly described as the 'Idol of the Chinese Soccer Public.' I venture to think that he occupies a unique place in the affections of the Chinese, not only because of his wizardry with the ball, but, above all, because he is rightly regarded as the finest example of Chinese sportsmanship. The display given by Lee and Gosano in the interport match was a sheer delight to watch—the latter's incomparable passes, and the former's scoring. In recalling their services to local football, and the high standard of sportsmanship which they invariably set wherever they go, no language of appreciation can be too strong. On behalf of the Association, I thank them warmly for their services and their examples, and hope that both may be available to the Colony for many years to come."

"Gentlemen, I should be hypocritical if I were not to say that we are glad to have won the interport against such fine players. But victory and defeat are the least important concomitants of any sporting contest. If the true aim and object of any interport match be the improvement of the game by affording an opportunity to the players to learn and appreciate the technique of the opponents, the primation of friendship and mutual understanding between fellowmen through the instrument of sport, then I de say that this interport has been a complete success, and if, as I hope, our visitors will carry away with them memories of their stay with us as pleasant as those which we retain of their visit, this interport has fulfilled our fondest expectations. (Applause.)"

"You will all sympathise with Mr. F. Fowler, who had the misfortune to be injured in the interport match. I am pleased to inform you that he is making very satisfactory progress, and, I have been informed, will be out of the hospital in about four days. (Applause.)"

"Before I sit down I should like to take this opportunity of expressing our deep appreciation to the referees

OLYMPIC GAMES IN 1940 Finland To Outdo Berlin 147 EVENTS IN THE PROGRAMME

The Berlin Olympics, apart from the sensational performances of the American sprinters, will go down into athletic history as one of the most pretentious of its kind.

The staging of 129 events was undoubtedly a triumph of organization and the Germans lost no single opportunity to tell the whole world that, but sports critics of nearly every other country attacked the meeting on that ground.

The opinion was generally expressed that the inclusion of such events as hand-ball, women's gymnastics and yachting was totally irrelevant to an athletic meeting, and contrary to the spirit in which the Olympics were first conceived. Much criticism, too, was levelled at the Germans for conducting the Games in a manner which smacked of politics.

When the 1940 Games were awarded to Helsinki (Finland) after Tokyo had withdrawn, athletic circles were relieved, for Finland, surely could not afford to present the Olympics on such a grand scale. It was hoped, and expected, that the Helsinki authorities would prune the programme to a sensible 50 events or thereabouts. The first Olympics at Athens in 1896 had only 44 events.

It must be a sad blow to learn that the opposite will be the case in 1940. Berlin had 129 events, Helsinki intends to have 132, not counting the 15 art competitions which will bring the grand total to 147.

The new programme is made up as follows:—
Field and track events 33, gymnastics 8, swimming and water polo 16, rowing 7, yachting 4, canoeing 2, wrestling 14, weight-lifting 5, boxing 8, shooting 5, fencing 7, modern pentathlon 1, riding 6, football 1, and slalom 2.

The Berlin meeting included handball, hockey, polo, basketball and for the efficient manner in which they officiated, and to the Press and others for their helpful co-operation."

Mr. Southard's Speech
Replying, Mr. Southard said that after such a banquet he had as much difficulty in tossing words about as the football about. He said that he had left the Philippines in 1915, and he wished that he had been there more recently so that he might have been a little more intimate with the sporting life of the Manila players. He continued to make comment on the satisfactory impression made by the young men of the Philippine Islands. On their behalf, he said that the splendid hospitality that had been shown them was much appreciated.

He said that he had only been able to attend the match of Sunday, and had then been very favourably impressed by the play, and hoped that when Hongkong make their trip to Manila their visit would be as successful and enjoyable as had been that of Manila to Hongkong.

CRICKET TEAMS FOR WEEK-END

Kowloon Cricket Club teams to meet the Club in League games on Saturday are:

Firsts (away).—F. Goodwin (captain), D. J. N. Anderson, E. C. Fincher, E. F. Fincher, R. E. Lee, N. D. Lloyd, N. A. E. Mackay, S. V. Gittins, R. T. Broadbridge, K. M. Baxter, G. A. White, Umpire, A. A. Dand. Scorer, A. Wright.

Seconds (home).—W. Mulcahy (captain), W. L. McKenzie, F. A. Broadbridge, T. A. Madar, S. A. Gray, R. Baldwin, J. R. Luke, G. E. Taylor, R. A. J. Simpson, G. A. Goodham, B. D. Lay, Umpire, H. Overly. Scorer, H. Brokenshire.

SUNDAY'S MATCH

The annual game between K. C. C. firsts and seconds will be played on Sunday at 11 a.m. The teams are:

Firsts.—F. Goodwin (captain), E. C. Fincher, E. F. Fincher, N. A. E. Mackay, S. V. Gittins, R. T. Broadbridge, G. A. Goodham, A. Wright, E. Lee, K. M. Baxter, G. A. White.

Seconds.—W. Mulcahy (captain), W. L. McKenzie, S. A. Gray, G. E. Taylor, J. R. Luke, B. D. Lay, F. A. Broadbridge, R. A. J. Simpson, T. A. Madar, H. Brokenshire, L. W. Hume.

C.C.C. SIDES

1st XI Home v. Recreation.—E. Zimmerman (Capt.), A. Zimmerman, F. Zimmerman, A. R. H. Esmail, U. Esmail, A. K. Ismail, G. Souza, W. Rapley, D. Rung, P. J. Billimoria and A. T. Lee.

2nd XI Away v. University.—B. France (capt.), A. B. Hamson, A. M. Omar, G. Winch, W. K. Way, M. C. Hung, N. Broadbridge, T. Locke, J. L. Youngsaye, C. W. Lam and H. P. Lim.

LOCAL YACHTING Nine-Mile Sweepstake Race Won By Isobel

Isobel won the sweepstake race for mixed classes held by the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club yesterday over a distance of nine miles, the race starting at 14.50. Results:

Yacht	Captain	Time
Isobel	(Capt. A. R. Morris)	16.49.23
Redsant	(Mrs. M. N. Luce)	16.51.12
Eve	(Mrs. M. N. Luce)	16.51.21
Gull	(A. O. G. Mills)	16.51.52
La Linda	(Capt. Northcote)	16.53.01
Painted Lady	(Mrs. M. L. Johnston)	16.54.39
Diana	(Capt. M. T. L. Wilkinson)	16.54.48
	(S. Tomlinson)	

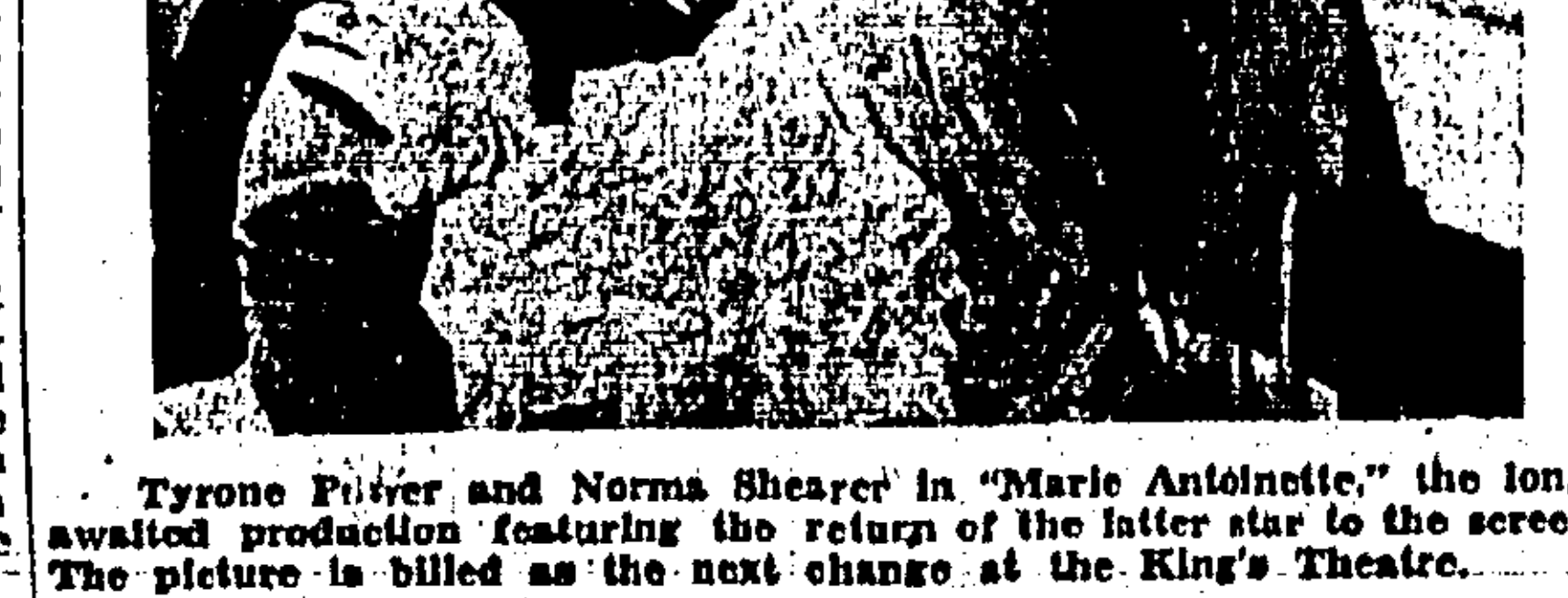
The "Ghost" submarine L-21 is helpless in a gale at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. Captain Wilson of the trawler Caldwel has radioed that he is unable to capture the submarine though he has been "eight hours on the job but dare not go too close for fear of the submarine sweeping into us." Later the gale forced the Caldwel to abandon the attempt.

The submarine broke away from a tug last night while being towed to the scrap-yard. There is no one aboard.—United Press.

SUBMARINE LOST

Glasgow, Feb. 22.
The "Ghost" submarine L-21 is helpless in a gale at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde. Captain Wilson of the trawler Caldwel has radioed that he is unable to capture the submarine though he has been "eight hours on the job but dare not go too close for fear of the submarine sweeping into us." Later the gale forced the Caldwel to abandon the attempt.

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Tyrone Power and Norma Shearer in "Marie Antoinette," the long-awaited production featuring the return of the latter star to the screen. The picture is billed as the next change at the King's Theatre.

STOMACH PAINS RELIEVED IMMEDIATELY

How would you like to feel your stomach pains melt away a few moments after taking just one dose of stomach powder? You can have this joyful experience—providing you use the right stomach powder. Let Mr. P., an actual stomach sufferer, tell you which remedy to use:

"For three years," Mr. P. says, "I suffered terribly with gastritis and nervous debility, until I became a misery to me. I visited hospital, was attended by doctors and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but of no avail. I became worse and worse and felt as though I did not care what happened, although I am only a young man."

Then one day I made up my mind to give Maclean Brand Stomach Powder a trial. I felt relief from the first dose and after finishing the bottle I was a new man. My weight increased rapidly, and I began to eat things I had formerly shunned. A month after the first bottle I recommenced work, and now, eight months later, I am happily married."

Don't put up with stomach suffering, relief from your stomach pain is waiting for you now, in every bottle of the genuine MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder and Tablets. Get a bottle to-day—feel better to-morrow. Remember always to look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton. None other genuine Maclean Brand is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Banker & Co., P.O. Box 755, Hong Kong. KS 457.

SPORT ADVTS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1939.
25th, 27th and 28th February and 1st and 4th March

On Saturday, 25th, Monday, 27th, Tuesday, 28th February and Wednesday, 1st March, the first bell will be rung at 11 a.m., and the first race will be run at 11.30 a.m. On Saturday, 4th March, the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m., and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m. The tiffin interval will be after the fifth race on the first four days of the Meeting.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURES

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE. Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day including tax—or \$40.00 including tax for the Meeting (ladies \$5.00 and \$20.00 respectively) are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING, (Tel. 27794) WILL CLOSE AT 10.00 a.m. ON THE FIRST FOUR DAYS, and AT 12.00 NOON ON THE FIFTH DAY.

A limited number of tiffins will be obtainable each day at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy, (Tel. 21020).

No pretext will children be permitted in either enclosure during the first four days of the Meeting. No amahs will be allowed on the Fifth Day.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$2.00 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted to the Public Enclosure at \$1.00 per day including tax.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Tiffins will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure. SERVANTS' PASSES. Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders only on application to the Secretary, 1st floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same, and will be removed from the Enclosure. By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. Hongkong, 15th February, 1939.

Henry Armstrong Will Fight In London

London, Feb. 2.
Immediately after the Boon-Danahar fight for the British light-weight title held by Eric Boon, promoter Sydney Hulls will sail for America with one main objective in his mind—to bring back Henry Armstrong, the negro three-time title sensation, to fight the winner.

In the opinion of Hulls, the only better boxing attraction than Boon and Danahar is either with Armstrong, world light and welter champion.

"Up to the moment," said Sydney Hulls, "we have taken ten thousand pounds in cash for the fight at Harringway."

"If this had been summer instead of a particularly raw winter, and I had been able to stage the fight in the open air I could have drawn \$225,000. I've known nothing like it since we put on Pettifer and Doyle in the old days at Crystal Palace."

Armstrong is ready to come here. His Californian manager, Eddie Mead, has announced so in a letter to boxing interests in London.

Mead says: "If the promoters over there are ready to agree to my conditions I am ready to deal with them. I would also let Armstrong put his welter-weight title up with your best welter."

So that's that. It seems fairly definite that Armstrong is only waiting for a hard offer before he packs his grips, and the definite prospect is that we will see him in hurricane action with not only the Boon-Danahar winner but also with either Jake Kilrain or Ernie Roderick. Roderick would have the better chance with the Californian cut-throat.

TO COLLABORATE

United States Assists In Non-Political Activities

Washington, Feb. 22.
The United States has accepted an invitation to collaborate as a non-member of the League's technical and non-political activities.

The note of acceptance issued by the State Department says that the

Footballers Miss Boat To Macao!

The Interport dinner given by the Hongkong Football Association to the Manila footballers at the Hotel Cecil last night went off very well.

In fact it went off too well from the point of view of Mr. D. Calvo, the manager of the Manila team. The visitors were supposed to go to Macao this morning to play a match in the Portuguese colony, but when Mr. Calvo got to the boat, he found several of his men missing.

As a result the team did not sail by the 8 a.m. steamer as originally scheduled, but they left by the 12.30 p.m. boat which will take them to Macao just before 4 p.m. when the match is due to start.

ANTI-COMINTERN BLOC

Budapest, Feb. 22.
It is announced that Count Canky, Hungary's Foreign Minister, will sign the instrument of Hungary's adhesion to the anti-Comintern Pact on Friday in the presence of the German, Italian, and Japanese Ministers.—Reuter.

United States regards each sound step far more as a non-technical and non-political activities. The note of acceptance issued by the State Department says that the



A scene from "The 400 Blows" at the Majestic Theatre. The film will be shown at the Majestic Theatre to-morrow.

OUR SPELLING BEE (see page 7)
poky—stockinette—pollinate
polemic—argufy—stonehatch



This reversible coat combines an imported blanket plaid and gabardine.

PINAFORE GIRLS

Fashion for the Teens

chosen by
Mary Grace

"YOU have plenty of nice dresses for mother and twelve-year-old Peggy, but why nothing for me?"

Well, girls, perhaps you have the right to grumble, you are rather neglected, so here's the latest fashion news for you. Dress designers just now have a young-girl complex, and every woman should look as young as possible, so sweet seventeen will have everything on her side.

A neat little high-buttoned blouse, or slightly open at throat, skirts short and dark coloured with a matching hat, and blouses that pick up the colour of your hair or eyes.

Plaids and Checks

Hats are important. There are many pretty pull-on styles that are most attractive. No exaggerated high crowns, they are all of medium height, but a feather in your cap.



School girl pinafore with chestnut brooch and a striped shirt in striped silk.

1236

1237

PLENTY of SAUCE

HOW mean most housewives are with sauce! Usually a small bottle has to go round the whole of the table.

Yet deliciously fruit flavoured sauce are easy and inexpensive to make; it's just a matter of planning.

Orange & Lemon

Favourite sauce for a good "dust".
Ingredients: 1 large orange, 1/2 lemon, 2oz. cornflour, 1/2oz. sugar, 1/2 pint milk, a pinch of salt.

Put the milk into a saucepan with the sugar, and the thin peel of the lemon and orange. Bring to the boil, and leave to infuse for 20 minutes. Blend the cornflour with a little cold water, add the salt, pour on the boiling milk, add the salt, pour on the boiling milk, return to the pan, boil and stir for 5 minutes. Cool, add the orange and lemon juice, slowly reheat, strain and serve.

Pineapple Sauce

Used in sauce pineapple makes delicious flavouring.

Ingredients: 1/2 pint of crushed pineapple, 2 level teaspoonfuls of cornflour, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, 1/4 pint pineapple juice, a pinch of salt.

Blend the cornflour with a little of the pineapple juice, add the salt. Boil the rest of the juice with the crushed pineapple, pour on to the blended cornflour, and the sugar, stir and boil for 7 minutes.

Mock Cream

Excellent served with a cold sweet. You will require 2oz. butter, 2oz. caster sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, add the salt, pour on the boiling milk, add the salt, pour on the boiling milk, return to the pan, boil and stir for 5 minutes. Cool, add the orange and lemon juice, slowly reheat, strain and serve.

please, and your quilt can be as long as you wish.

As to materials, there are a good variety for your choice. Nice wool hosiery for just now, they will give you excellent wear, and later on hillbilly plaids that are gay and colourful and jerseyline printed on the cross, good idea this as it is not easy for the girl who makes her clothes at home to cut material on the cross.

And now to describe the two pinafore frocks which I have selected. The one on the left, No. 1236, is pictured with a front and back view. Many of the newest designs are cut high at the back, which gives an altogether neater line to my mind. Note, too, the wide buckled belt which will give you the fashionable waisted look.

This design will look most attractive in light navy if you are blonde, and there is a most delightful shade of chestnut brown for the brunette that will show up the bright tints of her hair.

Stripes or checks for the blouse, they will both be equally popular.

Peasant Style

For the second No. 1237, I have chosen a peasant style pinafore top that is cut square at the back as well as the front.

It is shown in a plaid woolen material, but would make up nicely in a pretty crepe.

With this is a short-sleeved blouse for evening dates, but I have also included a long plain sleeve so that you have a practical everyday design at the same time.

Fashion's Trend

EVERYTHING in the Paris dress realm, no matter who is making it, is in a state of being braided, bound, and decorated with soutache braiding, white and coloured, and trimmed with feathers, stones, and nail-heads.

There is nothing that cannot be brought into the fashion picture when once the idea has presented itself to the imaginative French.

Swirl designs are favoured in many ways. They may be seen in white upon boleros and afternoon coats, or in the brightest sequins upon the hems, shoulders, and waistlines of evening gowns. Plaques of brightly-coloured celluloid flowers are used on the front of belts, and tiny composition flowers are grouped into collar trimmings and edgings.

Applications of colour resemble printed designs in some models, and insets of fine lace are likewise favoured.

Sequins trim a great number of evening skirts and completely cover the bodies of some of the evening lace and tulle dresses.

Clifton scarves in bright colours are wound round the neck and fall to the ground in vivid splashes of colour on darker dresses.

Lace and embroidered muslins are used for afternoon blouses, and trimmings.

Variety in Hats

A variety of lines make their appearance in the hats being shown in Paris just now.

For sports wear there are felt hats with two points in the crown, divided by a central pleat and possibly a folded gusset in the front of the brim as well as crowns which taper up in small square tops encircled by bands of ribbon in contrasting colour.

The range of styles for street wear is wide, and include boat shapes trimmed with tall ears of wired ribbon, as well as berets with high stiffened fronts. Scottish designs appear here and there, and the hula goes up and up, and by way of compensation trips lower at the back of the head.

Pill-box toques are being seen made entirely of flowers, in shades of violet, yellow and purple with brims, and a pretty model seen, consists of a fitted crown of ruffled black tulle, with a pale pink brim made in overlapping felt petals, while a short black "stalk" rising from the centre of the crown further stresses the effect of a flower.

Tea 'Connoisseurs'

"So you come from Scotland?" "I said the American brightly. "Well, maybe you can tell me this—Is it true that up in Scotland they drink more tea than they do in Russia?"

Well, is it true? I am not quite sure, for the official statistics of the tea trade tell us only that tea is the national drink of Russia, Great Britain, and Australia.

A tea traveller I once met said that his best customers in this country lived in the West Highlands. But he would not say that they drank more tea than the housewives of the Midlands and the North of England. He remarked, however, that the Scottish women demanded a higher quality, evidently working on the policy that good tea is an economy in the long run.

He suspected that Scottish housewives sometimes brewed the tea twice, or stewed it to a black bitterness by the fireside, and (greatest sin of all) insulted good tea by drinking it as an accompaniment to meat, fish, and even bacon and eggs in the Wrong Setting.

Once he had been in a Scottish town on a "Games Day," and because so many country folk were in town the owners of the local restaurants cut the ordinary luncheon off the menu and served instead a steady stream of "high teas" of fried fish and chips and tea. The tea traveller—a most worthy Englishman—was horrified. My American friend would have said: "I told you so!"

But if we are a nation of mighty tea-drinkers, how some of our ancestors must turn in their graves! Less than a hundred and fifty years ago, this tea habit was nothing more than a stupid modern notion "which couldn't possibly last." In 1700 the wise men of Scotland were much concerned over the immoderate use of tea and they kept on assuring themselves that at the price (tea was 4s a pound in Scotland in 1700 and sugar was 11s a pound) it could never become a fashionable beverage.

Even earlier in the eighteenth century it was publicly condemned as "an improper diet, expensive, wasteful of time, and calculated to render the population weakly and effeminate." In 1744 a body of Ayrshire farmers entered into a bond against tea and swore to leave it "to those who can afford to be weak, indolent, and useless."

But tea! Like time, tea marched on, out of the exclusive circle of the laird's drawingroom and the stylish salons of Edinburgh, into the kitchen and the huts of the furthest parish. Strong men drank it, and women and children. There are now women in Scotland who drink tea as often as a dozen times a day.

Yes, maybe the American is right. Tea could not be called a historic Scottish drink, but we seem to have adopted it pretty thoroughly.

Plaids are all the rage to-day. A plain short sleeved blouse gives just the right contrast with a tartan pinafore skirt.

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A. B. M.

Mothers!

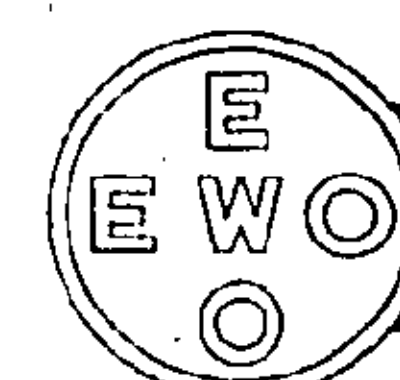
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RANPURA	17,000	4th Mar.	Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp
*YAGPORE	8,000	5th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
*JEYPORE	8,000	10th Mar.	Strait, C'bo H'bay & K'chi.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	18th March	Strait, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
*BURDWAN	8,000	23th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
CANTON	10,000	1st Apr.	B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don.
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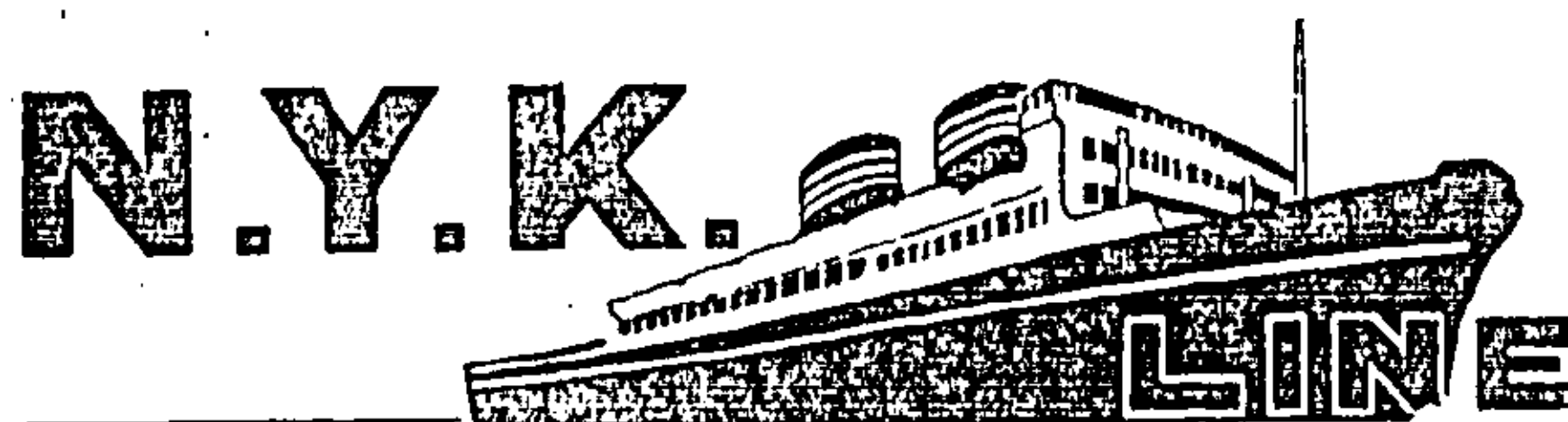
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CANTON	10,000	3rd Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
NANKIN	7,000	4th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
SIRIALA	8,000	10th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
CORFU	14,500	17th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
*SOMALI	7,000	18th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
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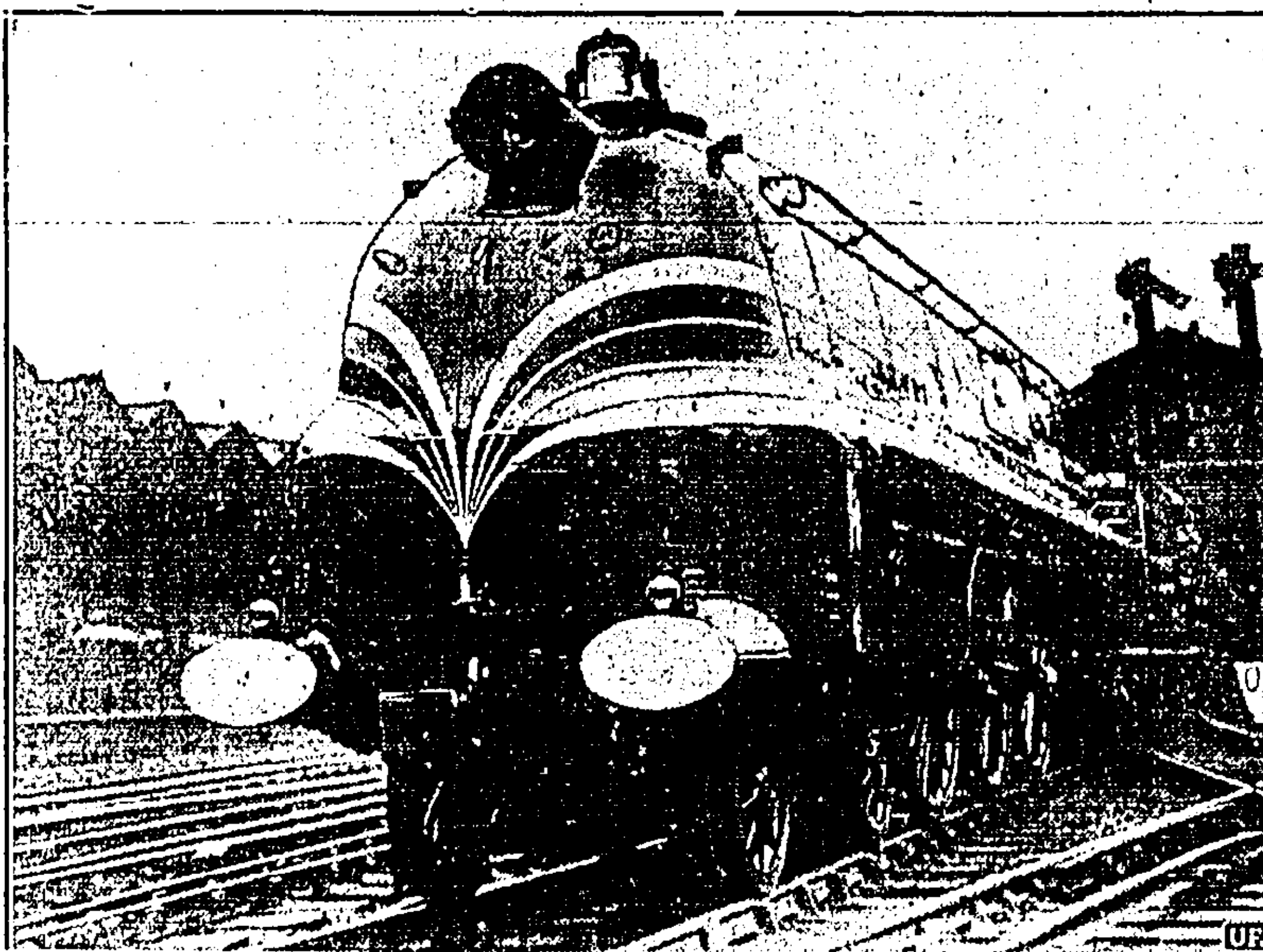
John Barrymore, stage and screen star, arriving at a New York hotel, got into a dispute with his wife, the former Elaine Barrie, over who should take Binky, the Barrymore dog, for an airing. So they compromised and both went with Binky, on Fifth Avenue, as above. John is to star in a play in which Elaine will appear as his daughter.



Vivien Leigh (pronounced Leo), chosen by Selznick Pictures for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in forthcoming picture, "Gone With the Wind." English actress was selected after hundreds were tested.



During a southern tour, Jack Dempsey, former world heavyweight boxing champion, visited the State Penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C., and addressed the prisoners there. He is shown, at left, as he spoke to them. To many of his audience he still was champion, for they had been in prison even before he won his title.



Here is the Coronation Scot, crack British train linking Glasgow and London, which will make a tour of Canadian and American cities before visiting the New York World's Fair, this summer. Deferring to United States regulations it has been equipped with a headlight, bell and automatic couplings, not used in the United Kingdom.



General Francisco Franco's insurgent soldiers are shown passing through the Catalonian town of Castellon, on their drive toward the Loyalist capital of Barcelona. Occupation of Castellon permits women and children, forced by the tides of battle to flee their homes in Loyalist areas, to return home. They are shown at right.

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POSSESSION ORDERED

Tenant's Identity Denied By Landlord

A claim for possession of No. 44, Nam Cheong Street, second floor, was granted by the Police Judge, Mr. H. E. Lindsell, at the Supreme Court yesterday, the plaintiff being Kwai See-min, of No. 67, Ki Lung Street, first floor.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for plaintiff, while defendant, Lee Chuk, appeared in person.

It was the contention of plaintiff that the premises were let to a man named Ng and he was given notice to quit. Lee Chuk, however, was in the premises and refused to get out, claiming that he had been the tenant for some ten months and had paid the rent in person to George Kwan, representing the plaintiff.

Evidence was given for the plaintiff that the rent had in fact been paid by Ng, who vacated the premises some time in December.

Benjamin Kwan, brother of plaintiff, said defendant once mislaid him for his brother George, and asked him to change the tenancy from Ng's name to his own.

Defendant in the witness box said he was a refugee from Canton and had been in the premises since March last year. He sub-let parts of the floor to two men named Lee and other named Sang at different times, but he did not know their full names. He could not say if they had paid their rents in full nor when the next payments fell due, without his books.

Poon Chuk-man, member of the committee of the Tenants' Protection Union, said that he knew Ng when he joined the Union in November, 1938, and did not know anything more about him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russ, Poon said that anyone could join the Union if the required fees were paid.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff with costs, and ordered the premises to be given up within seven days.

TEACHERS TO LEARN

Training College Opening In September

By September, a Teachers' Training College will be opened in the former Medical Officers' Quarters at the old Government Civil Hospital, and some 50 student teachers will be receiving instruction there, it was learned yesterday.

This news is confirmation of the fact that Government had accepted in general the recommendations of the Commission, appointed to study the question of training local teachers.

Mr. C. G. Solis, Director of Education, said yesterday that alterations were being made to old quarters at the G.C.H. and a curriculum was being worked out which would enable the centre to open in September with 50 student teachers. Later it was hoped to get a more suitable building for this tuition, so that proper provision could be made for instruction in physical training, art and crafts, and other subjects calling for special equipment.

The present proposal concerned only the tuition of urban teachers, the Commission's suggestions for rural teachers not being proceeded with yet by Government.

It was intended to commence the new College with 25 Anglo-Chinese student teachers (Chinese who would teach in English-speaking schools), and 25 Vernacular student teachers who would teach in the Chinese vernacular schools. All those taken in will be non-graduates, the graduates of the Hongkong University already having their own courses of training for would-be teachers.

The Director of Education will appoint a member of the Education Department to take charge of the College.

FIRE ON BATTLESHIP

London, Feb. 22.

Fire broke out last night on the British battleship Prince of Wales which is under construction at Birkenhead. The Prince of Wales is a sister ship of King George V which was launched yesterday.

It was officially announced later that little damage was done to the vessel.—Trans-Ocean.

LOCAL BROADCASTS

Report on ZBW and ZEK For January

The report on the local broadcasting station for the past month states that the actual hours of transmission totalled 453, of which 232 were devoted to European programmes and 221 to Chinese programmes, as follows:

ZBW (European).—Morning transmission including commercial news and church relays 80%, evening transmission 151%.

During the month apart from recorded programmes the following items were broadcast: Studio concerts including Spelling Bee and "Grupo Lira" 10, ZBW Orchestra 4, Geo. Plo-Uski's Orchestra 5, organ recital 1, local relays (including church services) 28, Daventry evening epilogues 4, children's concert 4.

ZEK (Chinese).—Morning transmission including church relays 60, evening transmission including com-

INFANT WELFARE

West Central District To be Served

A new Infant Welfare Centre to serve the vast central district will be opened under the auspices of the Medical Department in a few weeks at the old Government Civil Hospital.

Block "C" of the building is being altered to make provision for the needs of such a centre, and at least one Chinese lady doctor and two nurses will be appointed to take charge.

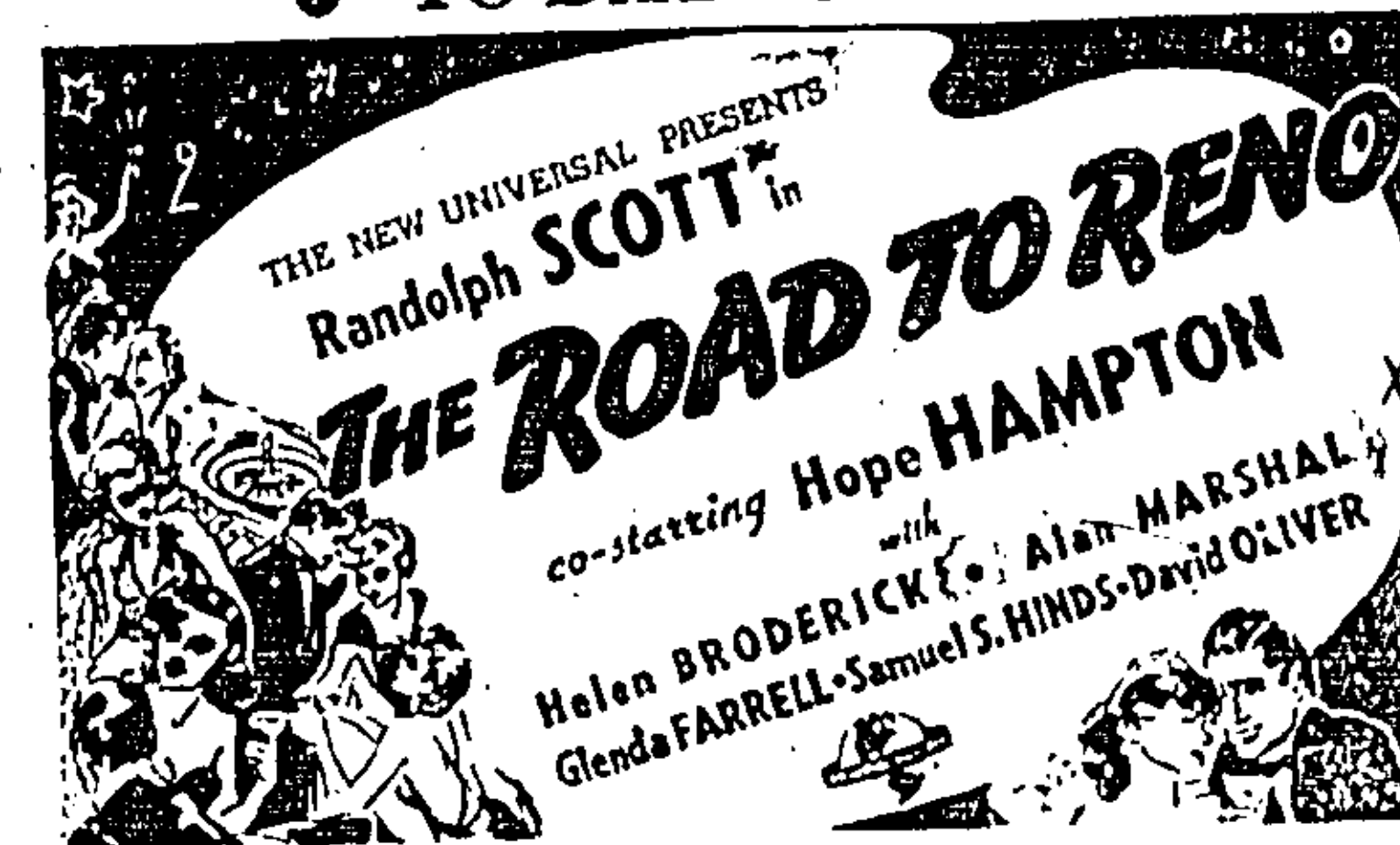
mercant news 155.

During the month apart from recorded programmes the following items were broadcast: ZEK Dance Orchestra 8, studio talks (including Mandarin lessons) 19, children's concert 9.

New licences issued during January totalled 526, and renewals of licences 3,000. Total licences issued during 1938 to date, 4,105.

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TO-DAY ONLY



TO - MORROW BETTE DAVIS - HENRY FONDA in
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HE SPEAKS FRENCH WITH THE ACCENT
ON LOVE! HE'S IN LOVE WITH JULIE...
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SEE THIS PICTURE AND WIN A RADIO FREE!
REFER TO THEATRE PROGRAMME FOR CONTEST RULES!

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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE YEAR!!!
AN ALL TECHNICOLOR PROGRAMME!



Added Attraction:
DONALD DUCK in "MODERN INVENTION"
Walt Disney's Silly Symphony in Colour

• TO-MORROW & SATURDAY •
STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY
in "BEAU HUNKS"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER COMEDY-RIOT!

BRIDGE AND MAHJONG
First Drive Held in St. John's Cathedral Hall

The St. John's Cathedral Fellowship held their first Bridge and Mahjong Drive on Tuesday evening, in the Cathedral Hall.

The winners were:
Contract Bridge—Mrs. Hyde and Mr. Beavan.

Auction Bridge—Mrs. Smith and Mr. Hunt.

Mahjong—Mrs. Armit and Mr. Stone.

The Committee will be glad if all money and tickets outstanding are returned to the Secretary, c/o Cathedral Hall, as early as possible.

ART EXHIBITION

It is announced that the Hongkong Working Artists' Guild will present an exhibition of Chinese paintings and calligraphy by well-known Chinese artists, Messrs. Wong Ting-ping, Cheung Shun-cho, Woo Kin-um, Cheung Shui-shok, Chiu Shiu-ngong, Au Shiu-im, Leung Yik-yu and Tse H. The exhibition will take place at St. John's Cathedral Hall on the February 25, 26 and 27, daily, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Sunday, 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.), and the total entries will exceed 100.

Of the exhibitors, Chiu Shiu-ngong, Cheung Shui-shok and Tse H. are familiar to local art lovers, the latter two having recently held their joint exhibition at the Cathedral Hall.

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pastel shades of
green, blue, pink,
lemon and white.

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—ea.

WHITEAWAY'S

JAPAN WILL PAY INDEMNITY TO H. K. VICTIMS: STIFF BRITISH NOTE PENDING

London Adopting Stern Attitude Towards Tokyo: New Protest Will Demand Indemnification, Future Safeguards

Inquest Into Raid Deaths

A PUBLIC INQUEST is to be held this week into the deaths of the twelve victims of the Japanese air raid on Tuesday.

Post mortem examinations on the twelve bodies, including that of the Indian constable, Surdiah Singh, were made yesterday by Dr. R. C. Jones, Health Officer for Kowloon, and by Dr. Tai, Assistant Health Officer.

The funeral of the Indian victim, which was postponed from yesterday afternoon owing to post mortem formalities, will be held this afternoon.

3,000,000 GUERRILLAS AT WAR

China's Vast Army Of Irregulars

DR. WELLINGTON KOO, interviewed to-day, declared that not only was Japan showing signs of exhaustion in war, but that the Chinese armies were carrying on an increasingly successful guerrilla campaign behind the lines, and training 200 divisions ready for early counter-attack.

Questioned as to developments in China in the light of Japanese action in the Hongkong region, Dr. Koo preferred to regard the broad aspect of the war.

He said: "After 18 months, the Japanese are farther than ever from their aim, as the Chinese forces never ceased to increase, while those of Japan are beginning to show signs of lassitude."

JAPAN LOST INITIATIVE

"Since November last, the Japanese had ceased all large-scale military operations. The Chinese had been able to retake a certain number of important cities in south-west Shanghai, while the guerrillas occupied the hinterland and also occupied the two banks of the Yangtze."

"The invading Japanese are constantly finding their communication lines cut, and are always at the mercy of a coup de main by the Chinese. Thus it can be affirmed that the Japanese have lost the initiative in the light, and the declining curve in their forces can only be accentuated more and more with time."

VICTORY ASSURED

"For us, final victory appears to be assured, both from the military and diplomatic viewpoint, for the Powers are beginning to realise and to understand the danger to world peace which is inherent in the Japanese desire for domination and conquest. They are beginning to react."

Dr. Wellington Koo cited Chinese military experts who affirmed that guerrilla activities behind the Japanese lines were costing a matter of some 20,000 troops a month on the average.

"For example, in the Hopei province alone, between 300,000 and 400,000 active guerrillas are operating between the Japanese lines of communication."

"Chinese military experts estimate that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 guerrilla troops are active behind the Japanese lines, and have ample supplies and material, which are constantly augmented by material captured from the Japanese."

BEAVERBROOK'S BROTHER DIES IN CANADA

Newcastle, N. Brunswick, Feb. 22. The death is announced of Mr. R. T. D. Aitken, eldest brother of Lord Beaverbrook, owner of the "Daily Express", and world-famed newspaper publisher.

Mr. Aitken was 65 years of age.

'WON'T HAPPEN AGAIN,' WRITTEN PROMISE

LONDON, FEB. 23.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS JAPAN IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN STIFFENED TO A GREAT EXTENT AS A RESULT OF THE HONGKONG OUTRAGE.

According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Robert Craige, has been instructed to lodge a second protest with the Japanese Government.

This new protest, the Correspondent states, will be couched in "stiff language."

The new protest will be made formally on behalf of the British Government.

PEREMPTORY DEMAND

The Correspondent adds: "Unless it is clear that Japan is prepared to offer full recompense voluntarily, this will be demanded peremptorily."

The Correspondent also adds that the British Government takes an extremely unfavourable view of the Japanese demands for a greater share in the direction of affairs in the International Settlement in Shanghai.

"On this subject, as with the question of Hongkong, the British Government is adopting an extremely firm and uncompromising attitude."—*Reuter*.

JAPAN'S APOLOGY PROMISES INDEMNITY

TOKYO, Feb. 23.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER, Mr. Arita, this afternoon expressed "profound regret" to the British Government, through the Ambassador, Sir Robert Craige, at the bombing of British territory in Hongkong.

The Foreign Minister claimed that the bombing was made entirely by mistake.

He pointed out to the Ambassador that immediately following the bombing, the Japanese Consul-General at Canton, Mr. K. Okazaki, expressed regret to the British Consul General in Canton, Mr. A. P. Blunt. The Foreign Minister expressed in writing the Japanese Government's decision to take all possible steps to prevent the occurrence of a similar affair in future.

The Japanese Government, he added, would effect an early settlement of the question of indemnification to those killed or wounded in the affair, through negotiations between officials of the two Governments in Hongkong.

CANTON INQUIRIES

It was revealed in Tokyo to-day that the Japanese Consul-General in Canton, during his interview with Mr. Blunt, promised that adequate measures would be taken to settle the affair promptly, after carrying out inquiries into the incident.

The inquiries were carried out by the Japanese military authorities in Canton, and established that the bombing of British territory was entirely due to a mistake on the part of Japanese officials.—*Domei*.

"STRATEGIC TOWN"

An earlier "Domei" message stated that inquiries into the incident were in progress.

A spokesman in Tokyo told foreign correspondents that the Japanese planes visited Shum Chun, "a strategic town on the Kowloon-Canton Railway with the object of bombing the Chinese military establishments, railway station and radio station there."

"The Japanese forces occupied Shum Chun during the course of a mopping-up campaign south of the East River last December."

"Japanese troops subsequently abandoned the border town for fear of international complications."

ARMS INFILTRATION

"Recent reports indicated that Chinese military authorities had established a base of operations at Shum Chun for the purpose of disturbing the peace and order in the Japanese-occupied area, and also of transporting to the interior arms and ammunition imported from abroad."

"In view of these circumstances, the Japanese air force decided to raid Shum Chun."

"It must have been due to an unfortunate accident if any bomb was dropped in British territory."

RAF Wants Another £7,990,100

London, Feb. 22.

A supplementary air estimate issued to-day covers net expenditure of £7,990,100, and provides for an increase of 6,000 in personnel of the R.A.F.

The Air Council in an explanatory note state that the satisfactory response to call for recruits has resulted in the personnel authorised, being almost reached by the present date. In order to permit the present level of recruiting to be maintained, it is desired that the maximum may be increased to 102,000.

It is also stated that since the supplementary estimate of July last, greater progress than was then expected had been made in deliveries of airframes and engines, construction of stations and factories, passive defence, and extension of the balloon barrage.

The appropriation in aid of £200,000 is for supplying part of the aircraft required for the re-equipment of the R.A.F. in India.—*British Wireless*.

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"In view of these circumstances, the Japanese air force decided to raid Shum Chun."

"It must have been due to an unfortunate accident if any bomb was dropped in British territory."

Chinese Newspapers See Germany Behind Move

FOLLOWING DISCLOSURES in the "Telegraph" yesterday that Chinese newspapers were forbidden to publish any reference to the Japanese bombing of Hongkong territory, restrictions were to a large extent removed this morning.

The Chinese newspapers, in addition to publishing full reports of Tuesday's incident this morning, commented extensively in their editorial columns.

The Japanese attack on Hongkong, the dispute in Shanghai with the Municipal Council, the occupation of Nantau and their recent landings on Hainan Island are, Hongkong newspapers believe, a series of vicious and deliberate threats against Great Britain and France by Japan, designed by Germany and Italy to keep occupied in preparation for a favourable stage for a new "September crisis" by the dictators.

Japanese demonstrations against British and French interests in the Far East, observed the *Sing Tao Jih Pao*, will be shortly followed by new Italian moves for her claims in the Mediterranean and by intensified German pressure for her colonial and other demands.

NEW "MUNICH VICTORY"

It is claimed by the three aggressive powers, continued the paper, to crown their joint threat against the Democratic Powers with another "Munich Victory."

It is most likely, stated the *Ta Kung Pao*, that Japan will continue her threatening policy against British and French interests in the Far East.

However, the Japanese policy may, contrary to Japanese wishes, force Great Britain to co-operate with Soviet Russia in creating a new situation in the Far East, declared the Chinese paper.

Hongkong Nurse's Shrapnel Wound

Miss Lee, a St. John Ambulance Brigade nurse who was one of the casualties of the raid on Shum Chun, is progressing favourably in Queen Mary Hospital, the "Telegraph" was told this afternoon.

Miss Lee is suffering from a shrapnel wound in the head. The injury was sustained from one of the bombs dropped in British territory, although at the time Miss Lee was actually on the Chinese side of the river.

A fragment of the bomb fell across the river, striking Miss Lee.

\$200,000 Prize In Derby Sweep

A FIRST PRIZE of \$200,000 in the Hongkong Jockey Club's Derby Sweepstakes is now assured.

Second prize will be at least \$60,000 and third prize \$30,000. In addition, there will be about \$30,000 to be divided among the drawers of the 32 horses nominated for the event.

Remarkable scenes are being witnessed at Messrs. Linstead and Davis' offices in Exchange Building, where the sweep tickets are being sold.

By this morning over 430,000 tickets had been sold and there is every possibility that the total will exceed half a million before the race is run.

In addition to the 430,000 tickets sold on the Derby Sweep, over 2,000 through tickets for the annual Race meeting have been sold. This represents an investment by the public of at least \$120,000, bringing the total investment in Cash Sweeps thus far to well over five and a half lakhs.

ANTI-COMINTERN BLOC

Budapest, Feb. 22.

It is announced that Count Csaky, Hungary's Foreign Minister, will sign the instrument of Hungary's adhesion to the anti-Comintern Pact on Friday in the presence of the German, Italian, and Japanese Ministers.—*Reuter*.

AMERICAN DEFENCE WRANGLE

Bitter Attack On Japan Aggression

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

IN THE COURSE OF the debate in the House of Representatives to-day, Representative James Mott of Oregon, a Republican, asserted that it was probable Japan would attack the United States in the Pacific at some time, and he warned that the United States would then be faced by the trinity of dictator Powers—Japan, Germany, and Italy.

Representative Thorakson demanded that Congress ignore the Japanese wishes. He said that Japanese airmen had bombed American property in China.

He shouted: "Japan didn't ask our permission when she bombed the Fanny."

GIVE INCH, GIVE MILE

The World-War veteran cautioned the House against "surrendering our rights to sovereign territory."

"Once you start a policy of appeasement you never stop," he said. "Once you give an inch you are obliged to give a mile. Once they get you on the run, you can never stop—and we had better not start."

A Tokyo message quotes the "Kokuri Shimbun" editorial, commenting on the report that the United States is despatching a warship to Hainan, observing: "President Roosevelt's latest policy is little short of crazy, including his armament expansion, encroachment in European affairs, attempting to interfere in Far Eastern affairs, and even causing friction among Americans. There are indications that Roosevelt, like

(Continued on Page 5.)

BIG BATTLES IN CENTRAL CHINA

Bitter Fighting Reported On Wide Front In Hupeh

A CHINESE COMMUNIQUE this morning admitted that a great Japanese counter-offensive is now in progress in central Hupeh.

A large Japanese column has succeeded in reaching the outskirts of Tienmen, which is only fifteen miles south-west of the strategic city of Tsao-shih.

In an endeavour to halt the Japanese advance in this sector bayonet attacks are being launched on the Japanese flanks.

Further Japanese gains are reported west of Tsao-shih, where the Japanese have succeeded in forcing their way to Shayang.

Japanese planes are lending considerable assistance to the attackers, constantly bombing and machine-gunning the Chinese positions.

Further north, the Chinese offensive, which has continued for nearly a fortnight, is still pressing on Yoyang, which has been completely surrounded for a week.

CHINESE IN SINYANG

Suburbs of Sinyang have reverted to these Chinese and the Japanese have now withdrawn into the Peiping-Hankow railway city itself.

On the coast, a fierce gun duel took place yesterday morning between Chinese shore batteries in Haimen harbour and two Japanese warships, the latter succeeding in breaching through the Chinese boom across the entrance to the harbour.

When the Chinese fire became too hot the warships retired through the breaches in the boom and are now anchored just outside the harbour.

BIG AIR RAIDS

WIDESPREAD AIR RAIDS are still reported from various centres in China.

At Sinyang, on the south bank of the Han River in northern Hupeh, over forty people were killed and wounded in a raid in which about fifty bombs were dropped.

At least sixty buildings in the city were shattered.

Simultaneously, five Japanese bombers raided Chenhai, a coastal town in Chekiang province, but casualties were slight, owing to adequate warning. About twenty buildings were damaged.

HAINAN AGAIN RAIDED

Another Japanese unit again bombed Ichang, the Yangtze River city west of Hankow, and started four great fires with incendiary bombs.

Villages north of Pingking were also extensively bombed, a Japanese communiqué claiming that "great damage" was caused to "Chinese troops" occupying them.

Kingmen was raided by a squadron of planes which caused considerable material damage, setting portion of the town afire.

PAKHOI LANDING REPULSED

An abortive attempt by a number of Japanese warships on Tuesday morning to effect a landing at Hwantouling, a small village west of Pakhoi on the southwestern coast of Kwangtung, is reported from Chinese sources this morning.

As soon as the invading warships broke into the Chinese line of defence, they were immediately challenged, it is said, to a fierce artillery duel by the Chinese battery units on the coast.

With the occupation of Hoihow and other ports in Hainan Island, according to the same sources, the number of Japanese vessels and aeroplanes in Waichow Island off the Pakhoi coast have been considerably decreased.

NEW BLACKOUT SOON

Air Raid Sirens arrive from England

HONGKONG IS SHORTLY to have another A.R.P. blackout.

Seven new-type air raid sirens recently arrived from England, and will shortly be placed on selected buildings throughout the Colony for test.

When these tests are completed, in London. They have been selected for the date of the next blackout, which will probably be on the most ambitious scale yet attempted, will be announced among Americans. There are indications that Roosevelt, like

(Continued on Page 5.)

JAPANESE PLANES OVER H. K.

"Mystery" Squadron Seen In Kowloon

Eight mysterious aeroplanes, believed to be Japanese, flew over Hongkong at 3 a.m. on Wednesday, according to a report received from an unimpeachable source.

Although the incident has been denied officially by the Police and other authorities, the planes were seen and heard by several people in Kowloon.

The planes passed directly over the island and were out of sight within a few minutes.

The theory held is that they were Japanese planes which had lost their way on a bombing expedition.

PRECAUTIONS ON FRONTIER

As a result of enquiries pursuant to yesterday's report of the army view of the position at the border, it is stated now that it is not to be inferred that the army is not fully alive to the situation. Certain instructions have been issued to the troops on the spot, the Royal Scots, and other precautionary measures have been taken.

The "Telegraph" was informed by the Commissioner of Police, Hon. Mr. T. H. King, that the strength of police posts on the frontier has not been increased since Tuesday's incident.

Certain police officers have been drafted to Fanling and Kam Tin to cope with the influx of refugees who crossed the frontier on Tuesday. These numbered between 3,000 and 4,000.

Casualties in British territory on Tuesday were twelve killed and nine wounded.

LATEST Chungking-Rangoon Air Service

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

A regular air service between Chungking, Kunning and Rangoon will formally be inaugurated on February 28 by the China National Aviation Corporation.—*Domei*.

See Back Page For Further Late News

NEW SHANGHAI SHOOTINGS AS JAPAN PREPARES FOR ACTION

SPANISH WAR

French Haste To Recognise Franco

PARIS, Feb. 22. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S haste to recognise General Franco under almost any conditions acceptable to the insurgents is warmly applauded by the right-wing newspapers, which, at the same time, launch with renewed venom a campaign of vilification against the Spanish Loyalists, forgetting they are still the legal Government with whom the Quai d'Orsay is still linked.

As if pursuing a policy of kicking a friend when he is down, some of these newspapers provide a spectacle of abject mud-slinging, some tantamount to a full-scale attack on the Loyalist cause, others with cowardice, others with the military value of the Loyalist cause which are now disarmed and interned, while other references are made to the demands of the Spanish Tourist office to cease making it known to Parisians from office windows and boulevards, the statement of Premier Negre's peace points.

"Le Jour" reaches the pinnacle of anti-Loyalist propaganda when it alleges that the bulk of the Loyalist cause is really diverted to the cash-box of the "Fronte Populaire."

If this campaign is to place General Franco in an apparently failed in advance, as he is quoted in a statement from Burgos as saying, in referring to the "press of neighbouring countries" that their "adulation of to-day offends me more than their insults of yesterday. It is this press which dares to give me counsel and wisdom. It is as vile as its proteges."

NO GUARANTEES

This seems hardly happy and auspicious for the establishment of cordial diplomatic relations with Burgos.

M. Bernard in interviews, talks with surprise about the reports of France seeking to obtain guarantees from Spain, and asserts that this is not the way to go about the diplomatic recognition of a Government.

This does not make clear whether General Franco was ever asked to refrain from the massacre of Loyalists, or whether talk of such demands was simply employed to calve the consciences and opinion of the French and British public to enable their respective governments to go ahead and recognise the insurgents unconditionally. — United Press.

TAP-DANCE DEVOTEE

Hitler's Interest in Terpsichore

Herr Hitler had diverted his interest from the prancing goose-step, which has made German infantry famous the world-over, to the fascination of tap-dancing. So keen a devotee has he become, says a "United Press" despatch from Munich, that the Fuehrer requested tap-dancer Marion Daniels, a Californian, to fly from Cannes to Munich to appear before him.

Marion made the trip by plane to repeat her tap-dance performance of a fortnight earlier. Nineteen years of age, the Californian actress played the title role in the "Merry Widow" a fortnight ago, when Herr Hitler was one of the most appreciative members of the audience.

To her amazement, she received a telegram from the Fuehrer inviting her to give an encore. She said: "This is a great surprise. Hitler's praise is very generous."

REQUEST PERFORMANCE

Hitler saw Marion dance twice on Tuesday night in Munich. After her performance here, for which she flew from Cannes at



AUSTRALIA is to have its own Gibraltar, and Commonwealth Defence Minister Street is about to visit it to draw up plans for a strong naval and air base there.

The site of the proposed fortress is Port Moresby, Papua. Admirably situated for Australian defence, it controls the westward entrance to the Torres Straits, and is two hours flight from Queensland.

There is a fine harbour, with 12 square miles of good anchorage. Except for the narrow entrance, it is completely landlocked by steep hills that come down to the water's edge.

Existing facilities for aircraft are to be improved, military roads built, and stores, workshops, forts and barracks established.

Japan's Reply To Powers Delayed

Tokyo, Feb. 22.

There will be considerable delay before the replies to the notes from Britain, France and America on the open door policy are answered, declares the Nichi Nichi to-day. The Foreign Office, it says, is cautiously studying American foreign policy debates in order to determine whether the isolationists or advocates of co-operation with France and Britain will predominate.

While the Foreign Office spokesman continues to say only that the replies are still under consideration the Kokumin Shinbun criticises Japanese diplomacy and predicts further complications as a result of the occupation of Hainan. It advocates more forceful diplomacy and says that commitments denying territorial designs are premature. — United Press.

457 Foreigners In Chungking

Chungking, Feb. 22.

February statistics reveal that the foreign community in Chungking numbers 457, of whom 269 are male and 188 female. Classified according to nationality, they include 108 Koreans, 99 Britons, 63 Americans, 55 Russians, 53 French, 42 Germans, 7 Spaniards, 6 Greeks, 5 Belgians, 4 Dutch, 3 Danes, 3 Italians, 2 Swedes, 2 Swiss, 2 Indians, 1 Brazilian, 1 Portuguese and 1 Estonian. — Central News.

FULL TEXT OF PROTEST TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22.

GUNS CONTINUED to bark to-night in Shanghai, following a wild morning.

A group of terrorists, apparently attempting to stage a demonstration at Siccawei, off French Concession, shot down a Tatao policeman who attempted to interfere.

Municipal police raided a gambling den in the heart of the city, and a British policeman opened fire when someone yelled "Robber," wounding a man who was attempting to escape the police cordon. — United Press.

JAPANESE PROTEST TO MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 22.

CLIMAXING THE series of emergency conferences in Shanghai and Tokyo, the Japanese military, naval and diplomatic authorities at 3 o'clock this afternoon lodged a joint protest with Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, regarding the recent terrorist outrages in the International Settlement.

A communique issued by the Japanese authorities simultaneously with the presentation of the protest, reads:

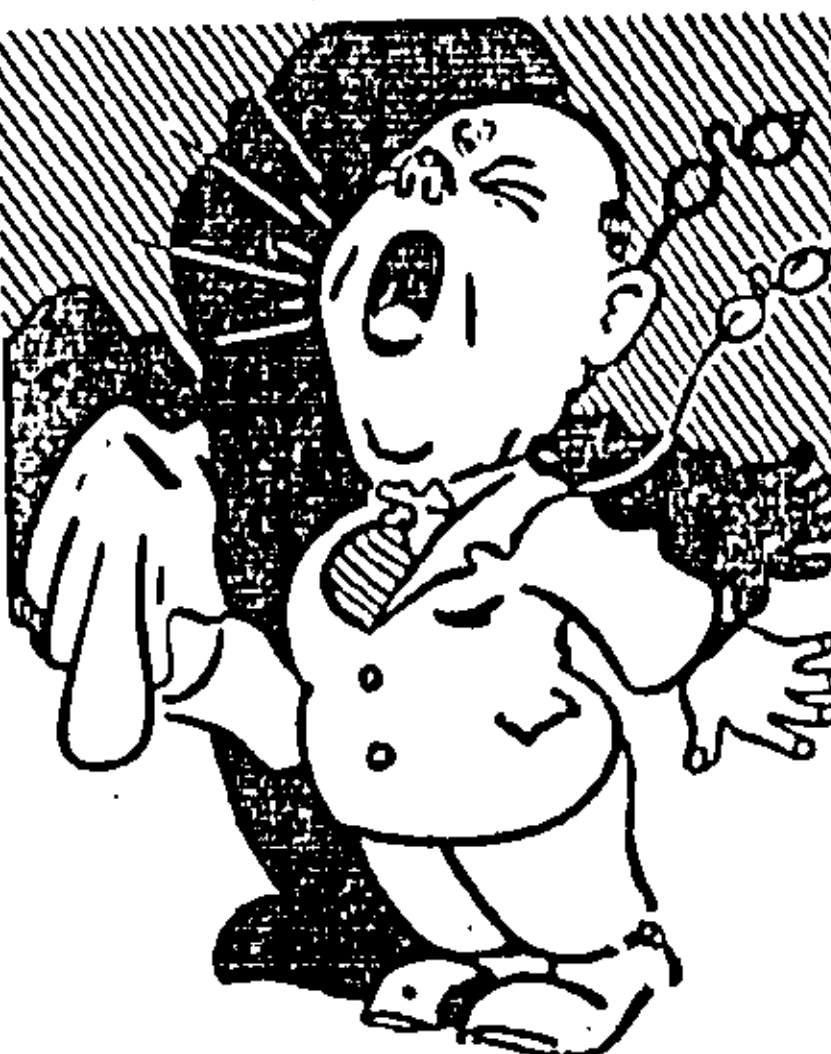
"In view of the recurrent terrorist outrages in Shanghai, a request for the assent of the Shanghai Municipal Council to the adoption of effective measures to cope with the present situation, was made in writing to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council, by the Japanese military, naval and consular authorities at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

"Representing the Army were Major-General Shozo Sakurai, General Officer commanding the Shanghai Area, Colonel Itsuu Maibuchi. The Navy was represented by Rear-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, Commandant of the Shanghai Special Naval Landing Party, and Commander Toyu Mitanihara, Consul-General Yoshitoki Miura and Consul-General Saito and Yuzo Inoue represented the Consular authorities.

FOREIGN FORCES NOTIFIED

Following a call upon Chairman Franklin of the Municipal Council, the Japanese Army and Navy representatives called on the commanding officers of the British and Italian forces in Shanghai informing them of the request to the Municipal Council.

Meanwhile, it is revealed that the Japanese Naval Landing Party dispatched "a number of men" to the Italian Defence Sector following the shooting affray this morning when two Chinese detectives and one



If

I had done as I was told— I wouldn't have this nasty cold!

Give me



ASPIRIN



UNION OF WORLD DEMOCRACY

Noted Writer Urges New League

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

GREAT INTEREST has been aroused in the United States by a new book by one of America's best-known foreign correspondents, Clarence Streit, stating the case for the union of world democracies.

In the book, "Union Now," which has just appeared here, and will shortly be published in England, the author suggests as a solution of world problems, that the democracies should unite under a common government for matters affecting foreign relations, while maintaining their own governments for internal affairs.

Whether to risk peace or freedom is the problem challengingly posed in the book, which is the result of 20 years of pondering on cause and cure, of the "threatened breakdown in civilisation."

URGES SPEEDY UNION

The author concludes that an order of happiness can come only through the speedy union of the democracies. He points out that union has been an unexampled success wherever the democracies have tried it—in the United States where the union system was invented in 1787, among the Germans, French, and Italians in Switzerland, and among the Dutch and British in South Africa.

15 NATIONS IN UNION Streit proposes that 15 democracies—the United States, Britain, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Elre, Norway, and New Zealand—should now constitute the union, which he is of the opinion, would be so powerful that no other nation or group dare attack it.

The union would have common citizenship, defence forces, customs, money, and communication systems, but would guarantee each democracy the right to govern its home affairs, according to its customs.

The door would be left open for other States to join if they were of the type to do so. States which were republican, could remain so, as could those with monarchies.

Streit argues that such a union would have more than 60 per cent. control of nearly every war necessity. It could reduce its armaments, and still be stronger than any possible combination of aggressors, and could save its citizens billion of unnecessary taxes and customs duties. — Reuter.

American Drowned Near Cesarea

Jerusalem, Feb. 22.

An American, K. W. Evans was drowned, and two other Americans injured when a motor launch in which they were cruising capsized on rocks off Cesarea to-day.

Bound for Cyprus from Athens, they were blown off their course by a gale.

The two injured men, Charles King and Robert Bragdon, aged 20 and 21 respectively, left Baltimore on a world tour last June. They met Evans in Athens, where they sold their motor cycles on which they intended to drive to the Red Sea, and bought a motor launch. — Reuter.

Credit Guarantees To China

London, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day, Major H. A. Proctor asked whether any appeal from China for credit guarantees had been received, and whether such credits were connected with the League of Nations' resolution in favour of granting all measures possible of assistance to China.

Mr. R. A. Butler in a written reply said that certain proposals for guarantees in relation to exports to China were being considered, and in this connection, all the various circumstances governing the situation were naturally being examined. — Reuter.

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THE DRY GIN IN THE Mallet-shaped Bottle

Any Gin alone, Pink Gins, Gin Slings . . . all need expert selection when drunk by themselves . . . this calls for FINDLATER'S . . .



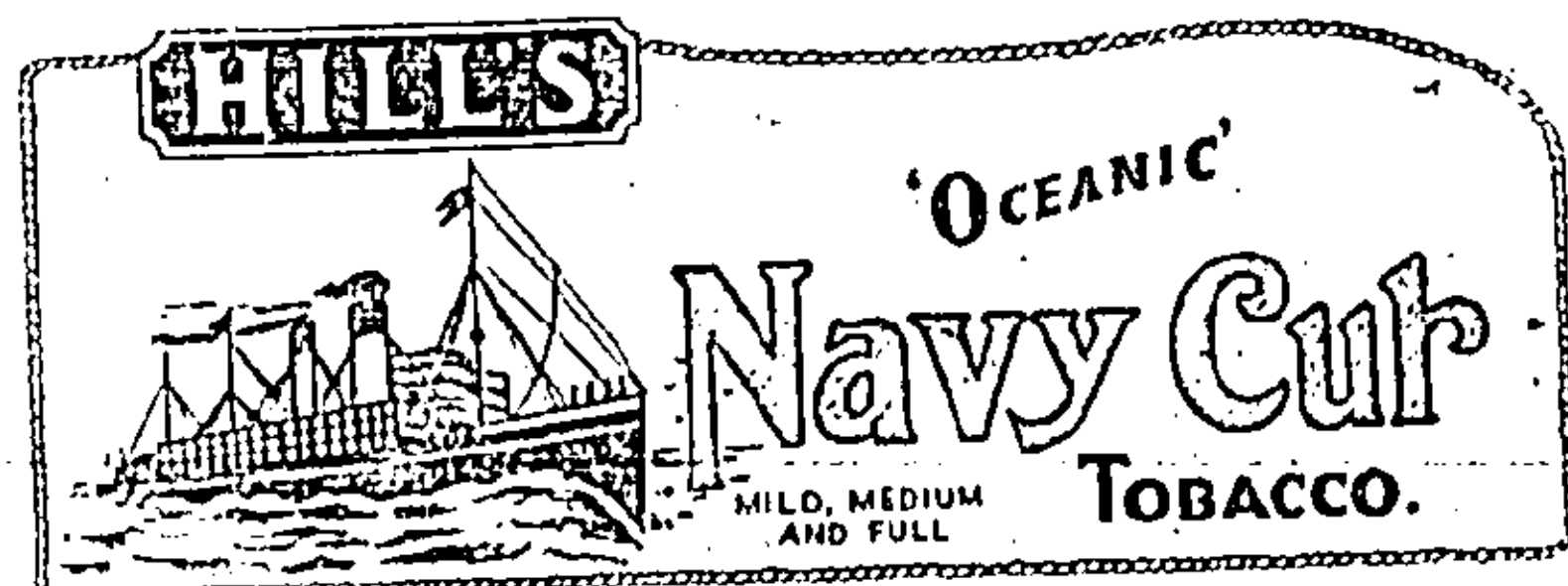
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NEW REX RECORDS.

- 9456. Joseph, Joseph. Q.S. Give Me Your Hand. Tango.
- 9455. When Mother Nature Sings Her Lullaby. Waltz. So Blue The Skies.
- 9454. Love Makes The World Go Round. S.F.T. You Made A Heaven.
- 9453. Says My Heart. ("Cocoanut Grove") Q.S. Moon Please Help Me To-Night. MAXWELL STEWART'S BALLROOM ORCH.
- 9445. Cinderella. (Stay In My Arms.) Penny Serenade.
- 9447. I've Got A Pocket Full of Dreams. Goodnight Little Skipper. BRIAN LAWRENCE & HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 9444. There's A Moon On The Mountains. F.T. Any Broken Hearts to Mend. J.V. WILBUR & HIS ORCHESTRA.
- 9446. I'm Singing A Song For the Old Folks. F.T. Hear All, See All, Say Now. F.T. BILLY COTTON & HIS ORCHESTRA.

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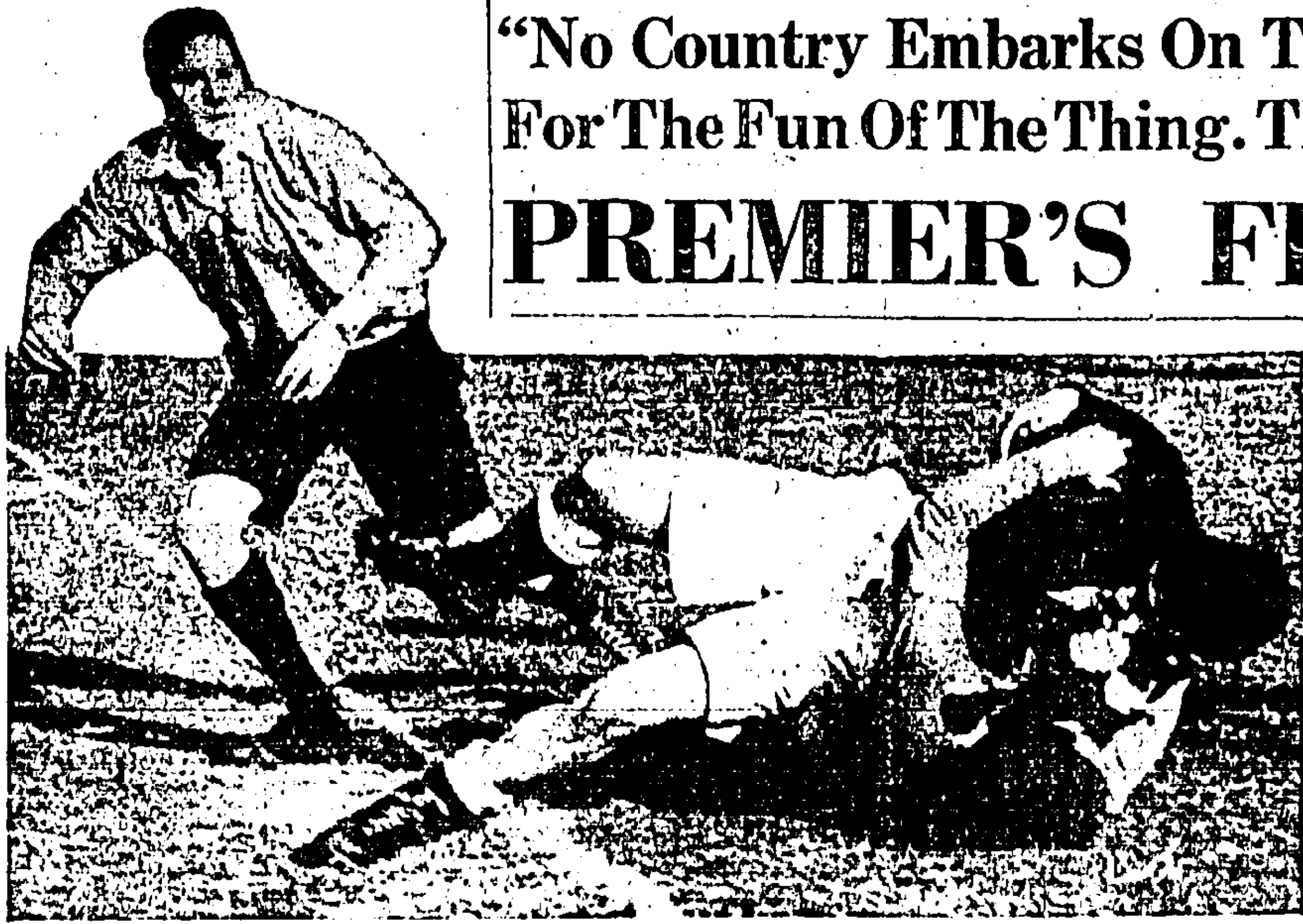
AT—

Mrs. Willy

Room 334, 3rd Flr. Wang Hing Bldg. 10, Queen's Road C.

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In association with the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, Peking



A BRILLIANT TACKLE on the side-line brought down two players in the rugby match between Shanghai and the United Services this week, and abruptly ended a promising breakaway by the Shanghai Interport XV.—Mec Cheung.

"No Country Embarks On This Ruinous Form Of Expenditure For The Fun Of The Thing. They Do It Because They Are Afraid"

PREMIER'S FIGHTING SPEECH AT BLACKBURN

LONDON, Feb. 22.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL to the country to support the Government's policy of peace, through strength, was made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain to-night.

Speaking at Blackburn, the Premier said it was natural in these days of uncertainty in international affairs that public interest should be concentrated largely on external politics and the preparations being made to meet any possible emergency.

When huge armaments were being piled up on every hand, they could not avoid a certain anxiety, lest some incident, perhaps trifling in itself, should set in motion the machinery that would bring them into operation. If that dread event should come to pass, none could count on escaping the consequences.

"In such conditions, it seems to me only wisdom, responsible or irresponsible, that the Government to-day should follow any other policy than the one we have laid down for ourselves, the policy of peace through strength, which will neglect no opportunity of breaking down suspicions and antagonisms, and at the same time build up steadily and resolutely with the help of our friends within the Empire, a strong and formidable as to maintain our rights and liberties against any who might be rash enough to attack them."

COMFORTING CONCLUSIONS

The Prime Minister recalled the recent defence debate in the House of Commons when he said that the cost of re-armament was staggering, but that they could draw one or two comforting conclusions from the huge figures, which could be set off against the rather disconcerting process of paying the bill.

The delay in the production of armaments was being rapidly overcome. Ships, guns, aeroplanes and munitions were now pouring out of the yards and factories in a stream of constantly increasing volume, and the position to-day, compared with a few months ago was enormously strengthened.

Discussing the development of air power, which he said introduced an entirely new element into modern warfare, and brought the risks of war into the midst of the civilian population, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

CIVILIANS' DANGER

"Nothing we can do can give the civilians absolute protection against attack from the air, but we can do much to lessen its effectiveness, to prevent panic, and to ensure that the fighting capacity of the nation shall be maintained."

Mr. Chamberlain then detailed civil defence work being carried out under the direction of Sir John Anderson, and said that he noticed that a certain number of his critics were declaring very vigorously that since the steel shelter which they were providing at a cost of £20,000,000 did not give protection against a direct hit, they should be abandoned, and that instead, they should provide shelters so deep underground that they would not be affected by a bomb.

AIR RAID SHELTERS

But a moment's reflection would show that it was not so simple as that. They must consider whether it was possible to get into such a deep shelter without a panic rush. A direct hit on the entrance would result in heavy casualties. The Government had come to no final conclusion yet on these deep bomb-proof shelters, but in the meantime, surely it should go on with the splinter-proof shelters which were close at hand, which could be quickly made, and from which it was easy to escape when the raid was over.

Mr. Chamberlain thanked the patriotic men and women who had come forward to participate in voluntary national service. They were helping the country in three ways: first, by showing the world "that we here can count upon voluntary service which makes compulsion unnecessary; second, by inspiring people with confidence that if trouble came we should know how to meet it; and thirdly, by actually helping to prevent war, because the better prepared we are, the less likely is it that anyone will ever attack us."—*Reuter.*

STILL GAPS TO FILL

The Premier continued: "But there are still gaps to fill" and he made a fresh appeal for more volunteers.

Returning to the subject of the huge re-armament expenditure programme, the Premier said: "These huge figures will serve to bring home to us all the immensity of our financial resources, which enable us, not only to find such colossal sums, but to contemplate their expenditure without any appreciable difference in the confidence which is the basis of our financial credit."

"And when we reflect what we are now considering is the effort of this country alone, without taking any account of the contribution which could be made, if the need arose, by the great dominions or by our allies and friends outside the British Empire, we may feel that, to quote our own Shakespeare: 'Come the three corners of the world in arms, and we shall shock them'. I don't speak

these words as boastful, still less in any aggressive spirit."

THREATEN NO ONE

"Our armaments threaten no one, nor have we any thought but of friendliness to any people in the world. My own most earnest desire in life is to see the establishment of peace, and the confidence that it can be preserved, and I believe that as soon as a substantial measure of that confidence can be achieved, it will be possible to set about the task of disarmament by general agreement."

"No country embarks on this ruinous form of expenditure for the fun of the thing. They do it because they are afraid of what may happen to them if they disarm. Remove that fear, and disarmament will follow automatically."

LANCASHIRE UNEMPLOYED

Mr. Chamberlain dealt lengthily with the unemployment position in Lancashire, the principal reason for which, he said, was the development of foreign competition, especially in the Far East. He thought they could never hope to recover the position they formerly held in the world cotton trade. But that did not mean they were going to fold their arms and do nothing more.

He thought the Government and trade could work together in three directions. Firstly, they should try to develop that part of the trade in which they could still produce better goods than their competitors. In all the agreements and other countries, they always keep this trade in mind, and try to get advantages for it.

Secondly, they could help the trade by internal reorganisation, and thirdly, by training the enterprise and adaptability of its people to the development of new industries.

WORKLESS STANDING ARMY

Returning to the general question of unemployment, the Premier said that the larger part of the 2,000,000 who were registered as unemployed last month were out of work for less than six weeks, many of them merely passing from one job to another. But there was a real standing army of unemployed of something under 300,000.

The Government was doing what it could by means of training centres to bring them back to the ranks of the employable.

He did not think there was any reason to take a pessimistic view of future employment in general, or in the export trade in particular. One of the obstacles to the increase in our export trade at the present time was the fact that the purchasing power of the world was at a low ebb, but he was sure there existed still a vast potential demand for goods which was being held back by the uneasiness about international affairs, and it would make itself felt as soon as that uneasiness was allayed. He therefore welcomed most heartily the recent agreement between the coal industries of Germany and Great Britain. That was to be followed by negotiations between representatives of German and British industries in general.

Moreover, Mr. Oliver Stanley would next month be paying a visit to Berlin, thus carrying further the practice of personal contact which already had had such valuable results.

BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Concluding, the Premier said: "This approach by way of trade in which we have common interests, may turn out to be the best and quickest way of bringing about a better understanding between our two countries."

"I agree with the words of Herr Hitler last month when he said that co-operation between our peoples in full confidence one with another would be fortunate for the whole world. I would go further and say that I can think of nothing which would conduce more greatly to the establishment of world peace, so, that while I recognise that confidence is not born in a day, and once it is disturbed it takes time to restore it, (Continued on Page 4.)

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from kidney trouble and bladder weakness have stopped getting up nights, leg pains, circles under eyes, swollen ankles, nervousness, stiffness, indigestion, sleeplessness, lumbago, burning, itching, smarting, acidity and loss of vigour by a local for a new discovery called Cystex (Bismarck). Gently soothes, tones, cleans, and builds up the kidneys. In 15 minutes Cystex starts purifying your blood, brings back healthy youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guaranteed and your trouble is a day or money back. Get Cystex at all chemists.

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3-PIECE SUIT

Comprising
Skirt, Short Sleeve Jumper
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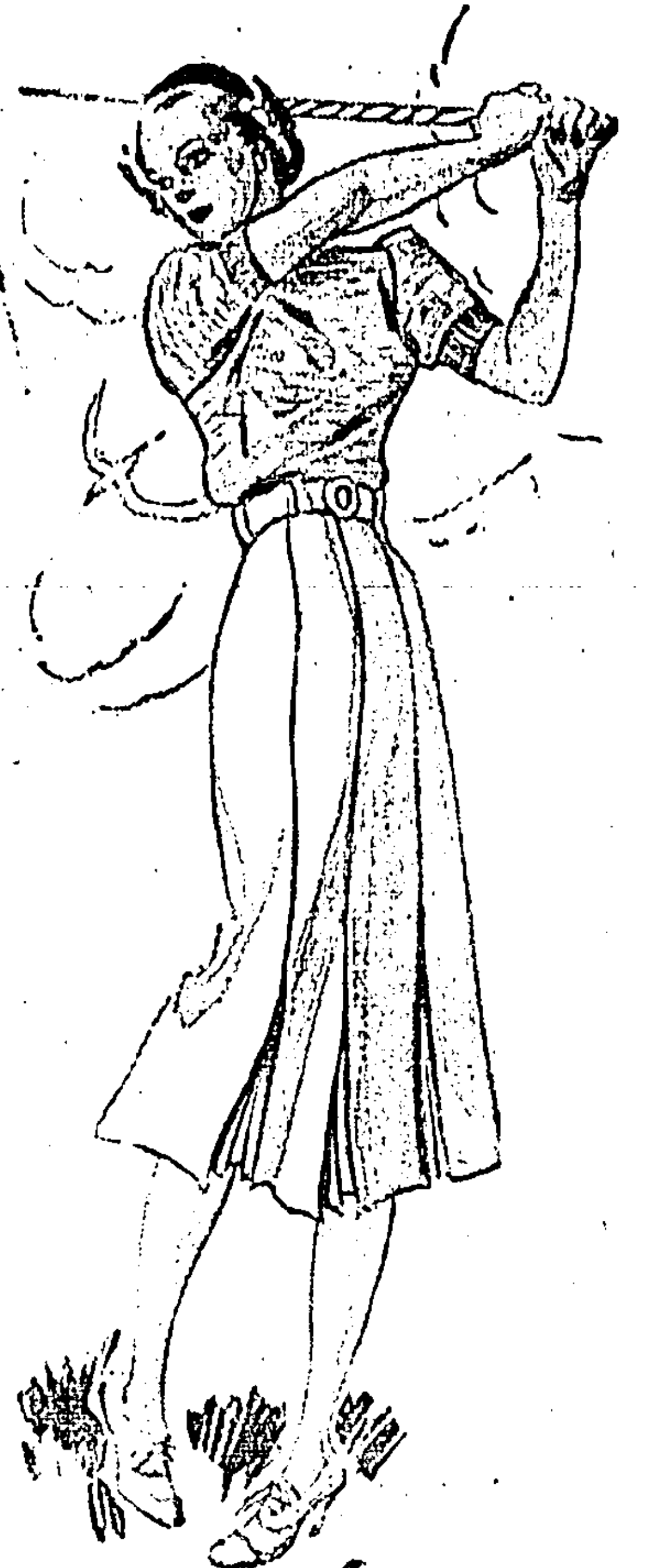
Angora finish.
In colours of Navy,
Brown, Wine, Green, etc.

\$11.50 set

TWIN SETS

of Short Sleeve Jumper
and Long Sleeve Cardigan
All cols.

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Slacks & Jumper Set

Very suitable for Hiking. Some in contrasting
colours. Others in pleasing combined colour.

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Geo. Pio-Ulski's String
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Only the finest cream

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

Only the finest cream is good enough for Australian butter. A rich golden food which adequately supplies your diet with the needed vitamins.

It supplies fat in its most easily digestible form and is unequalled for growing children.

All Australian butter is produced under strict government supervision, and comes to you guaranteed for quality and purity. Buy only "Australian Butter".

Obtainable at all leading confectioners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NAVY CONTRACTS
1939-1940

Sealed tenders for the supply of the undermentioned stores for H.M. Naval Service at Hong Kong, commencing 1st April, 1939, will be received until noon on the dates specified by the Superintendent, H.M. Victualling Yard, Kowloon, from whom forms of tender and any necessary information can be obtained on application:—

Bread, 28th February, 1939. 12 months.
Lard, 28th February, 1939. 12 months.
Biscuits, 28th February, 1939. 12 months.
Sugar, 3rd March, 1939. 6 months.
Rice, 3rd March, 1939. 6 months.
Tinned Butter, 3rd March, 1939. 6 months.
Potatoes and Vegetables, 6th March, 1939. 3 months.
The right to reject the lowest or any tender is reserved.

THE "STAR" FERRY
COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Friday, the 24th February, 1939, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 17th February, 1939, to Friday, the 24th February, 1939, both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,

C. M. MANNERS,

Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1939.THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifteenth Ordinary Yearly Meeting will be held at the Company's Office, P. & O. Building, on Thursday, 9th March, 1939, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1938 and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 25th February to 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1939.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

Steamship

"MIN"

3/AEO/39

Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk via

Haiphong, etc., arrived Hongkong on

Monday, 20th February, 1939.

Consignees are hereby informed

that their goods with the exception

of Opium, Treasure and Valuables

are being landed and stored into the

Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kow-

loon, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on

or before 28th February, 1939, or they

will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined

by the Company's Surveyor

Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the

presence of the Consignees at 10.00

a.m. on Saturday, 25th February,

1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue

Officer in attendance when any duti-

able goods are examined by the

Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL,

Agent.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1939.European In
Hospital

As the result of a collision between his car and a motor-cycle driven by Mr. Kam-lai, Mr. A. G. Hargrave, of Imperial Chemical Industries, was admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from injuries.

Enquiries this morning elicited that Mr. Hargrave's injuries were not serious. The motor-cycleist was allowed to go home after receiving treatment at the hospital.

JAPAN'S
APOLOGY
TO H.K.
GOVERNOR

THE "TELEGRAPH" is officially informed that, acting on instructions from his home Government, Mr. T. Oda, acting Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong, called on the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, the Colonial Secretary at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Oda formally expressed regret to the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, for the bombing of the frontier near Shum Chun on Tuesday.

MYSTERY OF EARLIER
"APOLOGY"

During the News Bulletin broadcast from Daventry last night a statement was made that the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong has immediately expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the border incident on Tuesday.

This statement has no foundation

in fact. The Daventry statement was apparently based on a communique issued by the Japanese War Office at 4 p.m. yesterday. The Japanese communique, according to "Trans-Ocean," claimed that one plane, by mistake, "had dropped a bomb on British territory, the bomb hitting the engine of a train."

Immediately afterwards, the communique added, "the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong expressed to the British authorities the regret of the Japanese Army for the incident."

"MISDIRECTED BOMB"

No such expressions of regret had been received in Hongkong until Mr. Oda called on the Colonial Secretary at 10 a.m.

The Tokyo War Office communique was carried by three News Agencies—Reuter, Trans-Ocean, and Domei. The Daventry broadcast was credited to Reuters. In the Reuter report, published in Hongkong this morning, the violation of British territory was attributed to a misdirected bomb. The "Domei" story reports one bomb hitting a train. The "Trans-Ocean" report mentions one bomb dropped on British territory.

The alleged Japanese apology made no mention of the other bombs which fell in British territory, or of the casualties that resulted from these explosions. Yesterday the "Telegraph" published photographs showing at least two centers in British territory.

CONSUL'S ADMISSION

Subsequently, Mr. Oda told the "Telegraph," shortly before seeing the Colonial Secretary, this morning that "it is incorrect to state that any apology has been expressed to the Hongkong Government yet."

Mr. Oda's statement obviously repudiated the Japanese War Office claim, made at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that an apology had been made to the Hongkong Government yesterday.

Badminton

Oliveira In
Second Round
Of Singles

The annual Badminton Championships of the Colony commenced last evening with one match decided in the Senior Men's Singles and three in the Junior Singles.

At Taikeo, M. A. Oliveira, of the Club de Recreio defeated C. K. Lee, of the University by 15-0, 10-15 and 10-15.

As the scores indicate, the match was a close one with little between the players. But Oliveira's stamina turned the tide in the end.

On the same court, C. N. Silva won comfortably against E. S. Ho in the junior section by 15-0, 15-7.

At the Club de Recreio, A. L. Fisher beat S. A. Broadbridge 15-0, 15-4, while A. Keown had the better of P. C. Leung by 15-1, 10-13.

FIRE ON PEAK

Fire engines were called to the Peak at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to fight an outbreak in the residence at 177 of Mr. R. H. Wild, Manager of the South British Insurance Company.

The outbreak occurred in the ceiling, where one of the beams which was in contact with the heated chimney suddenly burst into flames.

By the time the brigade arrived the ceiling and roof were ablaze, but little difficulty was experienced in coping with the flames once fire-hoses and extinguishers were brought into action.

Most of the damage was caused by the falling of the ceiling.

Mourning For Pope
Pius Ends

Vatican City, Feb. 22.

The papal flags were ordered to fly at full mast again to-day as mourning for the Pope had ended.—United Press.

U.S. Veers To
Britain

Would Do Everything To Aid, Poll Shows

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

THE POSSIBILITY of an important trend in American public opinion away from the traditional isolationist policy is indicated by the results of their latest poll, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Asked whether they thought America "should do everything possible to help England and France, except to go to war herself, should Germany and Italy attack the two democracies," 69 per cent. of those who polled, voted "yes."—Reuter.

MADRID MOBILISES
TO THE LAST MAN

HENDAYE, Feb. 22.

LOYALIST OFFICIALS to-day reported that general mobilisation was almost complete, and simultaneously preparations were proceeding for the defence of Madrid.

Premier Negri, alone and on foot, to-day visited the front at University City, and inspected the defences. He was cheered by the troops.

Meanwhile on all fronts, the only activity reported has been further insurgent bombardments of the suburbs of Alicante, where four planes dropped 30 bombs seven miles from shore. Similarly, bombs were dropped at Almeria, where five were killed and many wounded in four raids during the night.—United Press.

BIGGEST ARMY IN EUROPE

Berlin, Feb. 22.

"Spain will soon have an army of two million admirably trained men at her disposal," declared General Solchaga, commander of the Navarre division, to a representative of the "Angriff" in an interview published to-day.

The General went on to say that this army would enable Spain to regain the rank to which she is entitled among the nations. The infantry formed the outstanding characteristic of the Spanish army.

In insurgent Spain there are now, according to General Solchaga, between 800,000 and 900,000 men under arms, while the Loyalists had about 500,000 in the Valencia sector. These two armies would soon form a single force.

The Spanish army was amply equipped with most modern arms, the value of which had been thoroughly tested on both sides during the civil war.

Dealing with the experience obtained in the mountain warfare, the General said that operations in mountain districts required a light infantry with as little baggage as possible. Practically everything needed by the troops should follow on motor lorries.

The General said that if the Loyalist adversaries the value of entrenchments, the insurgents had themselves proved that even the strongest entrenchments could not withstand an attack properly directed and carried out after a sufficient preparation by the artillery.

To ensure success it was necessary that the infantry should attack the enemy positions immediately. The General added that the insurgent troops had rarely made bayonet charges and had mainly resorted to hand grenades. In reply to a question concerning the value of armoured cars, the General observed that experience made in the Spanish civil war should not be generalised, since the terrain conditions in Spain had never permitted armoured car operations on a large scale.

Turning to the offensive in Catalonia, General Solchaga remarked that it had been carried out quite differently to the original plan. According to the plan the insurgent wing should have advanced in order to cut off an eventual retreat of the enemy to the French frontier. As a matter of fact it was the right wing which advanced, driving the Loyalist militia to the frontier. The reason for this change of the plan was to be found in the enormous difficulties of the terrain confronting the insurgent left wing in the mountains.

General Solchaga concluded saying that although the Loyalists were misled, they were none the less Spaniards, and as such were able to fight, but they lacked many things, especially officers.—Trans-Ocean.

FRONTIER CLOSED

Paris, Feb. 22.

The insurgent Spanish Government has closed the frontier at Hendaye according to reports reaching here. The authorities announced that henceforth crossing into National Spain will be allowed only to citizens of such States which have recognized the Franco Government and are in normal diplomatic relations with the insurgent Spain.

French quarters believe that this means that in future Frenchmen will be unable to enter Insurgent Spain, with the exception of men who like Senator Bernard are on an official mission, aiming at establishing diplomatic relations.—Trans-Ocean.

Octogenarian Woman Is Among
Foreigners At Kuling: 47 Leave

A MESSAGE TO the Royal Navy in Hongkong states that the evacuation of Kuling was completed at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Pro-Consul
And Wife Set
At Liberty

London, Feb. 22.

The British Agent at Burgos has been officially informed that Mr. Golding, British proconsul at San Sebastian, and his wife, who were detained by the Spanish insurgent authorities early in January, following the incident of the official mail bag which occurred last before Christmas, have been provisionally set at liberty.—British Wireless.

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The foreigners leaving the mountain resort included 18 Britons, 9 Americans, 7 Germans, 5 Swedes, 3 Belgians and 1 Russian.

Four Britons are remaining at Kiukiang, and the remainder are going to Shanghai by the Japanese steamship "Naruto Maru."

EVACUATION OF KULING

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

Escorted by Lieut-Commander Stafford, captain of H.M.S. Ladybird, and Lieut-Commander Jeffs, captain of the U.S.S. Oahu, 47 foreigners and 13 Chinese servants arrived safely at Kiukiang yesterday after a 25-mile march through the Chinese and Japanese lines from the 3,500-foot-high mountain resort of Kuling.

The foreigners, according to a Japanese army communique consisted of 18 Britons, 11 Americans, seven Germans, three Belgians, one Latvian, and one Russian.

Forty-seven other foreigners, including an 84-year-old Englishwoman, are remaining at Kuling.

The communique added: "The Japanese army, while hoping for the safety, cannot be held responsible for any injuries they might sustain as a result of military operations. Moreover, the Japanese army regrets that it will not be able to accord full protection for the property of third-party nationals in Kuling."

The communique alleges that the Chinese troops at Kuling "not only sought to foment the Japanese at the mountain resort, but in collusion with certain third-party nationals and Chinese, obtained supplies of food and secured information regarding the disposition of the Japanese forces."

A "Domei" message states that 47 foreign residents of various nationalities are still remaining at the mountain resort. Thirteen Chinese employees of the foreign evacuees also descended the mountain.

WARNING OF ATTACK

Hankow, Feb. 23.

A warning that following Wednesday's evacuation by 47 foreign residents, the Japanese military authorities would be unable to assume responsibility for the possible damage likely to be done to the foreigners who still remain at Kuling, in connection with impending military operations, was issued by the Japanese Central China Army.

AMERICAN DEFENCE
WRANGLE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Wilson, will become a puppet of the Jews."—United Press.

REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION

Washington, Feb. 22.

The Republicans are waging a determined fight to delete Guam from the Vinson Bill, Representative Joseph Shannon disinguing with the Democratic majority when he asserted that it was "another move to send American youth and soldiers to their graves."

The controversy has extended to the Senate, where Senator Reynolds from North Carolina urged the United States to "stay out of the Far East" while Senator Lundeen from Minnesota added that if Guam was fortified, it would be a "Christmas present for Japan, because she was able to take it in 48 hours."—United Press.

ISOLATION ENDS

Paris, Feb. 22.

Addressing the American Club on the occasion of Washington's birthday, Mr. William Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, in the presence of M. Edouard Daladier, declared that American geographical isolation was ended, and the United States was re-arming to defend its democratic institutions.

He said that the protection of the United States by the Pacific and Atlantic no longer exists, adding: "At this moment the minds of Americans are dealing slowly and carefully with important problems. There is a growing apprehension that if there should be a war in Europe, we might be drawn into it, and it is causing much thought at home."

"The discussion is thoroughly realistic, and only a negligible number of fanatics are arguing in terms of 'fears.' The Americans as a people sustain a religion, not religious wars. The problem of the United States, defence of to-day and tomorrow is the subject of discussion."

DEFEND LIBERTIES

Enumerating the benefits of liberty and freedom for which the United States was largely indebted to Washington, Mr. Bullitt said: "We feel that these are worth defending, and we intend to defend them."

Quoting one of President Roosevelt's recent speeches in which the President said: "All about us are threats of a new aggression—military and economic. The world has grown so small, and the weapons of attack so swift, that no nation can be safe in the will to peace so long as any single powerful nation refuses to settle grievances at the Council table. If any of the governments bristling with the implements of war insist on the policies of force, weapons of defence can only give safety."

To this, Mr. Bullitt added: "The United States, therefore, is re-arming. In Washington's day the Atlantic and Pacific oceans afforded us almost complete security."

Then there was some measure of anxiety in the pledged word, and Roosevelt among nations.

"That is no longer always true. Confronted with changed conditions, United Press.

How Arabs Are
Getting Arms

London, Feb. 22.

The Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons to-day threw light on the question of where arms, taken from Arab terrorist gangs in Palestine, originally come from.

He said that an analysis by the Palestine Government between July and November last year showed that they came almost wholly from stocks which remained in the Middle East after the Great War.

Mr. G. L. Mander asked if information had not been brought to the Government's attention that some arms came definitely from Germany. Mr. MacDonald replied that that was the case in a very few instances.—Reuter Special.

10,000 Refugees
In Colony

Officials of the Hongkong Medical department have computed that approximately 10,000 refugees are now in Hongkong as a result of border incidents.

In various camps in the Colony, and are being fed by Government. If they remain in the Colony for six months the approximate cost to the Government will be \$750,000.

This number takes no account of the large numbers of refugees who have been in Hongkong since the outbreak of the war.

Directly as a result of the hostilities, Hongkong's population has increased by over a quarter of a million in the past eighteen months.

we have found it necessary to take measures which are thought adequate, for the defence of that trait which we hold dear. We are motivated by a passionate desire to defend our institutions."

STRIVING FOR PEACE
Mr. Bullitt said that the United States would be happy to be numbered among the nations striving for peace, adding: "We know that we won't start a war with any nation. We are not in the habit of starting wars."

At the same function, M. Daladier in his speech said that France can only accept "peace with honour," and cannot accept "any abdication."

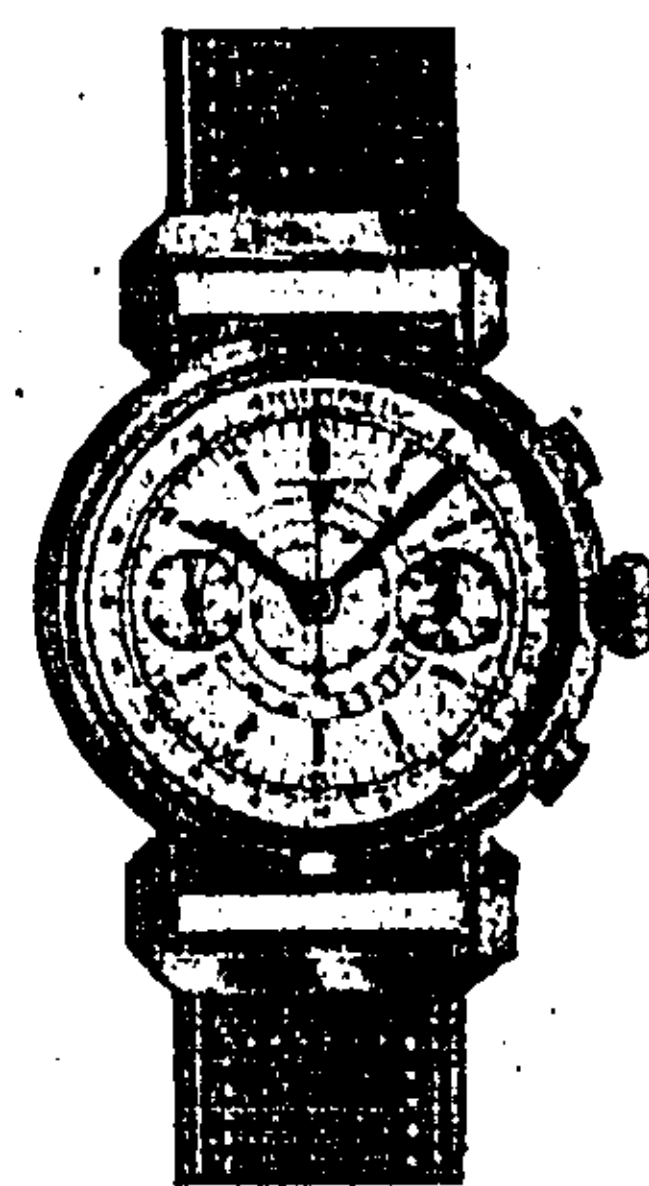
She will never cede to the threat of force, blackmail, or trickery. He said that France was hostile to the idea of war, because "we know in advance that war cannot provide a permanent solution to the problems facing us. But it is precisely because we think all that, that we cannot accept any abdication. Peace and liberty are inseparable possessions for us. We could not pay one by sacrificing the other. Our love for peace is not a sign of weakness or cowardice." He added that France was ready to participate in the limitation and reduction of armaments.—United Press.

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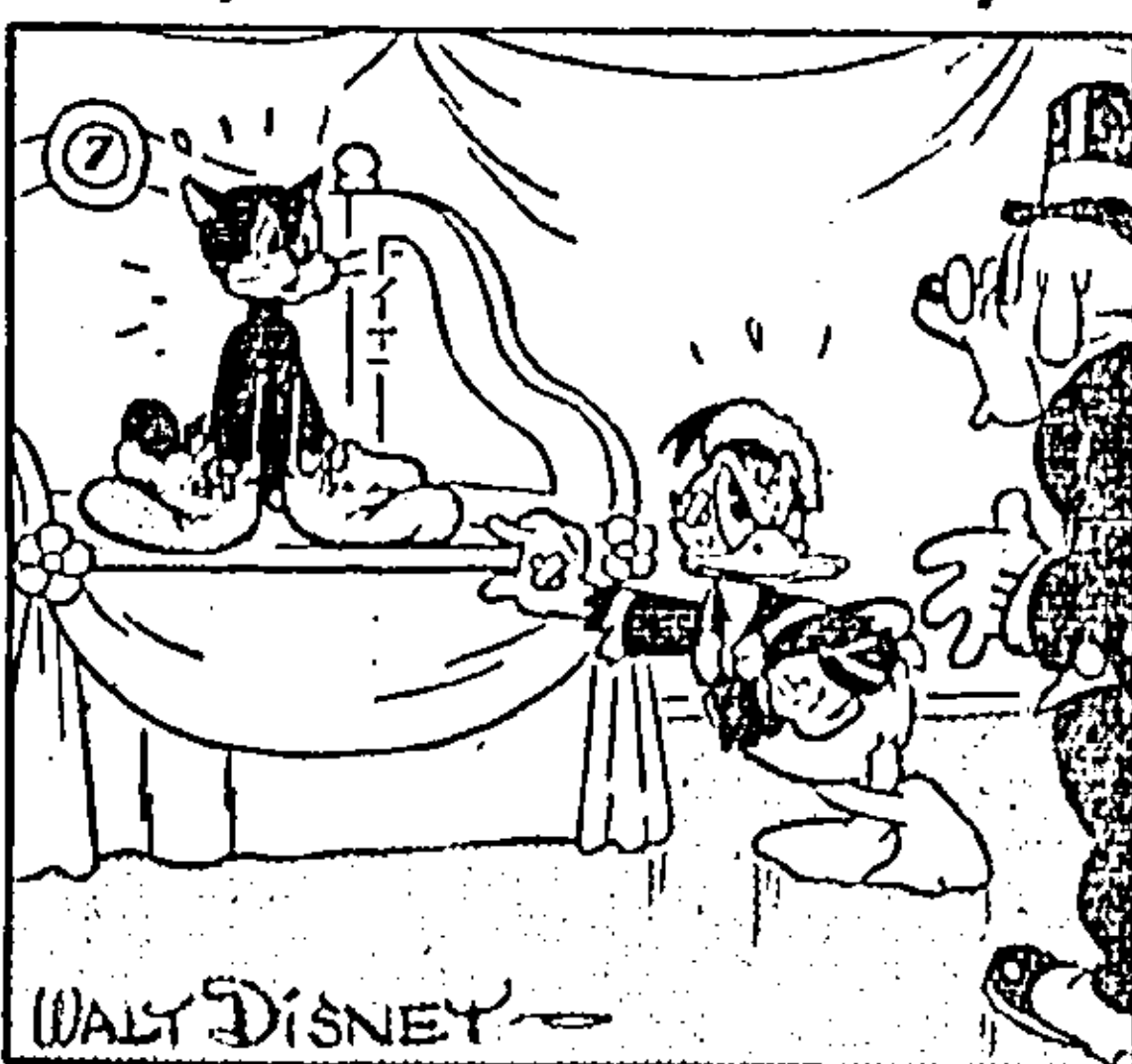
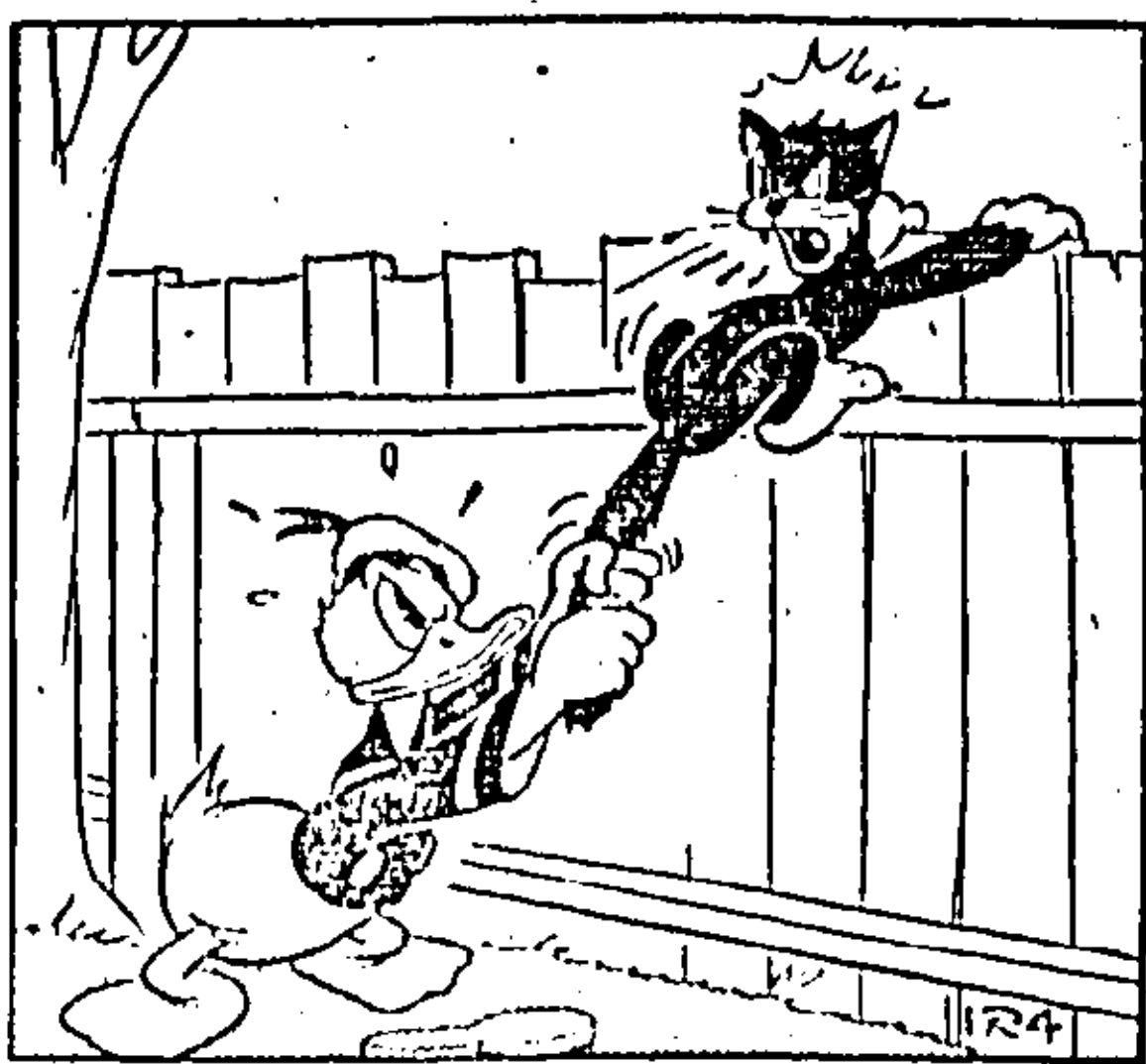
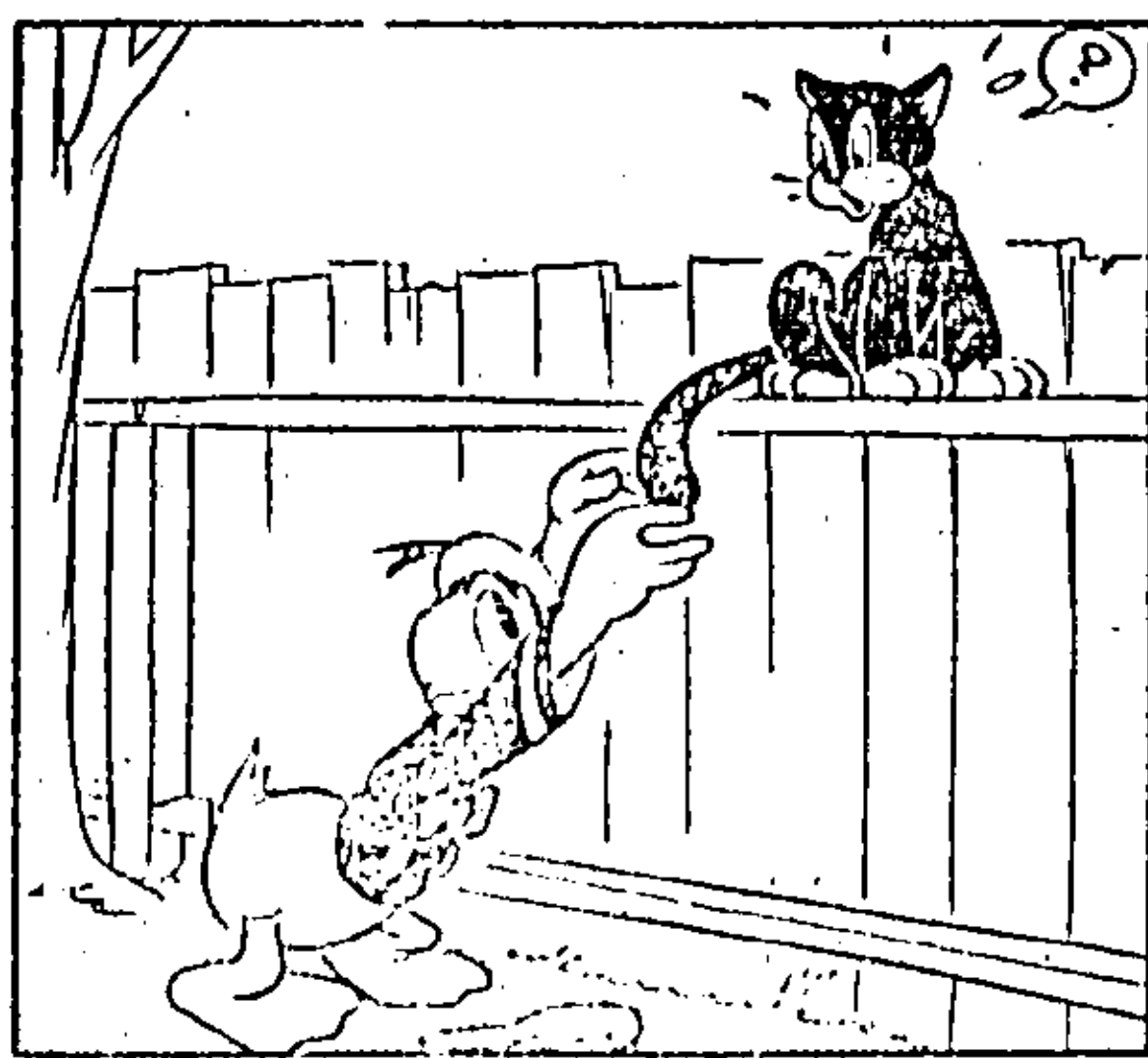
Of

Wrist & Pocket

Stop-Watches

1/5 of A SECOND

DONALD DUCK



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"ANCHOR BRAND"
 NEW ZEALAND'S FINEST
BUTTER
 • The World's Best •
 SOLE AGENTS—LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD., and
 from ALL LEADING STORES & COMPRADORES

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN'S COMMAND

Son Of Cambridge Don On Bridge

A SUFFOLK BORN sailor who began his seafaring career at the age of 14, the son of a famous linguist and professor at Cambridge University, who spent several years as an officer in the smallest ocean steamers of their time, who played an active part in both the landing and the final evacuation at Gallipoli, and whom fate decided should leave two ships just before their careers were ended by torpedoes, is commander of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain, which arrives here on March 8.

Recently appointed master of the 42,500 ton ship, Captain Charles Howard Sapworth, is making his first world cruise as captain, but has behind him the experience of six trips round the world, one as a young apprentice in a four-masted full-rigged ship and five while in the service of the Canadian Pacific Steamships as chief officer or staff-captain of world cruise liners.

40 YEARS AT SEA

Though he is only fifty-four, a comparatively youthful age at which to be captain of one of the world's biggest liners, the Empress of Britain's master can look back on 40 years of seafaring life, which began in 1899 when he left school in North Devon to join the famous training ship, H.M.S. Worcester.

The eldest son of Charles Sapworth, Professor of Languages at Cambridge University and Great Britain's leading authority on Icelandic, young Sapworth did not follow his father's footsteps in adopting an academic career though he actually was a schoolmaster for a brief period. Neither did his three younger brothers, all of whom followed him to sea and rose high in the merchant marine, one of them being now captain of his ship.

AROUND THE HORN

After two years training in H.M.S. Worcester, young Sapworth was apprenticed aboard the four-masted barkentine Lynton in which he made several voyages to Chile. Four years later, aboard the same ship, he completed his first round the world trip, a voyage that lasted 18 months and was a lengthy passage even for a sailing ship. The vessel sailed from London to Capetown, thence to Australia, Chile and round the Horn back to England.

With his second mate's ticket he then joined another four-masted barkentine, the Morven, resuming his voyages to Chile, and in 1905 transferred again, this time going "into steam" for the first time.

The Empress of Britain, commander's first years in steam were in some of the smallest vessels in their trade, and looking back to-day from the captain's quarters of the Canadian Pacific's flagship they must seem to him very small indeed.

98 TRIPS TO JAMAICA

First of these was the Bristol City, Lane's SS, Llandaff City, 1,200 tons, and the smallest steamer crossing the North Atlantic to New York at that time. After a year he then joined an even smaller steamer, the 730 ton SS, Anselm, in which as second mate and then as chief officer he made 98 voyages between Jamaica and eastern seaboard ports in the United States, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Returning to England in 1910 he obtained his extra master's ticket and then took charge of Captain Lutman's masted schooner at Cardiff, relieving the schoolmaster for two months. Going back to sea he found himself once more in the West Coast trade as a chief officer in the Branch Line service between Liverpool, Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

After two years in the trade, young Sapworth returned to Great Britain and joined the old-established Allan Line as extra second officer of the Numidian, in service between Great Britain and Canada. This was his first connection with the Canadian Pacific Steamships, as even in 1912 the merging of the two lines was in process.

Never a junior officer in the Canadian Pacific service, Captain Sapworth was promoted to first officer in his second year of service. In the Ionian he saw long service and was first officer aboard her during the

war when she was engaged in troop-lifting between India and Suez.

WAS AT GALLIAPOLI

It was in this ship that he took part in the Gallipoli campaign, landing Australian troops under heavy fire from Turkish shore batteries early in 1915 and being active in the final evacuation in 1916. Her first officer was in charge of her boats landing the first troops to go ashore in her particular sector.

Sapworth left the Ionian in 1917 to join the troopship Mascamie and heard soon afterwards that his former ship had been torpedoed the voyage after he left her. After several months carrying United States troops in the Mascamie he was again transferred, this time going to the Empress of Asia, and again he learned that his former ship was torpedoed—the voyage after he had left her. His narrow escapes ended here, however, though for the next three months he was engaged in the risky business of troop-lifting across the Atlantic during the height of the enemy submarine campaign.

In peacetime service following the war Captain Sapworth served in the Minnedosa, Grampian, Albatross, Casco, Melita and the old Empress of Britain before 1923 when he was promoted to the rank of chief officer aboard the Marburn. Three years later he was chief officer of the company's largest ship, the Empress of Scotland, and the following year became staff-captain, or second-in-command, later serving in this capacity aboard the Empress of France and Empress of Australia.

His first command came in 1934 when he was appointed master of the Beaverburn, since when he has been commander successively of the Montclair, Duchess of York, Duchess of Atholl, Duchess of Bedford and Empress of Australia, all among the largest liners in the Canadian Pacific service. He was appointed commander of the present flagship, Empress of Britain, in November 1938.

China and Japan were protagonists in a titanic struggle, whose hope and whose poison now ran through the veins of all nations. And Chinese unity in such a situation was more than ever positive and pervasive.

In a personal telegram to London, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek had declared that a recent meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive had been stimulated by the tendency manifested on the part of Britain, the United States and France to adopt a more positive policy.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi added that the very neighbourliness of Russia had been a steady and helpful factor during the conflict.

He referred to the developments in south-west China, and declared that they did not blink at the handicaps in carrying about modernization so hurriedly. But the tenacity of his countrymen was proverbial, and his ingenuity was proverbial also. It was heartening that so much had been accomplished, while at the same time bringing new armies into being, and developing both strategy and supply for the guerrilla attacks in the second phase of the Chinese national campaign of resistance.

OPTIMISM OF CHINA'S MINISTER

Prospects Brighter Than Ever

LONDON, Feb. 22.

CHINA TOUCHED bottom in 1938, yet even now that tale can be told in a tone of hope and confidence, declared Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, speaking at the China Society dinner at Oxford to-night.

He added that already, 1939 finds China in a stronger position than during 1938, both in affairs at home, and in relation to world affairs.

Though China's horrors and disasters these days were material and spectacular, yet they were not spiritual.

In the last year China had lost great cities, and the control of nearly all her seaboard. As against this, she was developing, indeed she had already effectively developed, an empire out of the south-western provinces that would be an ample and eminent domain for most nations.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi considered that awareness of the issues in East Asia, and a sense of inescapable international relationship in connection with it, was the most important and encouraging development of the past year.

HISTORIC PROCESS

An historic process was now sweeping all five continents, and had its clearest oppositions and all its opportunities set for in East Asia. What the Chinese knew in 1931, the whole world now realised in 1939.

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NEEDED HELP

China naturally needed all the help that could be given. Only as China made progress so could the world be confident. If China should falter, so would the whole world get farther out of its stride. This was an inescapable truth in present world politics. And for the prosperity of the world at large.

When the time came to reorganize the resumption of free commerce among all nations, which was an undoubted panacea for the future, could anybody think of it being accomplished without an independent China surviving on her commercial trading? China was in the vanguard, both for the present, for the future, for world-wide political salvation, and for universal economic life.—Reuter.

U.S. May Remove 6,000 Plane Limit

Washington, Feb. 22.

Mr. Harry Woodring, Secretary of State for War, to-day urged the Senate Military Affairs Committee to remove the 6,000 plane limit at present contained in the Administration's defence Bill.

In a letter to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Woodring pointed out that there might be reductions in the unit cost in the present large-scale programme which would permit the purchase of a larger number of planes than that authorized.

"If so, it will be to the advantage of the nation's defense if the limit is removed from the Bill," he added.

DEFENCE BILL APPROVED

The Senate Military Affairs Committee approved the defence Bill authorizing expenditure of \$380,000,000, but rejected Mr. Harry Woodring's appeal for the abolition of the 6,000 plane limit.—Reuter.

1 Dead, 31 Hurt In Train Smash

London, Feb. 22.

One was killed and 31 others injured in a train smash at Glasgow to-day.

The majority of the victims were football fans attending the Celtic-Hearts cup tie match at Parkhead.—Reuter Special.

KINGS
 GALA PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.
 TO-MORROW AT 2.00, 4.30, 7.10 & 9.30 P.M.
 (N.B. Please note special times)

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NEVER BEFORE SUCH UNIVERSAL ACCLAIM

"Last night we saw our best movie since we came to Hollywood"—Marie Antoinette.
 —Frederick C. Olfman, United Press Hollywood Correspondent
 "A triumph in glamour and realism. A dazzling setting for the return of Norma Shearer."
 —Edwin Schallert, Los Angeles Times
 "Destined to make cinematic history. As definitely splash-making as the launching of the Queen Mary."
 —Frank Mifflin, Los Angeles Evening News
 "The picture takes more than 2 hours in the telling and when I say it seemed like no more than 15 minutes that is the greatest compliment I can pay this superb motion picture."
 —Louella O. Parsons, Los Angeles Examiner
 "A notable triumph for Norma Shearer, the entire cast and M-G-M."
 —Harry Mines, Los Angeles Daily News
 "Marie Antoinette" is a lavish, spectacular triumph. Nothing is left to be desired."
 —Hollywood Reporter
 "Destined to win universal acclaim as one of the most impressive and spectacular film offerings of all time."
 —Ivan Spear, Boxoffice



SHEARER-POWER MARIE ANTOINETTE

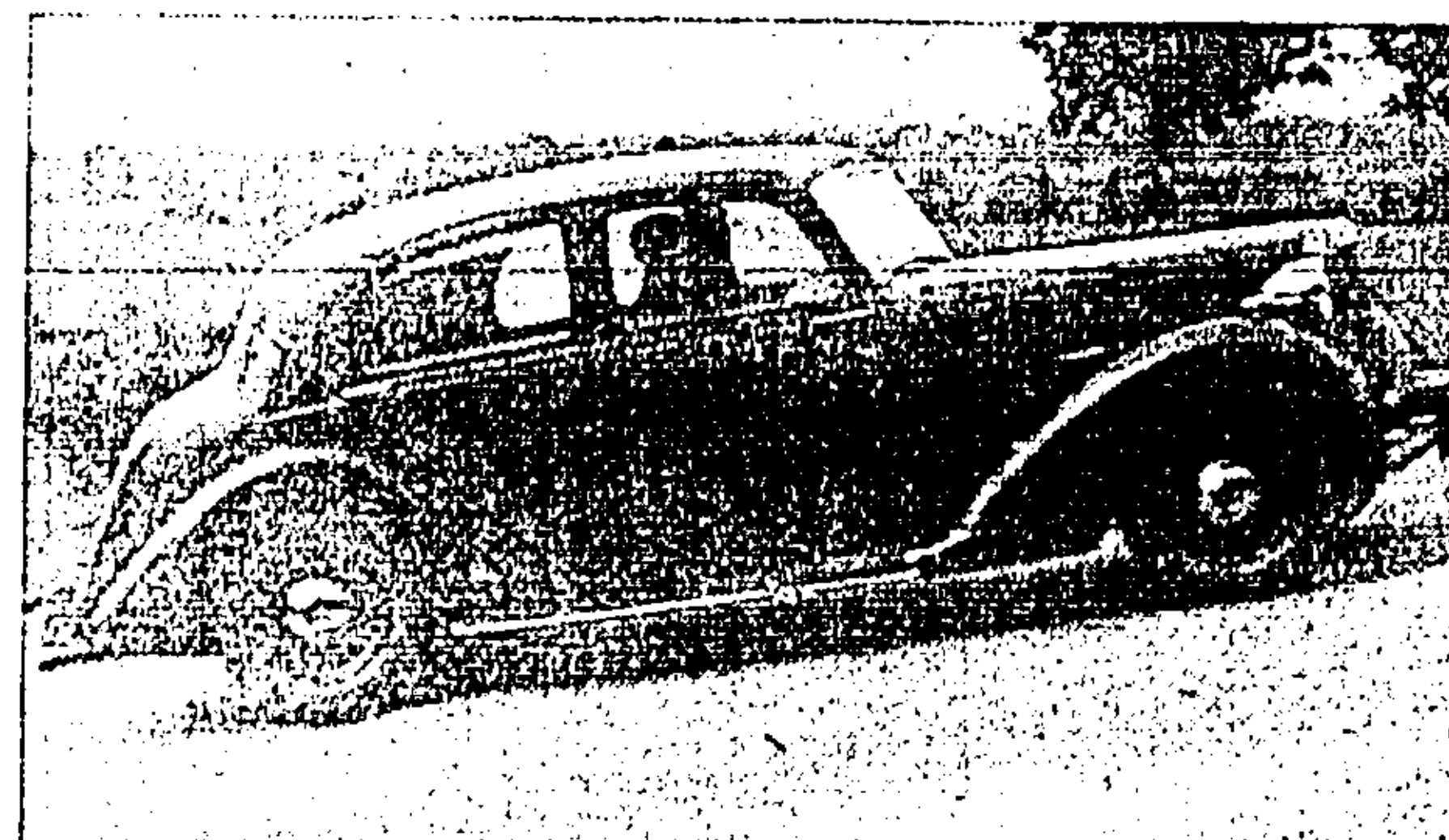
with JOHN HARRYMORE • ROBERT MONLEY
 ARITA LOUISE • JOSEPH SCHLESKAUDT
 Gloria Swanson • Henry Stephens
 (Screen Play by Claudine West, Donald Ogden
 Sutherland and Ernst Valda • An M.G.M. Picture)
 Directed by G. S. VAN DYKE II
 Produced by HUNT STUBBINS

TO-DAY'S RADIO

ZBW, 355 metres (845 k.c.) and 31.49 metres (9,520 kilo-cycles)
 Radio Programme Broadcast by ZBW on a Frequency of 845 k.c. and on Short Wave from 1-2.15 p.m. and 8-11 p.m. on 9.52 m.c.s. per second.
 I.K.T.
 12.0-12.20 p.m. Relay of Service of Intercession from St. John's Cathedral.
 12.30 Dance Music—Request Numbers.
 Fox-Trots—Love Is Here To Stay (film 'The Goldwyn Follies'; Love Walked In (film 'The Goldwyn Follies'); Jack Harris and His Orchestra with Vocal Refrain by Sam Browne, Tumba—La Camparaita; Swing Step—Sentimental Gaucho; Harry Roy and His Orchestra; Fox-Trots—My Own (film 'That Certain Age'); You're As Pretty As A Picture (film 'That Certain Age'); Henry King and His Orchestra; Waltz—Symphony; Jay Wilbur and His Band with Vocal Chorus by Sam Costa; Quicksteps—Ragging The A.C.E.; Saravand... Harry Roy's Tiger Ragamuffin.
 1.0 Time and Weather.
 1.03 Albert Sandler and His Orchestra.
 None But The Weary Heart (Tschalkowsky-arr. Mulder); Hassan
 Ida Kinloch (Soprano)
 From the Studio
 Z.B.W. ORCHESTRA
 —Serenade (Dellus); Softly Awakes My Heart (Samson and Delilah); Saint-Saens); Serenade (Toselli); Sandler Minuet; Intro: Mozart Minuet in E Flat; Bizet Minuet from 'L'Arlesienne'; Boccherini Minuet; Handel 'Berenice' Minuet; Beethoven Minuet in G; Mozart Minuet and Trio. Divertimento No. 17; Tears (Uhr); Indiana Sweetheart (Hansen).
 1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather and Announcements.
 1.40 Mozart—Quartet in E Flat Major, K. 428. Played by the Pro Arte Quartet.
 2.15 Close down.
 6.0 Studio—Children's Hour.
 7.0 Closing local Stock Quotations.
 7.02 Songs by Paul Robeson (Bass). Paul Robeson Medley; Intro: Lazy Bones; Fat Lip Feller; Scarecrow; Wagon Wheels; Deep River; Ma, Ma, Ma, Ma; Carry me back to green pastures; Old Folks at home; with Orchestra.
 7.10 Studio—Z.B.W. Orchestra.
 8.0 Time, Weather and Announcements.
 8.03 Studio—Soprano and Piano Recital by Ida Kinloch and A. T. Lay.
 8.30 London Relay—At The Black Dog.
 Mr. Wilkes at home in his own bar-parlour. Presented by S. E. Reynolds and Pascoe Thornton.
 9.0 London Relay—Reub Silver at the Piano.
 9.15 London Relay—'World Affairs'.
 A talk by H. Wickham Steed.
 9.30 London Relay—The News.
 9.50 B.B.C. Recording—'The English Character'.
 A talk by Earl Baldwin.
 10.06 'Crest of the Wave' Selection (Ivor Novello).
 Rose of England; Mazurka; If you only knew; Clementina; Haven of your heart; Why can't it you; Nautical; Tango; If you only knew... The Drury Lane Theatre Orchestra cond. by Charles Prentice.
 10.15 London Relay—'Intermission'.
 A programme of novelty numbers and solo pieces. The BBC Variety Orchestra; Leader, Frank Cantell; Conductor, Charles Shadwell with Dawn Davis.
 11.0 Close down.

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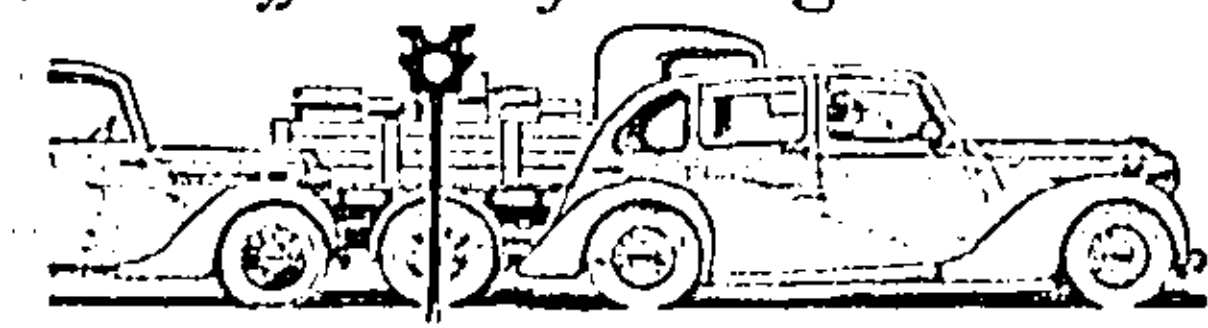


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Phone 26615
February 23, 1939

Censorship

The question of newspaper censorship in Hongkong has again been brought to the forefront by the suppression yesterday of all reference in Chinese newspapers to the Japanese raid on the Colony on Tuesday.

For some time, we understand, there has been an agitation in Chinese newspaper circles to test the constitutionality of the legislation which so effectively muzzles the Chinese Press. Indeed, we believe that action on these lines would have been taken in 1936 had not assurances been made that censorship would have been confined to (a) anything subversive to the British Empire; (b) anything likely to damage Hongkong's relations with friendly Powers; (c) communistic doctrine; (d) matter likely to incite breaches of peace and good order in Hongkong; (e) indecent matter.

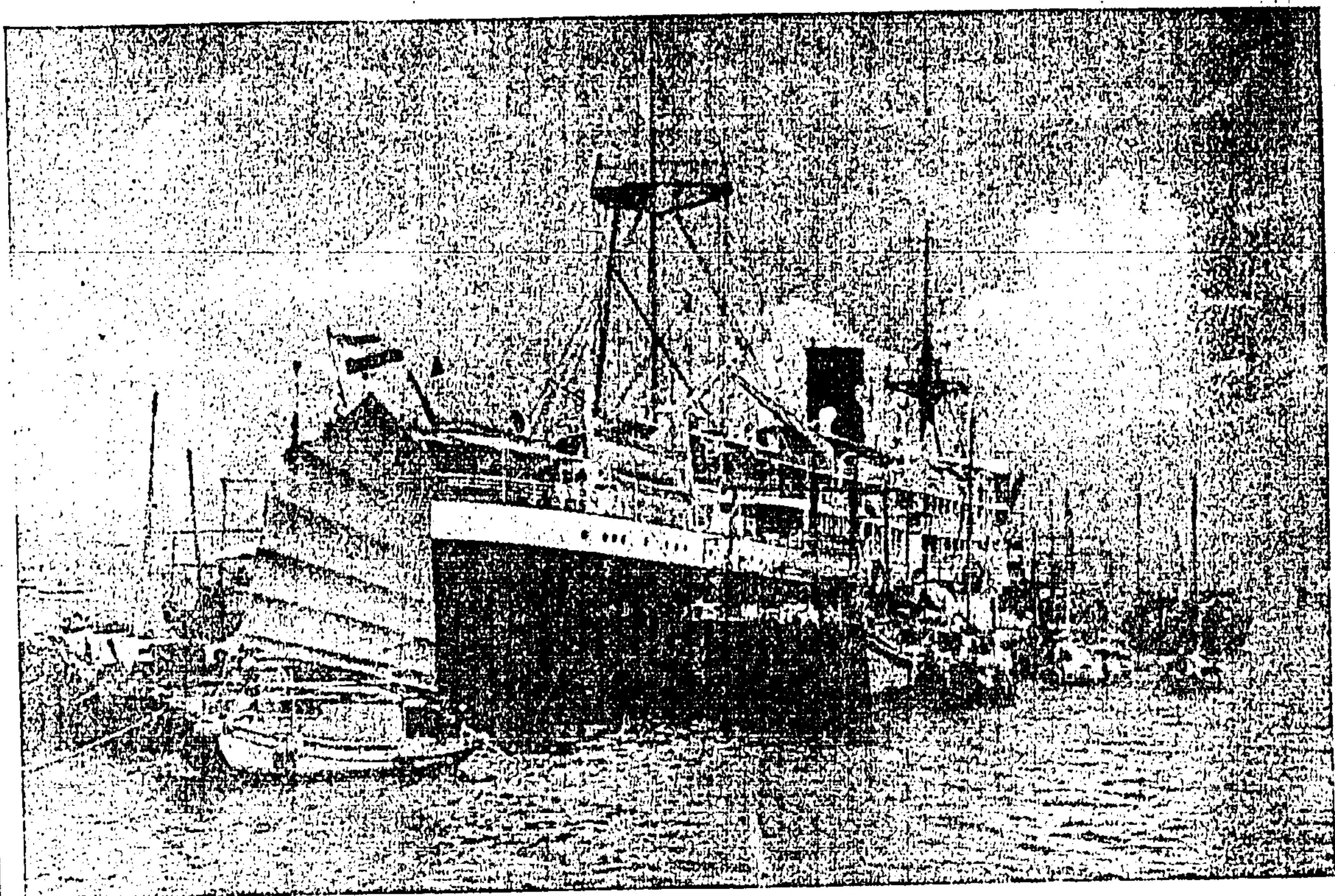
We wonder under which category falls the suppression of legitimate news in connection with Tuesday's border outrage? We have seen a censor's proof of the deletions from the "Luenhokan", the tabloid newspaper jointly published by the Chinese Newspaper Owners' Association while their own papers have been suspended during the lunar New Year holidays. Not only has the censor red-inked news on the bombing outrage gathered by the Chinese paper's own reporters, but has also suppressed re-publication of reports which had already appeared in contemporary English-language journals. The "Luenhokan", when its own reports were suppressed, endeavoured to "lift" the full report published by the "Hongkong Telegraph". This news, available to anyone who could read English, was not permitted to be published in Chinese newspapers. Similarly, a "Reuter" report from London, stating that the British Ambassador in Tokyo was lodging a protest with the Japanese Government, was mutilated to such an extent that an entirely different interpretation was placed on its meaning. A "United Press" message had all except one paragraph deleted.

It seems to us that the height of absurdity was reached when the censors forbade Chinese newspapers from mentioning the fact that His Excellency the Governor was at Fanling at the time of the outrage and that he had proceeded to the scene of the bombing shortly afterwards. Chinese newspapers were also forbidden to mention the fact that Bishop Hall had proceeded to the frontier to investigate the damage to the Shum Chun refugee zone.

We believe that such censorship of legitimate news will greatly strengthen the claims of the Chinese newspapers that censorship in Hongkong is repressive. In fact, if Halsbury's "Laws of England" is an authority, the entire question of constitutionality is raised. It says: "The Crown cannot, apart from the rules of law relating to the licensing of stage plays, or to blasphemous or seditious libels, or the publication of reports of judicial proceedings, exercise any control over the public press."

BRITAIN'S STAKE

The Empire's Financial Interests in China, Affected by Economic Changes as Well as by the Present Conflict, Are Heavier in Shipping and Investment Than in Trade Itself



HONGKONG... THE GATEWAY TO ANCIENT CATHAY OF WESTERN IDEAS, INSTITUTIONS, AND GOODS... IS A BRITISH CROWN COLONY

IN A BROAD generalisation, Adam Smith expressed the economic differences between East and West in the early days of modern trade when he observed that the East farmed and manufactured but did not carry. Consequently, the West had to come to the East.

By more than any other factor the imagination of the western sea rovers had been stirred by the presence in European markets of Oriental teas, silks, and choice, handmade handicrafts, spices, ivory, ornaments of amber, and other semi-precious stones, porcelain, and other objects d'art, brought from the East by the overland route. These luxuries were a constant incentive to the navigators to find an all-sea route to what they called the Indies. With the Portuguese discovery in 1498 of the Cape route, the way was open, and into Asiatic waters sailed first the Portuguese, after them the Spaniards, then the Dutch, and finally the English, who established a trading post, or "factory," at Canton in 1604.

THERE were two difficulties in the early days of trading with China. One was the hostility of the anti-commercial Manchu court. The Manchus were what we would now call autocrats, and autocrats without benefit of ersatz materials. "Our Celestial Empire," wrote the magnificent Emperor Ch'ien Lung, "possesses all things in prolific abundance, and lacks no product within its own borders. There is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce."

The second difficulty of trading with China was that it was not trading! Trade is a two-way business, goods for goods. But, just as the Manchu court was hostile to trading, so the Chinese were really not interested in Western produce, though they readily took silver in payment for their own produce. Accordingly, the boats used to go out loaded to the gunwales with pieces of eight, Carolus dollars and ballast.

Eventually, the Americans hit on something that the Chinese valued. This was ginseeng, esteemed all over China as a medicine. The Chinese domestic supply was running low when the Empress of China set sail, and the Americans built up as their main export product the swamping of the Arabs, I believe as far back as the thirteenth century, but the Chinese took avidly to Indian opium, which was carried in British bottoms.

SYSTEMATIC foreign economic intercourse with China starts with the peace treaty, the Treaty of Nanking, 1842. Nothing about opium appears in the peace treaty, but a

good deal about the rights of general trading. And, to help that trade, four more ports of call were opened to foreign residence and trade, including Shanghai, a stretch of mudflat with a few tumble-down fishermen's huts, now Asia's wealthiest city. In addition, Hongkong, an arid rock, which was used as a pirate's hideaway, was ceded to Britain.

The distinction between Hongkong and Shanghai from the standpoint of British interests is vital. Shanghai was leased in perpetuity to the foreign land renters individually and in municipality. With Shanghai, Hongkong is the gateway to ancient Cathay of western ideas, institutions, and goods, but, unlike Shanghai, it is a British Crown Colony. Both acquisitions were criticised in England. It is said that the British Empire was created in an absent-minded moment, but the men on the spot seem to have had pre-vision which was anything but absent-minded.

British interest in China was motivated solely by commercial imperialism. There was basically no territorial design. Indeed, the break-up of China, which seemed to be imminent in the 'nineties, caused most alarm and perturbation in Downing Street. For it would interfere with trade. The British sought frankly to prevent the break-up of China. They suggested the Open Door policy.

In the Taping Rebellion the British lent General Gordon to the Manchus in order to keep the Manchus on the Dragon Throne. It was a poor service to China, for the Manchus were doddering in decay, as the British themselves realized in 1911, when they prevailed upon the Japanese not to interfere with the Nationalist Revolution against the Manchu dynasty which set up the present Chinese Republic. Closer to modern times there have been the continuous efforts to build up China and help the Chinese in attaining full sovereignty, which began in the Foreign Secretaryship of Sir Austen Chamberlain. This policy was assiduously pursued from 1931 to 1937, when China was suffering from the effects of America's silver policy, and no doubt accounts in part for present-day Japanese bitterness toward England.

In cotton textiles there was a commodity for which there seemed to be an illimitable demand on the part of nearly 500,000,000 people. The hold on the imagination of British industrialists of the possibilities of such trade was quaint. For population has always betrayed judgment. H. M. Stanley, the journalist-explorer, used to stir Manchester audiences by drawing eloquent pictures of the prospects of commerce with Africa when the missionaries should have persuaded the Negroes of the Congo to wear clothes at least on Sundays. When the natives had further learned to array themselves in cotton on week-days as well, the looms of Lancashire were to know no cessation. Similarly, the late Wu Ting-fang was wont post-prandially to hold forth on the accession to world trade which would result when the teeming Chinese should have been induced to add half an inch to their shirt tails.

But Chinese buying power, like African, is restricted. In spite of the early fables of the untold East, it is a bitter fact of modern experience that hunger is the dominant problem of China. The salutation is: "Have you eaten to-day?" not "How are you?" Economically, China is what

Dr. Goodnow calls a vegetable civilisation, meaning that the people are dependent mainly upon the plant world for their food and clothing. Even in this lowly department it is not self-supporting. Population has been outrunning available food supply before, and since Chen Lung declared China's economic self-sufficiency, a pirate's hideaway, was ceded to Britain.

Moreover, those early purveyors of cotton textiles in Lancashire seem never to have envisaged the time when the Chinese and the Orientals generally would themselves adopt the industrial revolution. But, as you know, they have adopted it. And they have helped to kill the trade around which there used to be so many fond British hopes, and they have helped to make Lancashire a distressed area. The figures are impressive. The United Kingdom, before the war, shipped cotton piece goods to China (including Hongkong) amounting to 717,000,000 linear yards. By 1930, the amount was less than one tenth. The drop was even greater in the trade with Japan, and, to add insult to injury, Japan is now beating England at her own game, and is so proficient that probably the best loom in the world is Japanese, the Toyota loom.

It is now time to look into that trade as it stands to-day. Britain sells to Japan less than £4,000,000 worth of merchandise. She buys nearly three times as much as that, nearly £8,000,000 worth. Japan is a market for British goods in its own right, but its exports are insignificant as to amount. China's account is better, it was showing signs of increase when the Sino-Japanese War broke out; but even with China the totals are relatively slight. Britain buys from China (and Hongkong) about £8,000,000 worth of merchandise, chiefly eggs and their derivatives for British confectioners. Britain sells to China and Hongkong almost as much, £8,000,000 worth. All these figures are lost in the sum of Britain's foreign trade, which last year was: Imports, £800,000,000; exports, £400,000,000. Thus Britain's exports to China in 1936 were about 1 per cent. of its total exports. Not much of a chestnut here!

The sad state of British trade in the Orient has been the theme of more than one report of a British economic mission since the World War. The first one in 1930-31 noted lugubriously, "We find our competitors beating us in supplying the needs of China and Japan in manufactured goods." Britain, even with Hongkong (which is merely a transshipment point for the goods of all nationalities), now ranks fourth among China's purveyors. The first is the United States, the second is Japan, the third Germany. All of them have profited from the falling off in British trade. But, till the Sino-Japanese War broke out, British trade was riding high, for it was hoped to expand the Chinese market for engineering products, to take the place of the vanishing textiles. To that end Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Britain's Chief Economic Adviser, had been in China for almost a year; and Dr. H. H. Kung had virtually obtained a fairly sizable loan in the British market; a happy arrangement on railroad debts had been reached; and even the abolition of extra-territoriality had been initiated and recommended.

British trade with China is by no means the extent of the British estate

in China. This has two other parts: in addition to trade, namely, investment and shipping.

These parts which were opened by the Treaty of Nanking have become wealthy empires; particularly Shanghai. When the pioneer traders moved into Shanghai on the heels of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842, they marked out plots on the Whangpu River, a tidal river of the Yangtze. It was then dank with an overgrowth of reeds. On steel piles driven into the mud eventually rose international Shanghai, the world's fourth port. Within this settlement the British alone have amassed over £150,000 in investments; that is, trading concerns, warehouses, shipping and banking offices, mills and factories (for Britain owns a number of the factories in China which outcompeted Lancashire), real estate, and public utilities. Through this port flows nearly half of China's foreign trade, which means that headquartered in Shanghai are prosperous shipping lines plying between coastal and riverine ports as well as the docks of home shipping concerns. Britain owns half of China's carrying trade. Then most of the railroads were built with British capital. Government loans are held by British investors, and mines are concessioned to British interests.

How much is it all worth? We have to take the authoritative estimate of the American economist, Dr. C. F. Koser, who has made a special study of foreign investments in China. Out of a total of £500,000,000, he reckons the British are at about half, of £250,000,000, over two thirds of which is located in Shanghai.

In order to put this estate in perspective, one must set it side by side with the shares of other powers. England's stake is valued at £250,000,000, with Japan next at £150,000,000 and the United States a long way third, with £40,000,000. So though Britain lags badly in trade, it is well in the lead in the value of its estate.

However, these figures are not really impressive, especially in these £200,000,000 days. A sum of £250,000,000, after all, is only 6 per cent. of Britain's total investment, and in a normal period of peace adds less than £10,000,000 to British national income. This amount, small as it is, is certainly in danger from the Sino-Japanese War. But so are incomes of other nations, even China's, in China. It so happens that Britain and China are mutually engaged in protecting one another's trade stakes. The longer China holds out the more chance there is of the British estate being saved. Indeed, the length of the Chinese resistance may so weaken Japan that Britain, serving the cause of expediency, may be encouraged to move more actively in the south and central China (never in North China, I believe) for the preservation of her estate, even for the integrity of that part of China.

Spelling Bee

HOW many of these words are correct and what is wrong with the others?

pokey, stockinged, polonic, pollonette, arguety, pollonate, stonemach, English Oxford Dictionary, page 9.

K.R.A.'S YEAR OF ACTIVITY

Deals with Several Important Questions

ATTENTION PAID TO WELFARE OF RESIDENTS

THE INCREASE in housing in Kowloon, the augmented population and the growing weight of affairs of public importance are reflected in the report of the Kowloon Residents' Association for last year—"one of the most trying" in the history of the Colony.

The Association has weeded out its membership and the body is now constituted made inquiries and representations on a wide range of matters affecting the health, welfare and convenience of residents on the mainland during the past 12 months.

The report states in part: "The year 1938 will doubtless be recorded in the annals of Hongkong as being one of the most trying periods which the Colony has experienced, the hostilities ranging in China generally, and of late in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung particularly, being responsible for unprecedented problems arising. These problems have taxed the ingenuity of the Hongkong Government to the uttermost, and at the same time, this Association has been called upon to take into consideration more than the ordinary routine matters affecting the amenities of Kowloon."

The first big question to be dealt with was that of undue increase in rents, murmurs about which commenced towards the latter part of 1937. Definite complaints on behalf of aggrieved tenants were expressed at the annual General Meeting held on 4th March, 1938 and urgent representations were made to the incoming Committee to take some action in the matter.

In addition to 321 replies to a public questionnaire issued by the Association dealt with by the correspondence Sub-Committee, about 200 came to hand too late to be included in their report to the Hong Kong Commission. The remarks contained in the reply from the one who boasted of his practice always to keep his rent in arrears make interesting reading; we reproduce them in the appendix; fortunately, tenants of this type are very much in the minority. The House Commission published its report on the 12th April, 1938, and its findings were to say the least disappointing, as no practical suggestion or recommendation whatever was made to deal with the hardship under which a considerable number of residents were obviously suffering. Your General Committee continued to keep the question under consideration, and on the 1st June the Prevention of Eviction Ordinance 1938 was passed by the Legislative Council in all its stages and became law. The provisions of this ordinance have so far apparently given the required protection to those tenants who stood in need of it.

REFUGEE SITES

Another important matter, which received the unremitting attention of your General Committee, was the location of the sites originally chosen by Government for the two Kowloon Refugee Camps. Residents of Kowloon Point were unanimous in their protest against a camp being established on the Chatham Road Marine, and the residents of Kowloon Tong objected similarly to the Kowloon Tai site.

It was gratifying to learn eventually that Government had decided to erect the two camps at Ma Tau Chung and King's Park respectively, reserving the original sites for ultimate use if necessary.

The following is a brief account of other activities of the Association in the year under review, further particulars of which may be gained by a perusal of the correspondence published in the appendices.

Bus Services.—Two or three items under this head were taken up with The Kowloon Motor Bus Co., Ltd., and received as usual their courteous attention. The idea of issuing second class season tickets for workmen was not considered practicable by the Company; a sectional stop difficulty in Nathan Road was however successfully dealt with.

The attention of the Traffic Board was drawn to the congestion on route No. 6 caused by the greatly increased population of the areas which it serves, and the institution of a service of "semi-express" buses on route No. 7 was again urged; no reply is yet to hand from the Traffic Board.

Traffic and Street Lighting.—Several matters concerning traffic have been brought to the notice of the Police Department, and although your Committee's proposals were doubtless given careful consideration, it is regretted that they were not more favourably received.

The need for better lighting in Nathan Road, which has been urged unceasingly by the Association for many years, is now being attended to by Government. The lighting at present being installed bids fair to prove a successful solution of that long standing problem.

Cemeteries in Kowloon.—A considerable amount of time and discussion was devoted to the Government's enquiry regarding a proposal to move the Roman Catholic Cemetery on Kowloon Island Lot 2148 to another site, mentioned in last year's

report. In view of the decision by Government to abandon practically the whole cemetery area lying South-east of Ho Mun Tin as burial grounds, and taking into consideration the fact that during the years which have intervened since 1922, extensive development of residential areas and recreation grounds has taken place to the North, South, East, and West of this district, your Committee came to the conclusion that there are good prospects of the large area involved (not only the site which would be made available by the removal of the Roman Catholic Cemetery) being utilized in the future for residential development. It was considered that there was every justification for an alteration of the Association's view, expressed in 1922, and to endorse the present policy of Government of reserving cemetery in this area wherever possible in order to facilitate the development of the district for residential purposes. Nothing further has been heard from Government regarding an alternative site for the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and it will also be observed that although a site of about 100 acres in the Yick Keng Valley was gazetted on 15th December, 1933, for an European Protestant Cemetery, no work on the preparation of the site has yet been carried out.

Drainage and Sanitation.—The bad condition of the Gampian Road area was again brought to your Committee's notice and was referred to the Urban Council, who were good enough to take steps in an endeavour to remedy the complaint.

The resumption of the practice of watering Kowloon streets was urged in letters to the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Director of Medical Services.

Medical Matters.—Complaints regarding shortage of stamps and non-delivery of parcels were taken up personally by your President with the Postmaster General, where replies are printed hereafter. Other queries regarding postal facilities which were brought forward at the last Annual Meeting formed the basis of a letter to the P.M.G. and elicited a reply explaining the apparent deficiencies in these facilities.

Refugees.—The attention of Government was drawn to the deplorable conditions obtaining in certain areas in Kowloon as a result of the influx of persons, most of whom doubtless were refugees, being allowed to take up their abode on pavements and public spaces.

Police Matters.—A complaint concerning a rickshaw stand in Kimberley Road received practical attention from the Police Department.

The serious increase of crime in Kowloon and nuisances caused by street beggars and by small boys in certain car parks formed the subject of another letter to the Department, to which no reply has so far come to hand.

Children's Playgrounds.—A donation of \$50 was again voted to the Children's Playgrounds Association.

CLEARWATER BAY ROAD Road to Clear Water Bay.—In April 1937, the Association wrote to Government on the subject of the opening up of residential areas in the vicinity of the road leading to Clear Water Bay, and the reply from the C.S.O. stated:

"(1) The road will normally be open to the public.

"(2) It is proposed to make beach sites available when access by road and path has been provided. Subject to a prior claim of Military Authorities for defence purposes it is expected that such access will ultimately be provided for the sites near Hang Hau, at Clear Water Bay, and for those at Joss House Bay. It is proposed to charge an annual rent of \$40 for each bathing shed site measuring 20 feet by 20 feet.

"(3) Since the number of applications for sites at the Hang Hau beach greatly exceeds the space available it has been proposed that for this year, only recognised clubs will be given permits for matches on this beach in anticipation of the demand thinning when road access to other beaches is completed. Applications for the purchase of building sites should be addressed to the District Officer South, from whom particulars as to conditions of sale may be obtained.

"(4) and (5) The supply of electric light and power and telephone services to private premises is not a subject of concern of Government. It is suggested that enquiries on these points should be addressed to the China Light and Power Company and the Hongkong Telephone Company respectively.

"(6) It is possible that water may be obtained by boring in this area but the probability of such water has not been determined. Government will not extend its water supply to this district unless the extent of the development justifies the expense of such extension.

"(7) It is expected that the road which is contemplated will terminate at a point approximately half a mile from Clear Water Bay.

Steamer On Fire Calls For Help

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 22. COASTGUARDS have reported that the 2,600-ton cargo steamer Texas Barker, is off 232 miles south-west of the Mississippi River, and requesting help. Four coastguard vessels, and eight commercial ships are rushing to give assistance.—United Press.

"Government would be glad to consider any suggestions for the development of this district which the Kowloon Residents' Association may care to offer."

Kowloon Mortuary.—Replying to a complaint made by the Association in September 1937 regarding the unsatisfactory state of the present Kowloon Mortuary, Government has stated that the question of the provision of a new mortuary will be considered in connection with estimates for 1939.

MISCELLANEOUS

Early in the year, Messrs. Cable & Wireless Ltd. were approached with a suggestion that a branch office for the despatch of radio and cable business should be opened at a convenient centre in Kowloon. Other than a brief reply that the matter is receiving consideration, nothing further has been heard from them on the subject.

Following an appeal signed by 19 Kowloon Tong residents, some correspondence took place with Government regarding a rumour that the Military Authorities proposed to erect stable stables on a piece of land to the East of the Kowloon Tong Estate. Government's view is that if such stables are erected, they would be at least 400 yards from the nearest house on the Estate and that if such stables are properly supervised, no nuisance would arise either from flies or smell.

The Star Ferry Co. Ltd. were good enough to extend the period of "five minute" ferries to 6.15 p.m. on all week days except Saturdays in response to a request to that effect, and also to increase the passenger accommodation on the Hongkong side wharf, which is undoubtedly much appreciated by the travelling public generally.

Some correspondence passed between the Hongkong Horticultural Society and the Association on the subject of planting up various areas in the Colony with flowering shrubs and trees, a project which is favourably looked upon by your Committee. Subsequently, the Association wrote to Government urging the planting of suitable trees on certain roads in Kowloon, but as yet no definite reply has been received.

The increase in the number of private schools, some of which were alleged to be unregistered, and the question of "Safety First" propaganda in schools were matters taken up personally by your President with the Director of Education.

During the year, the membership list has been subjected to a rigorous scrutiny with a view to eliminating the names of all those who were not in "good standing" as a result of this, no less than 60 names have been struck off. The membership list for the year numbers 307, everyone of which may be looked upon as an "active" member.

For another year, St. Andrew's Church Hall has been placed at the disposal of the General Committee for all its meetings, and as a token of appreciation, a donation of \$50 was made to the Church Funds.

In conclusion, the thanks of the Association are tendered to those officials of Government Departments and of Public Utility Companies with whom your Committee have been in contact during the year for their invaluable courtesy and the careful consideration given to any matter placed before them, also to the local press for their unfailing support and encouragement.

The total amount of subscriptions collected from Members and Income on Savings Account was \$1,050.50, for 1938.

During the year 35 new Members joined the Association and 49 resigned or were struck off, leaving left Kowloon, etc. Total number of Members as at 31st December, 1938 was 307.

Total expenditure during the year was \$858.81. Balance in hand at 31st December, 1938 was \$946.68, as against \$746.99 in 1937.

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon on March 3.

Sir Hughe Arrives In Turkey

London, Feb. 22. Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, former Ambassador to China, and the new Ambassador to Turkey, arrived at Istanbul to-day.



SIR H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN Sir Percy Loraine, the retiring Ambassador is leaving for London on Friday.—*Reuter*.

Soviet-Japan Tension

FISHING DISPUTE PARLEY FAILURE

MOSCOW, Feb. 22. A TWO-HOUR conversation between Mr. Maxim Litvinov, and Mr. Togo, the Japanese Ambassador, on the fishing dispute, ended to-day without progress being made.

On new instructions from Tokyo, Mr. Togo stated that the Japanese Government was determined to protect Japanese fishing in Soviet waters by all possible means.

According to Japanese quarters, M. Litvinov indicated that if, as stated in the Japanese press, the navy was employed to carry on the fishing, trouble might arise, perhaps leading to serious consequences, which could not be localised.

Mr. Togo also informed M. Litvinov that Japan would not participate in the auction of fishing rights to be held on March 15.—*Reuter*.

Presbyterian Moderator

London, Feb. 22. The Rev. John MacDonald Richardson has been elected Moderator-Designate of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in England, which will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May next.—*Reuter Special*.

Board of Trade Index

London, Feb. 22. The Board of Trade Index of industrial production in 1938 was 6.4 per cent. lower than in 1937. This decline follows five years of continuous expansion. The most important groups showing a fall were iron and steel, textiles, and non-ferrous metals.—*British Wireless*.

SUEZ CANAL USED LESS LAST YEAR

PARIS, Feb. 22. STATISTICS FOR 1938 published by the Suez Canal Company show a decline of traffic, chiefly owing to less Italian ships passing through the canal after the termination of the East African hostilities and the drop of exports from European countries to China and Japan.

The net-tonnage of 6,171 ships which used the canal with 34,418,000 tons in 1938, or 5.7 per cent. less than in 1937, but still higher than previous years.

The traffic between Italy and her African possessions dropped by 220,000 tons to 2,310,000, while troopships and men-of-war passing the canal decreased by 607,000 tons or 65.9 per cent.

The merchantmen tonnage exclusive of mail steamers was 1,295,000 tons or 7.7 per cent. less, while ships in ballast dropped by 362,000 or 6.5 per cent. The only increase was shown by the mail steamers by 471,000 tons.

The number of passengers was down to 470,802 from 607,800, also due to the absence of Italian troop transports.

Goods traffic showed a decrease by 3,007,000 tons or 12.2 per cent. to 28,770,000.—*Trans-Ocean*.

Germans Barred From French Foreign Legion

BERLIN, Feb. 22. A DECREE issued to-day orders any German joining the French Foreign Legion, or lengthening his present service, to be deprived of his German nationality. The result of the decree is expected to be that Germans, who comprise nearly half of the Legion, will remain in the service after their initial five years, or become colonists in North Africa as many of their compatriots had already successfully done.—*Reuter*.

Palestine Talks

PALESTINE SOLUTION FAR OFF

LONDON, Feb. 22. IT IS ANNOUNCED that an informal meeting will be held to-morrow morning between some of the Arabs of the neighbouring Arab States, and certain Jewish representatives, and the British delegation, consisting of Viscount Halifax, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. R. A. Butler.

It is stressed that the meeting is in no sense a formal one, and the whole situation will be reviewed. The Palestinian Arabs will not be represented as they throughout have maintained the attitude that they do not recognise the mandate, nor the Jewish Agency which was established in the mandate.

Dr. Weizmann, accompanied by some of his colleagues, will be the principal representatives for the Jews, and it is understood that the meeting is without prejudice to the recognition of the Jewish Agency by the Arabs.

Neither side has laid down any conditions, and the discussion will be entirely free, although it is still understood that neither side has budged an inch from the attitude adopted.

It is further stressed that the informal meeting does not mean a rapprochement between the Arabs and Jews, who are said to be still very far apart.

The afternoon talks with the Arabs centred upon emigration with an occasional reference to land sales. Mr. MacDonald made a statement with reference to the three main Arab demands. Official information as to the nature of the statement is not available, but it is believed that it was made clear that Britain was unable to accept the demand for immediate independence of Palestine, and suggested as a first step in the development of the country, some limited form of participation in the control of the country's affairs.

It is understood that the Arab demand for the complete stoppage of Jewish immigration was refused, and a scheme of limited immigration was submitted for consideration.

It is now recognised in conference circles that the only solution will be a scheme imposed on both sides by the British Government.—*Reuter*.

PALESTINE IMMIGRATION

London, Feb. 22. Ineffectual attempts were made in the House of Commons to-day to draw a statement from Mr. Malcolm MacDonald regarding the proposed admission of 10,000 German-Jewish refugee children and old people into Palestine.

The Colonial Secretary merely divulged that the question of immigration was discussed at the Palestine talks in connection with the refugee problem, and that he would keep the matter in mind.—*Reuter*.

HUNGARY TO CONTINUE ANTI-JEW LAWS

Budapest, Feb. 22. The anti-Jewish measures which caused the downfall of Baron Imre's Government, will be proceeded with by the new Government, declared Prime Minister Teleky in Parliament to-day.

He added that the new Government would proceed with the same programme as its predecessors both in internal and external affairs.

He emphasised the friendship of Hungary for the Rome-Berlin axis Powers.—*Reuter Special*.

Netherlands To Fortify Border

The Hague, Feb. 22. A statement that the Netherlands Government would shortly start construction of a great number of light fortifications along all the frontiers, was made by M. Van Dijk, the Defence Minister, speaking in the First Chamber to-day.—*Reuter Special*.

CONTINENTAL

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- (Love Finds Andy Hardy Hardy)
- BC20115—Ten Pins In The Sky Clyde McCoy & Orch.
- (Love Finds Andy Hardy Hardy)
- BC20116—You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby Russ Morgan & Orch.
- (Hard to Get)
- BC20117—Two Sleepy People Bob Crosby & Orch.
- (Thanks for the Memory)
- BC20118—1 Used To Be Colour Blind Paul Whiteman & His Swing Wing.
- (Carefree)
- BC20123—Silver Bell Freddie Schnieckelritz & His Orch.
- Goofus
- BC20095—You're As Pretty As A Picture Henry King & Orch.
- My Own
- (That Certain Age)
- BC20097—Love Is Where You Find It Jimmy Dorsey & Orch.
- Garden Of The Moon
- (Garden of the Moon)
- BC20083—Now It Can Be Told Bing Crosby & Connie Boswell.
- Remember
- BC20084—Remember Connie Boswell.
- All Alone
- (Alexander's Ragtime Band)

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Crossword Puzzle

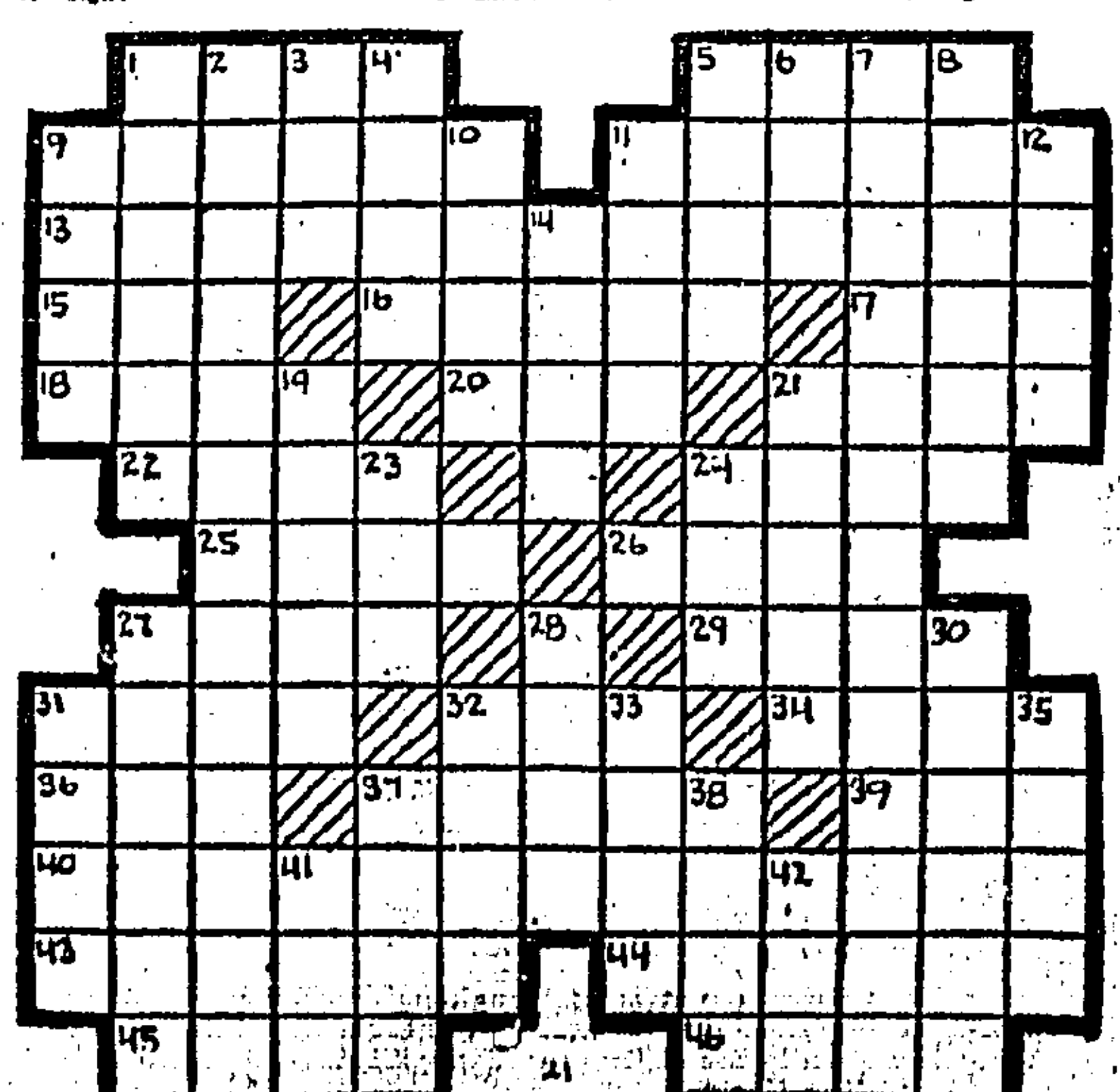
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS

- 1—Mimicker
- 2—European mountains
- 3—Praised
- 4—Fine
- 5—Wine-like part
- 6—Lion shelters
- 7—Dance step
- 8—Arm reformed
- 9—Tiny
- 10—Quail
- 11—Fragrant trees
- 12—Friedhold right in
- 13—Island
- 14—Enthusiasm
- 15—Check
- 16—Divide into syllables
- 17—Object
- 18—Lies
- 19—Place of worship
- 20—Birds sleep
- 21—Delay
- 22—Fruit strings
- 23—Remark
- 24—Eight

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ARE	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR
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ARE	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR	BAR
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MANILA FOOTBALLERS UNLUCKY TO LOSE TO REST Visitors Again Fail To Last Distance

(By "Abe")

The Manila Interport footballers, playing their third strenuous game in the Colony in four days, need make no excuse for their defeat by the Rest of Hongkong yesterday. Rather they are to be congratulated on putting up such a splendid exhibition; and in my opinion at least, they were extremely unfortunate to lose by the odd goal in seven as they did.

For nearly three-quarters of the match they were the better team. But in the last 15 minutes, they were a very weary side indeed, and Hongkong took advantage of this by turning what once was a 3-1 deficit into a 4-3 victory.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, was an interested spectator throughout the match. The players of both sides were introduced to His Excellency before the game commenced.

Neither side was in top form, and play seldom rose above an average standard. In fact there were moments of dreary play which would not have done credit to any ordinary senior game.

Well though the local men recovered, they were lucky in some respects. When the visitors were leading 3-2, I thought Ulrich fouled Larrazabal in the penalty area, had a penalty been awarded to the Manila side, few would have grudged it, and had it been converted the Filipinos would have led 4-2, which probably would have meant victory for them. But the whistle was not blown, and the irony of it was that Hongkong took the ball over to Manila territory in the very next minute to score the equalising goal.

A BEATEN SIDE

Thereafter, weary and disheartened, the Manila players were a beaten side, and it was no surprise when Hongkong obtained the winning goal a few minutes from full time.

This was not the only instance in which the visitors were unlucky. Hongkong's second goal was obtained by Tang Kwong-sum from a free kick just outside the penalty area, given against one of the defenders for an alleged foul on Chan Tak-fai. As on, saw the incident, the ball was sent down the centre, and in a race for the ball between Hernandez and Chan Tak-fai, the former apparently slipped and Chan fell on top of him. When the whistle was blown, one immediately thought that Chan might have accidentally tripped up Hernandez, but the referee awarded a free kick against Manila to the surprise of many people. Tang Kwong-sum took the kick and sent in a terrific drive which had Villanueva beaten all ends up.

A further misfortune for the visitors was that in the second half, Ugrate, their centre-half, who had been playing the third-back game with such conspicuous success, was injured and moved to wing-half. Though Hernandez was a capable substitute, it was noticed that after Ugrate's removal from the pivotal position, the Hongkong inside forwards became a much livelier lot.

HONGKONG OUTPLAYED

Actually, the Hongkong team had been outplayed for the most part of the game. Gomes, Jorge, Beltrao, Lau Hing-choi and Ulrich all failed to play up to their usual form. Only Chan Tak-fai, Rietsen, Ernie Strange and Hou Yung-sang were anything like their usual selves. Far too many openings were wasted by the local men through dilly-dallying with the ball and through aimless kicking. Had passes been accurate at the right moments, Hongkong probably would not have been in

arrears by the margin of 3-1, but very often these passes went astray. Rietsen and Chan Tak-fai were the only two forwards to shine. Tang Kwong-sum was inconsistent, while Gomes and Jorge were both disappointing.

In defence, Beltrao was lethargic. He was not only slow but distributed the ball badly, and Lau Hing-choi played as if he did not have his heart in the game. Ernie Strange worked hard and was the best of the intermediates.

Resolute tackling and first-time kicking by Hou Yung-sang relieved several dangerous situations for Hongkong, but Ulrich was not as good as usual, though he improved in the second half. In goal, McAllister saved several hot shots and generally gave a good display.

Until the Manila defence cracked up, the Hongkong forwards were seldom able to put in a shot, so well were the backs and halves playing. But in the closing stages, the Hongkong forwards were definitely on top.

THE SCORING

It was Hongkong who drew first blood when at the 14th minute a scramble in front of the Manila goal ended in Rietsen finding the net. Manila equalised with a beautiful back-kick by Boissiere, who had to twist himself sideways in order to put in the shot. Just before half-time, Manila went ahead. A shot from almost point-blank range by Larrazabal hit McAllister on the chest, and in the resultant melee the Hongkong goalie fell on the ball. The referee ruled that the ball had gone over the line.

In the second half, despite the injury to Ugrate, Manila increased their lead through Larrazabal. But they were unable to score again, and Hongkong piled on pressure. The forwards were now showing greater co-ordination and several pretty movements were seen. Over-eagerness, however, spoiled many good midfield efforts, but eventually a free kick, already described, was awarded to Hongkong and Tang Kwong-sum reduced the arrears. Then Chan Tak-fai scored to put the Colony side on level terms, and after a period of continual pressure, the same player netted the winning goal a few minutes from the end.

There was no doubt that the Rest of Hongkong were the superior team in the end, but luck was definitely with them earlier on.

TEAMS:

Manila. — Villanueva; Pacheco, Miranda; Hernandez, Ugrate, Valles; Reyes, Nieto, Larrazabal, Boissiere and Beech.

Rest of Hongkong. — McAllister; Hou Yung-sang, Ulrich, Lau Hing-choi, Beltrao, E. Strange, Tang Kwong-sum, Jorge, Chan Tak-fai, Gomes and Rietsen.

Salford And Leeds Win Rugby Ties

London, Feb. 22.

In the Rugby League, Salford defeated Leigh by 17-5, and Leeds beat Dewsbury by 10-3 to-day. — *Reuter.*

Fred Fowler Making Good Progress

It was announced, amidst spontaneous applause from everyone present, at the Interport dinner last evening that Freddie Fowler, the Hongkong outside right who was injured during the match against Manila, is making satisfactory progress and is expected to be well enough to leave hospital in a few days.

It will be recalled that Fowler came into collision with a Manila player in the first half of the Interport game on Sunday and was unable to reveal his usual form though he managed to score the last goal for Hongkong.

A Record Crowd Expected

London, Feb. 22.

Two of the hardest English light-weight punchers in years, Eric Boon, the Chatterbox blacksmith, and Arthur Danahar, of London, will be meeting for the British lightweight championship at the Harringay Arena to-morrow.

The clash has been long-awaited. All tickets have been sold and a record crowd of 13,500 for an indoor fight in Great Britain is expected.

Danahar has a typical upright stance and is a skilful boxer carrying a knockout punch. Boon, the title-holder, is essentially a fighter, relying on his heavy punch.

The champion will have a disadvantage in reach, but will be relying on boxing tactics to nullify the effects of Danahar's longer reach.

The fight is being televised by two London cinemas on enlarged units, but no running commentary is being broadcast because the promoter refused to accept the Broadcasting Authorities' offer of 75 guineas. — *Reuter.*

FOURTH CRICKET TEST MATCH IS DRAWN

The Fourth Cricket Test between the M.C.C. and South Africa ended here to-day in a draw—an almost inevitable result in view of the many interruptions in the game owing to rain.

In reply to the Englishmen's score of 215 in the first innings, the South Africans declared at 349 for eight wickets. In their second knock, the M.C.C. had made 203 for four wickets when the match ended.

Johannesburg, Feb. 22.

South Africa declared their innings closed at 349 for 8 in the Fourth Cricket Test to-day giving them a lead of 134 runs over the M.C.C. who scored 215 in the first innings.

The M.C.C. had lost one wicket for 21 at tea time. Leonard Hutton, their prolific run-getter, being caught behind the wicket.

There was a crowd of 1,500 this morning when South Africa resumed their innings against the M.C.C., which was considerably interrupted by rain on the second and third days.

The weather was overcast and slight rain fell in the morning. The wicket was damp, but easy.

Resuming their innings with the total at 249 for three wickets, A. D. Nourse, 20 not out, who was associated with E. A. Rowan, 53 not out, was missed by Edrich at second slip after adding two runs. They kept together till 280 was reached when Nourse had the misfortune to hit his wicket in facing Verity. He scored 38.

Langton joined Rowan, but the newcomer had a short life as after scoring six runs Hutton caught him at mid-wicket off Verity, 204-5. Dalton came in his place.

Yorked By Farnes. Rowan, who went in at the fall of the first wicket, was the next to go, a yorker from Farnes beating him with the total at 311. Rowan played a most cautious game in making the top score of 55. He was backed by the crowd in the morning for the slowness of his play. He was at the wicket for 218 minutes and occasionally drew applause for his smart cutting and driving. His

score included five boundaries. Newson joined Dalton and they carried the score to 340 when the former was bowled by Hammond for the seventh wicket, the retiring batsman scoring 16.

Viljoen was next in and had scored five when he was given out lb.w. to Verity. The total was now 349 for 8, Dalton being 20 not out. At this stage the innings was declared closed.

Verity bowled unchanged throughout the morning when he had an average of 3 for 46 in 14.5 overs. He has thus taken 50 wickets during the tour.

M.C.C. Batting. The wicket appeared to be a little faster when the M.C.C. opened their second innings. The weather was still dull and overcast and the crowd had increased to 5,000.

The tourists batted for three and three-quarter hours until tea time, sending in Leonard Hutton and Gibbs as their opening batsmen.

Both batsmen played very cautiously and hoisted the half century after 81 minutes. Gordon was sending some good length deliveries, while Mitchell's spinners and very keen fielding kept runs down.

Hutton had scored 32 when Grievson, the wicket-keeper, who was standing well back, caught him off Gordon. The ball rose sharply. The total was 91 at tea time, Gibbs 41 and Paynter 15 at the wicket.

After tea, a crowd of 8,000 watched the resumption of play.

FOUR WICKETS FALL. In the very first over, Paynter edged an out-swinging ball from Newson into the hands of Grievson behind the stumps without any addition to the score.

Shortly afterwards, at 103, Gibbs was magnificently caught by Grievson off Gordon. Gibbs had batted for 144 minutes for his 45 in a stodgy innings, hitting four fours.

At 145 the fourth English wicket fell, Ames being bowled by a break-back from Gordon after scoring 17. Hammond, the English captain, and D. H. Valentine then took the score to 203 without being separated.

At close of play, Hammond had made 61, chiefly as the result of grand

OUR WEEKLY HOCKEY FEATURE

"Pilgrim" Says— CORRECT FOOTWORK IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AT HOCKEY

BUT NOT APPRECIATED BY MOST PLAYERS YET

Few people seem to realise the importance which attaches to footwork at hockey. If one picks up any of the many useful books on the game, one would find little or no mention at all to this important subject. A little consideration will show how much really depends upon correct footwork to achieve one's object.



Miss Hilda Reid, St. Andrew's left half, who is showing good form this season, and is worth a trial for the Ladies' Interport.

cord crowd of 13,500 for an indoor fight in Great Britain is expected.

Danahar has a typical upright stance and is a skilful boxer carrying a knockout punch. Boon, the title-holder, is essentially a fighter, relying on his heavy punch.

The champion will have a disadvantage in reach, but will be relying on boxing tactics to nullify the effects of Danahar's longer reach.

The fight is being televised by two London cinemas on enlarged units, but no running commentary is being broadcast because the promoter refused to accept the Broadcasting Authorities' offer of 75 guineas. — *Reuter.*

A remark one often hears after a game is "I wonder why it is that so-and-so shoots so hard with so little effort. He never gives sticks and seems to take his stick a very short distance before hitting the ball, and yet he shoots harder than anyone I have seen."

The answer usually is that the player referred to possesses strong wrists; and this answer is usually accepted as conclusive. But if one probes the matter a little further, the additional reason of "timing" would be advanced.

This is much nearer the mark. But I venture to suggest that not even the two reasons enumerated really supply the answer.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solution, to my mind, is "foot work." Without correct footwork, the suppleness of wrist is discounted and consequently correct timing is largely a matter of luck.

To "time" the ball correctly—and so attain a maximum of power with a minimum of effort—requires balance, and balance in turn means "foot-work." Perfect poise of body implies perfect footwork, and this comes naturally to some people. The man who is quickly off the mark, who doesn't always fall over on a slippery ground and who sidesteps or turns easily, is the one whose footwork is sound.

Anyone who is inclined to be sceptical should take an early opportunity of watching a really first-class player. Look at nothing else except this particular player's feet, and it will be an eye-opener.

This theory is by no means new. Footwork has long been recognised as the most essential factor in the success of good players at cricket, tennis, basketball, lawn tennis and golf, and there is no reason to suppose that the essentials of those games are less important in hockey.

Nor is it less important that one's footwork be correct in other incidents of the game than when shooting at goal. In preparing to tackle an opponent, in making the pass that enables a colleague to score, if one's feet are correctly placed, the tackle or the pass would be easier.

AN ILLUSTRATION

To give an illustration. In making a hard push pass to the right, it is immediately easier to make this pass if the left foot is used in front at the moment of impact. One's weight is on the left foot and the body is at the right angle to give the necessary impetus to assist the wrist.

This is my own experience, and though some may say they find it easier with the right foot in front, this does not destroy my argument for in either event, the feet are placed for the stroke intended; the movement is consequently not executed haphazardly.

Similarly when reaching out with the right hand to tackle an opponent, it is better for the right foot to be in advance (a) because it gives greater range and (b) because after the lunge with the stick, if the ball is obtained from the opponent, the weight of the body brings the left foot forward into the correct position to carry on.

In shooting a goal, I think it will be generally admitted that the left foot should be in advance of the right, so that at the moment of impact, the weight of the body should be on the left foot. This, of course, is the ideal, and I am not for a moment suggesting that many goals are not scored with the feet otherwise placed. Very often there is no time to adjust one's balance, but speaking generally, this is the best method.

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(By "The Pilgrim")

IN the Large Units Tournament last Sunday, the Royal Scots defeated the H.K.S.R.A. 4-3 in a fast game. This was the second meeting of the two teams. The winners now meet the Royal Engineers in the semi-finals, and in the other semi-final the Kurnon Rifles will play the Rajputana Rifles. Both matches should prove interesting.

THE Combined Schools XI are doing very well in their friendly fixtures. Last Saturday the boys defeated the Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI by 7-2—a very creditable performance indeed. Some of the boys displayed good combination and neat stickwork.

RADIO and Postal Sports Club received a walk-over from the Police 1st XI when the teams were due to clash on the Radio ground last Tuesday. The latter could only field a depleted team and the Captain awarded both points to their opponents. The Radio men have not been defeated in the H.K.H.A. Tournament yet and they look like being potential champions. They have only lost one point in eight games and have now to meet the University in their last fixture. Should they head the list, they intend visiting Macao as champions of the H.K.H.A. sometime in March.

SINCE the Interport is now over, various teams will soon be holding trials for the International Tournament which is to commence next month. Will all Irish players interested please get in touch with Mr. Dove of the Royal Corps of Signals? International representatives have not been nominated yet, but certain countries are anxious to get their teams going and are now in search of new talent.

THE Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Association has accepted Shanghai's invitation to send an Interport team up north during the Easter holidays. The first Ladies' trial will be held on the "Y" ground next Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Miss A. Fowler, the "Y" Ladies' left back and Interporter, is still on the sick list, I hear. Let us hope she will be well in time for the trials.

right, so that at the moment of impact, the weight of the body should be on the left foot. This, of course, is the ideal, and I am not for a moment suggesting that many goals are not scored with the feet otherwise placed. Very often there is no time to adjust one's balance, but speaking generally, this is the best method.

MANHATTAN COCKTAIL

1/3 Martini Vermouth

2/3 Old Schenley Rye Whiskey

Stir, Strain, Serve with Cherry.

Sole Agents

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RYE & BOURBON WHISKY:

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.



McAllister, the Rest of Hongkong's goal-keeper, dives too late to save this shot from Larrazabal, the Manila centre-forward, who scored the visitors' third goal in the match played yesterday. Other Hongkong defenders seen in the picture are Ernie Strange, Beltrao, Hou Yung-sang (sitting on the ground) and Ulrich. — Photo by Mee Cheong.



This reversible coat combines an imported blanket plaid and gabardine.

PINAFORE GIRLS

Fashion for the Teens

chosen by
Mary Grace

"YOU have plenty of nice dresses for mother and twelve-year-old Peggy, but why nothing for me?"

Well, girls, perhaps you have the right to grumble, you are rather neglected, so here's the latest fashion news for you. Dress designers just now have a young-girl complex, and every woman should look as young as possible, so sweet seventeen will have everything on her side.

A neat little high-buttoned blouse, or slightly open at throat, skirts short and dark coloured with a matching hat, and blouses that pick up the colour of your hair or eyes.

Plaids and Checks

Hats are important. There are many pretty pull-on styles that are most attractive. No exaggerated high crowns, they are all of medium height, but a feather in your cap.

School-girl pinafore frock in chestnut brown with a boyish shirt in striped silk.



Plaids are all the rage to-day. A plain short sleeved blouse gives just the right contrast with a tartan pinafore skirt.

USEFUL HINTS

USE tissue paper to put floor polish on the linoleum and finish off with a soft duster. Gives a lovely polish, and the paper can afterwards be used to make excellent fire lighters.

When gravy has been over-salted, add a pinch of brown sugar. This counteracts the salty taste.

Coal is saved by using lumps of punice stone with it. This gives tremendous heat, and can be used over and over again.

A. B. M.

Tea 'Connoisseurs'

"So you come from Scotland?" said the American brightly. "Well, maybe you can tell me this—Is it true that up in Scotland they drink more tea than they do in Russia?"

Well, is it true? I am not quite sure, for the official statistics of the tea trade tell us only that tea is the national drink of Russia, Great Britain, and Australia.

A tea traveller I once met said that his best customers in this country lived in the West Highlands. But he would not say that they drank more tea than the housewives of the Midlands and the North of England. He remarked, however, that the Scottish women demanded a higher quality, evidently working on the policy that good tea is an economy in the long run.

He suspected that Scottish housewives sometimes brewed the tea twice, or stewed it to a black bitterness by the fireside, and (greatest sin of all) insulted good tea by drinking it as an accompaniment to meat, fish, and even bacon and eggs! In the Wrong Setting.

Once he had been in a Scottish town on a "Games Day," and because so many country folk were in town the owners of the local restaurants cut the ordinary luncheon off the menu and served instead a steady stream of "high teas" of fried fish and chips and tea. The tea traveller—a most worthy Englishman—was horrified. My American friend would have said: "I told you so!"

But if we are a nation of mighty tea-drinkers, how some of our ancestors must turn in their graves! Less than a hundred and fifty years ago, this tea habit was nothing more than a stupid modern notion "which couldn't possibly last." In 1790 the wife of a Scotchman was much concerned over the immoderate use of tea and they kept on assuring themselves that at the price (tea was 4s a pound in Scotland in 1790 and sugar was 11½ a pound) it could never become a fashionable beverage.

Even earlier in the eighteenth century it was publicly condemned as "an improper diet, expensive, wasteful of time, and calculated to render the population weakly and effeminate." In 1744 a body of Ayrshire farmers entered into a bond against tea and swore to leave it "to those who can afford to be weak, indolent, and useless."

But tea! Like time, tea marched on, out of the exclusive circle-of-the-laird's drawingroom and the stylish salons of Edinburgh, into the kitchen and the parlour of the farthest parish. Strong men drank it, and women and children. There are now women in Scotland who drink tea as often as a dozen times a day.

Yes, maybe the American is right. Tea could not be called a historic Scottish drink, but we seem to have adopted it pretty thoroughly.

ROOM & BATH FROM \$6 CENTRAL CLEAN COMFORTABLE

PLENTY of SAUCE

HOW mean most housewives are with sauce! Usually a small boatful has to go round the whole of the table.

Yet deliciously fruit flavoured sauce are easy and inexpensive to make; it's just a matter of planning.

Orange & Lemon

Favourite sauce for a good "duff." Ingredients: 1 large orange, ½ lemon, 1½oz. cornflour, 1½oz. sugar, ½ pint milk, a pinch of salt.

Put the milk into a saucepan with the sugar, and the thin peel of the lemon and orange. Bring to the boil, and leave to infuse for 20 minutes. Blend the cornflour with a little cold milk, add the salt, pour on the boiling milk, return to the pan, boil and stir for 5 minutes. Cool, add the orange and lemon juice, slowly-reheat, strain and serve.

Pineapple Sauce

Used in sauce pineapple makes delicious flavouring.

Ingredients: ½ pint of crushed pineapple, 2 level teaspoonfuls of cornflour, 2 teaspoonfuls of sugar, ½ pint pineapple juice, a pinch of salt. Blend the cornflour with a little of the pineapple juice, add the salt. Boil the rest of the juice with the crushed pineapple, pour on to the blended cornflour, and the sugar, stir and boil for 7 minutes.

Mock Cream

Excellent served with a cold sweet. You will require 2oz. butter, 2oz. caster sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, add the salt, pour on the spoonful of vanilla essence. Cream the butter and sugar well and stir for 5 minutes. Cool, add the blanched orange and lemon juice, slowly-reheat, strain and serve.



Brush your hair for loveliness if you want your upswept coiffure to gleam with perfection. This brush has the stiff bristles made of genuine Siberian hair which promise to keep wispy ends in place and give the desired effect of soignée femininity, as designed by Kent of London.

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Steamers	Tons	From H'Kong about	Destination
*SOUDAN	7,000	25th Feb. 6 a.m.	B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp, Marseilles & London.
RANPURA	17,000	4th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
*NAGPORE	6,000	5th Mar.	Straits, C'bo B'bay & K'chi.
*JEYPORE	6,000	18th Mar.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	18th March	Marseilles & London.
*BURDWAN	6,000	25th Mar.	B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp, Marseilles & London.
CANTON	10,000	1st Apr.	Marseilles & London.
CORFU	14,500	15th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
*SOMALI	7,000	21st Apr.	B'bay, M'selles, Havre, L'don, Hull, H'bg, R'dam & A'werp.

* Cargo only † Calls Casablanca. All vessels may call at Malta.

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (SOUTH).

Steamers	Tons	From H'Kong about	Destination
SANTHIA	8,000	25th Feb. 10.30 a.m.	S'pore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	11th Mar.	DO.
SIRDHANA	10,000	25th Mar.	DO.
SHIRALA	9,000	8th Apr.	DO.
TILAWA	10,000	22nd Apr.	DO.

B.I. Apar Line Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st & 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH).

Steamers	Tons	From H'Kong about	Destination
TANDA	7,000	4th Mar.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.
*NANKIN	7,000	1st Apr.	DO.
NELLORE	7,000	5th May.	DO.

Regular monthly sailings from H'Kong to Shanghai & Japan & H'Kong to Australia Hong Kong to Sydney—15 days.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

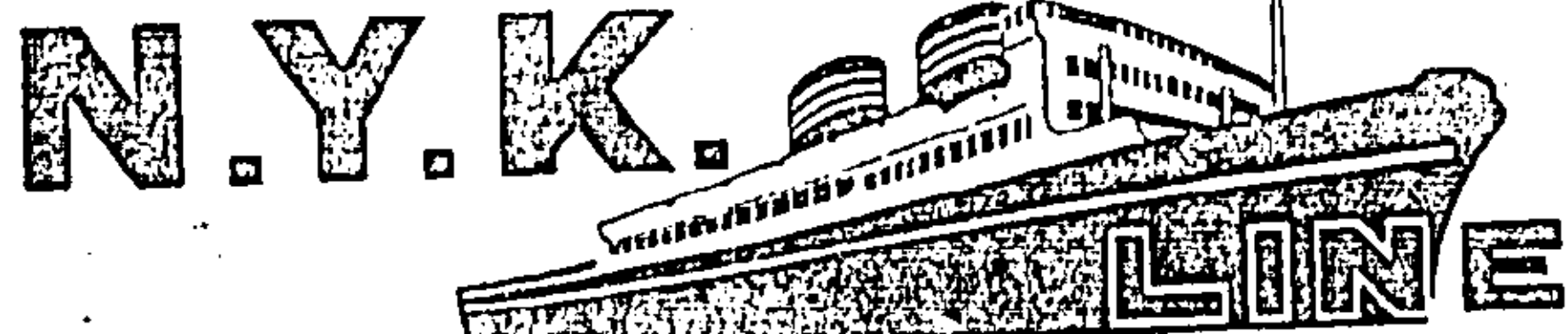
Steamers	Tons	From H'Kong about	Destination
SIRDHANA	10,000	2nd Mar.	Japan.
CANTON	10,000	3rd Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
NANKIN	7,000	4th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
SHIRALA	9,000	16th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
CORFU	14,500	17th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
*SOMALI	7,000	18th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
CHITRAL	10,000	30th Mar.	Shanghai & Japan.
TILAWA	10,000	30th Mar.	Japan.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice, parcels measuring not more than 5 cft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via Honolulu.

Tatuta Maru Wednesday, 1st Mar.
Kamakura Maru (ex Chichibu Maru) Thursday, 30th Mar.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER (Starts from Kobe)

(Convenient connection from Hongkong)

Heian Maru (from Kobe) Monday, 13th Mar.

NEW YORK via Panama

*Noto Maru Thursday, 23rd Feb.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco

Los Angeles, Mexico & Balboa to Valparaiso.

(Starts from Kobe; convenient connection from Hongkong)

Hokuyo Maru (from Kobe) Sunday, 19th Mar.

LONDON, Marseilles, Naples via Suez

Yasukuni Maru Friday, 24th Feb.

Kasima Maru Saturday, 11th Mar.

Hokone Maru Saturday, 25th Mar.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Davao, Thursday Island and Brisbane

Kamo Maru Saturday, 25th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo

*Zinzu Maru Sunday, 26th Feb.

Ginzo Maru Thursday, 9th Mar.

RANGOON & CALCUTTA via Singapore

*Delago Maru Saturday, 25th Feb.

Kobe & Yokohama

Husimi Maru Wednesday, 25th Feb.

Hakozaki Maru Friday, 10th Mar.

Kilano Maru (direct Nagasaki) Wednesday, 22nd Mar.

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SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

via

KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

SS	"PRESIDENT TAFT"	SAILS	FEB. 25th	at 4.00 p.m.
SS	"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	"	MAR. 11th	at 4.00 p.m.
SS	"PRESIDENT PIERCE"	"	MAR. 25th	at 4.00 p.m.
SS	"PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	"	APR. 8th	at 8.00 a.m.

* Calls at Shanghai.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA SUEZ

SS	"PRESIDENT GARFIELD"	SAILS	MAR. 17th	at 12.00 Noon
SS	"PRESIDENT MONROE"	"	MAR. 29th	at 9.00 p.m.
SS	"PRESIDENT ADAMS"	"	APR. 14th	at 12.00 Noon
SS	"PRESIDENT VAN BUREN"	"	APR. 28th	at 12.00 Noon

MANILA

SS	"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	SAILS	MAR. 4th	at 6.00 p.m.
SS	"PRESIDENT GARFIELD"	"	MAR. 17th	at 12.00 Noon
SS	"PRESIDENT PIERCE"	"	MAR. 18th	at 8.00 p.m.
SS	"PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	"	MAR. 31st	at 9.00 p.m.

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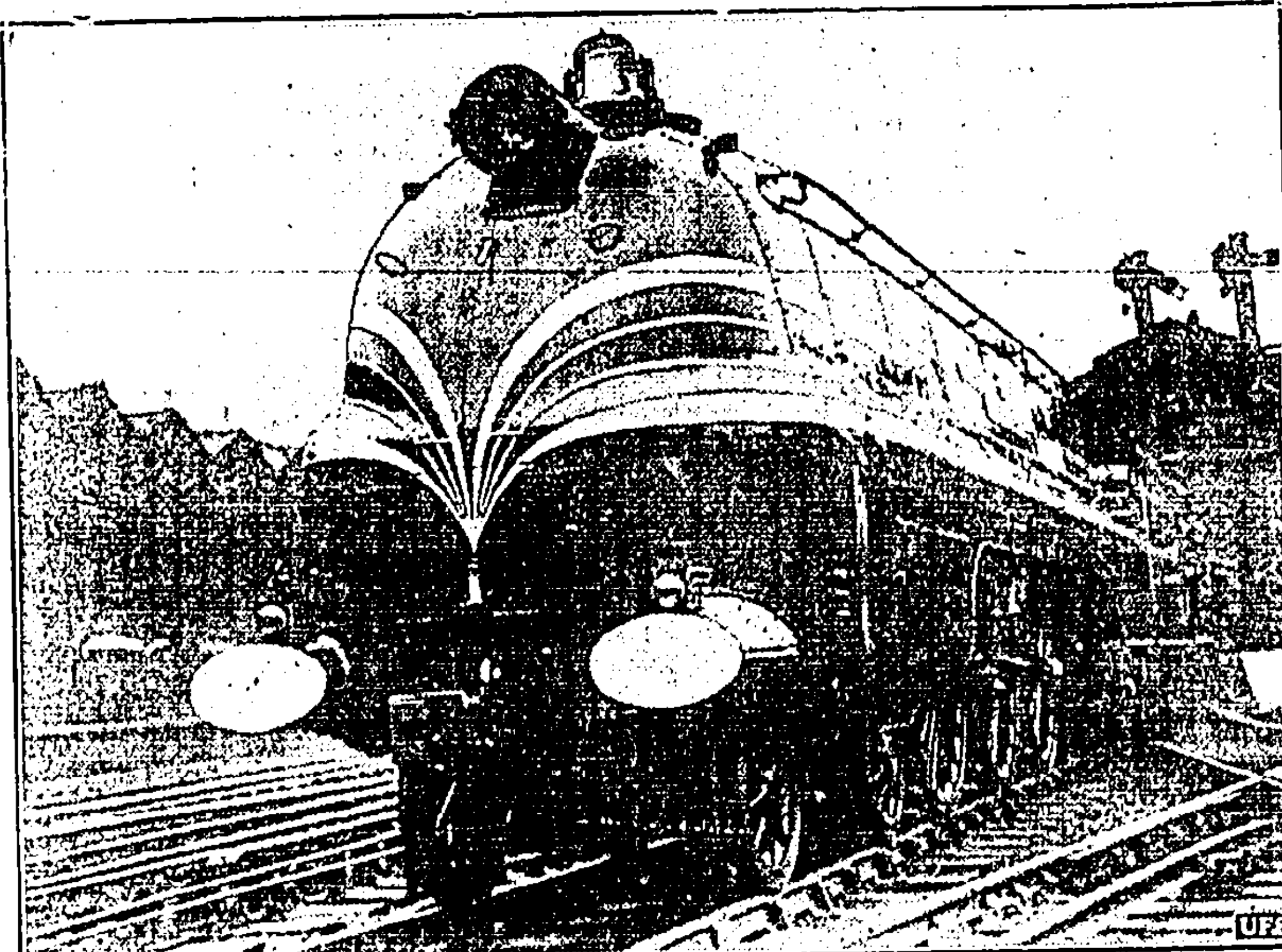
John Barrymore, stage and screen star, arriving at a New York hotel, got into a dispute with his wife, the former Elaine Barrie, over who should take Binky, the Barrymore dog, for an airing. So they compromised and both went with Binky, on Fifth Avenue, as above. John is to star in a play in which Elaine will appear as his daughter.



Vivien Leigh (pronounced Leo), chosen by Selznick Pictures for the role of Scarlett O'Hara in the forthcoming picture, "Gone With the Wind." English actress was selected after hundreds were tested.



During a southern tour, Jack Dempsey, former world heavyweight boxing champion, visited the State Penitentiary at Raleigh, N. C., and addressed the prisoners there. He is shown, at left, as he spoke to them. To many of his audience he still was champion, for they had been in prison even before he won his title.



Here is the Coronation Scot, crack British train linking Glasgow and London, which will make a tour of Canadian and American cities before visiting the New York World's Fair, this summer. Deferring to United States regulations it has been equipped with a headlight, bell and automatic couplings, not used in the United Kingdom.



General Francisco Franco's insurgent soldiers are shown passing through the Catalonian town of Castellidans, on their drive toward the Loyalist capital of Barcelona. Occupation of Castellidans permits women and children, forced by the tide of battle to flee their homes in Loyalist areas, to return home. They are shown at right.

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Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor & Trustee business and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid, on terms which may be ascertained at any of its Agencies & Branches.

R. A. CAMERON, Manager.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1939.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Steamship "MIN"

3/AEO/30

Bringing Cargo from Dunkirk via Haiphong etc., arrived Hongkong on Monday, 20th February, 1939.

Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong, Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 28th February, 1939, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard and Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday, 25th February, 1939.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL.

Agent.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1939.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

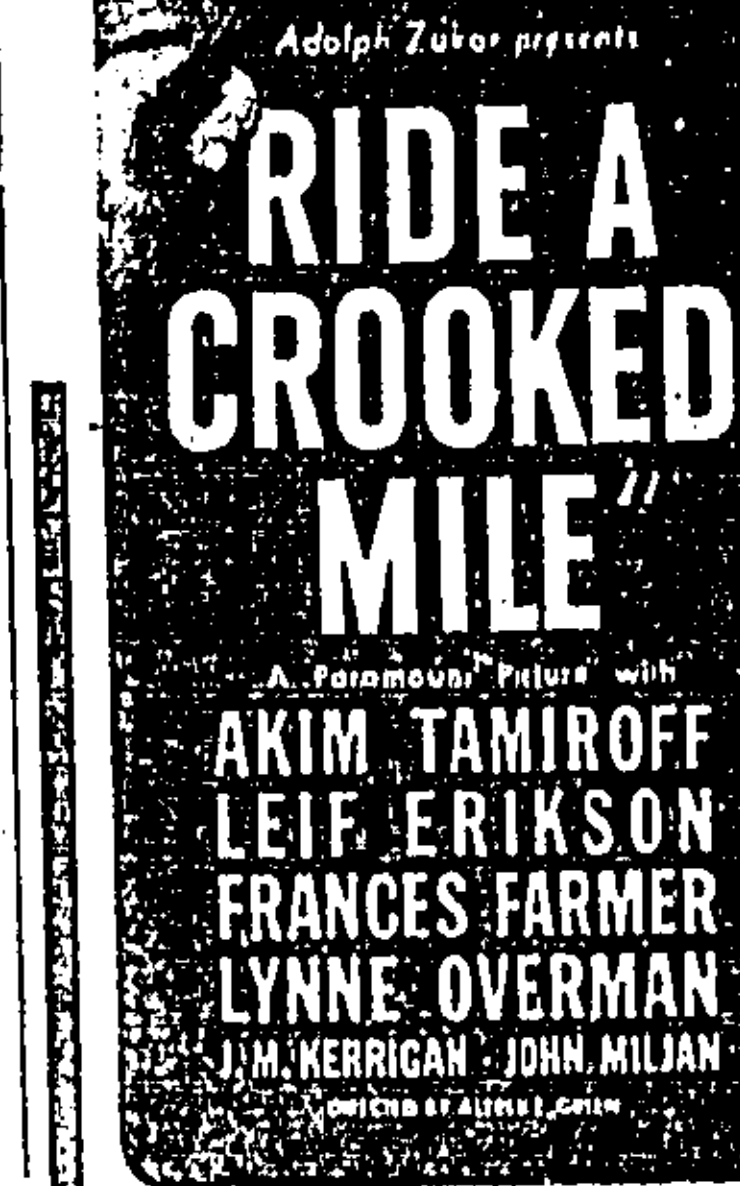
will send a Staff Photographer to all events of public interest. Requests should be addressed to the Pictorial Editor.

AMAZING!..... SHOCKING!

THE HEART OF A LION...THE SOUL OF A RAT!

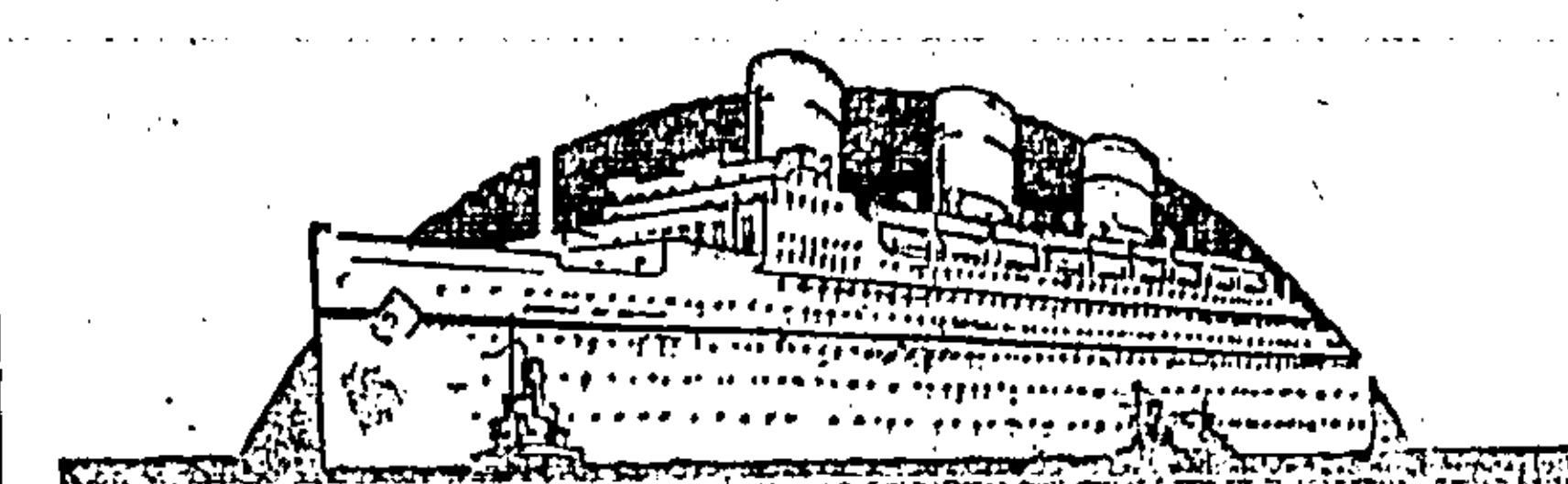


Rachel... tyrant... you'll thrill to Tamiroff in his amazing new role!



ADDED. "MY ARTISTICAL TEMPERATURE" A Popeye Cartoon

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MANILA, BALI, JAVA, SOUTH AFRICA, ST. HELENA, SOUTH AMERICA, TRINIDAD, CUBA, NEW YORK THENCE TO SOUTHAMPTON.

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SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS (with limited, but exceptionally good passenger accommodation) TO PORT SUDAN, PORT SAID, ALGERIE, OTAN, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, (AMSTERDAM), HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO, GOTHENBURG and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

HOMEWARDS:

M.V. "NINGPO"	20th Feb
M.V. "FORMOSA"	20th Mar
OUTWARDS to: Yokohama, Kobe & Osaka.	
M.V. "SHANTUNG"	23rd Mar
Passenger Rates: "NINGPO"	
To London or Antwerp	£58.10.0
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TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10 & 7.15 P.M. ONLY



TYRONE ALICE DON
POWER-FAYE-AMECHE

ETHEL MERMAN - JACK HALEY
JEAN HERSHOLT - HELEN WESTLEY
JOHN CARRADINE - PAUL HURST
WALLY VERNON - RUTH TERRY

20th Century-Fox
Picture

GALA PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.

**NORMA SHEARER - TYRONE POWER in
"MARIE ANTOINETTE"**

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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FROM TO-DAY TO SUNDAY AT 11.30 A.M.

The New Sound Version of the Motion Picture

"HUMANITY"

by the Christian Films, Ltd., Hongkong.

Sponsored by the Bishop of Hongkong, Entire Proceeds to
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SPECTACULAR VAUDEVILLE STAGE SHOW
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ALL TO BE SEEN AT OUR REGULAR PRICES!

BOOTBLACKS TO BANKERS
NO ONE IS SAFE FROM GANGLAND'S REIGN OF TERROR!
Learn how accidents happen to guys who dare
to buck the super-racketeers that defy police.
A TRUE STORY TAKEN FROM POLICE RECORDS!

There'll be a few
guys rubbed out!
... And some mugs hurt
bad... by 'accident'!
... And some joints
blown to pieces!
... And a few things we
won't talk about!



FIGHT BACK,
Don't let those hoodlums starve our
women and children!

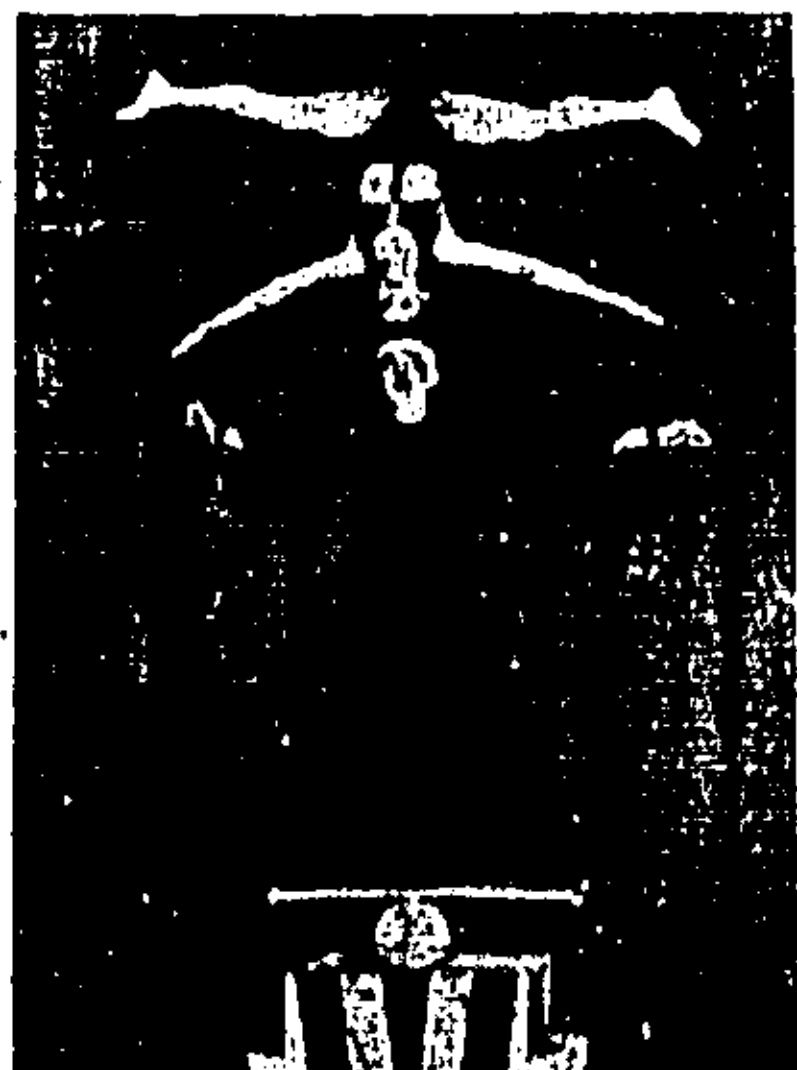
**"RACKET
BUSTERS"**

Starring
HUMPHREY BOGART

GEO. BRENT - GLORIA DICKSON
ALLEN JENKINS - WALTER ABEL

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION AT ALL PERFORMANCES!

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NOVAC DUO
NEVER BEFORE
HAVE YOU SEEN
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SO THRILLING
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YOU'LL
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THEIR
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LATE NEWS

SITUATION IN S'HAH

Japanese Foreign Minister told House of Peers this morning that Japan has decided to start negotiations with S.M.C. in Shanghai for effective settlement of situation there. This afternoon the Dowakal Party, leading group in the House of Peers, is to urge the Government to "eliminate lawless and subversive elements from the international port once and for all."

Mr. M. Morishima, Counsellor of Japanese Embassy in Shanghai, arrived at Tokyo by plane yesterday and has made a detailed report to the Foreign Office.

Taking with him "important instructions," Morishima will return to Shanghai this week to participate in negotiations for settlement of the situation.

The following memorandum from Rear Admiral Shishido, Commander of the Japanese Special Landing Party in Shanghai, to Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C., and despatched on February 15, has been made public:

"The Commander of the Special Landing Party of the Japanese Navy regrets that scarcely a day has passed since the latter part of January without a terrorist outrage in the international settlement south of Soochow Creek, and none of the perpetrators have been caught on the spot.

"Although it is outside the Japanese sector, the Japanese naval authorities, in view of their defensive duties, cannot remain indifferent to the disquietude prevailing in the above-mentioned part of the International Settlement, which must ultimately affect the precautionary measures they will have to take in future.

"The sincerity with which the Municipal authorities effected strict precautions around the anniversary of August 13 was greatly appreciated, and it is regretted so much the more that the settlement is in such a condition of disquiet at present."

Tientsin, Too

Japanese Consul General in Tientsin, has called on French and British Consuls General and requested them "to co-operate in preventing occurrence of terroristic affairs in the city."

The step has been taken "in view of the threatening situation in Shanghai arising from frequent occurrence of anti-Japanese terrorist outrages."

Totalitarian Move Fails

Attempts to form Totalitarian Party in Japan have been temporarily abandoned.

Social Mass Party and the Tokeikai, which were sponsoring the movement, have issued joint statement, saying that formation of new political party at present was premature.

Reich Reactions To Speech

Berlin, Feb. 22.
The antithesis between Britain's pacific words and her re-armament programme is criticised in Berlin with increasing dissatisfaction.

Even Mr. Chamberlain, who has been represented since Munich as a welcome element in British policy, is regarded with suspicion in to-night's papers.

The "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" on the other hand, warmly praises Mr. Chamberlain's references to the defensive nature of the British armaments.

A Rome message says that Senor Gayda, commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's reference to re-armament expenditure, remarks that peace with negotiations is so dear to Mr. Chamberlain's speeches that it probably means, that amidst the ever more impressive ranks of guns lined up along his path, an intention to negotiate with intimidation.—Reuter Special.

Many T.B. Deaths

Forty-five new cases of tuberculosis were reported during the last 24 hours, making the total since registration of this disease became law in January last up to 629.

During yesterday, 13 new cases of meninges were reported, together with six cases of chicken-pox, three of enteric fever, and two each of small-pox, diphtheria, meningitis, and dysentery.

During the week-ending February 18, there were 140 cases of tuberculosis, including 80 deaths, 63 cases of meninges, of which 30 proved fatal, 27 cases of meningitis with 10 fatalities, seven notifications of small-pox (5 deaths), 19 cases of chicken-pox (one fatal), 13 cases of enteric fever (four deaths), and eight cases of diphtheria (three deaths).

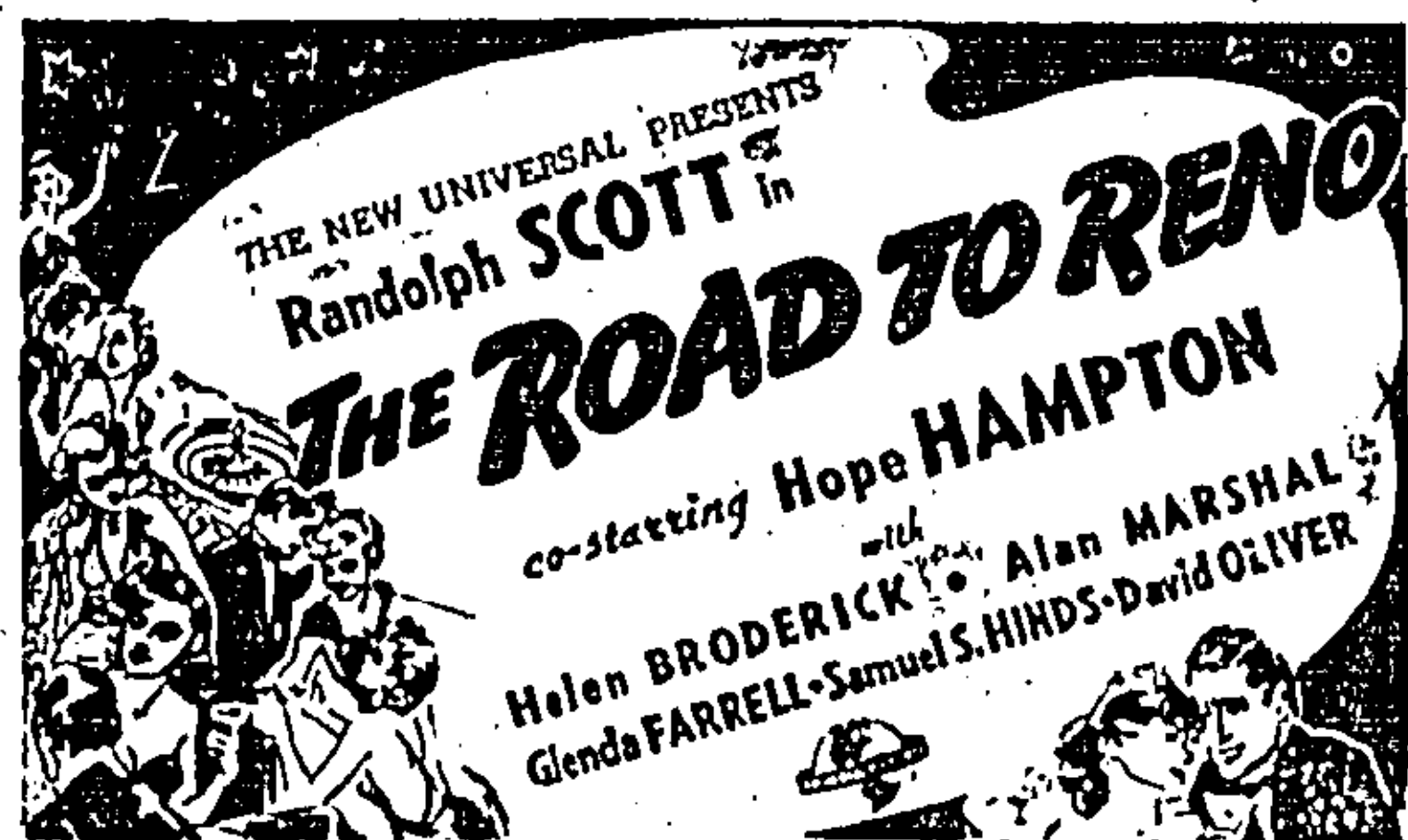
£750,000 Order For Lancashire

London, Feb. 22.
Cloth contracts totalling 20,000,000 yards, and valued at between £500,000 and £750,000, are the subject of negotiations between Lancashire cotton interests, and a leading Manchester firm of Far Eastern shippers and merchants, acting on behalf of the Chinese Government.

An announcement to this effect appears in the "Times", which says that it is understood that the order will be in drills and other similar fabrics for army purposes, and when the contracts are finally placed, the total amount will actually be larger than the whole of Lancashire's cloth exports to China during the last four years.—Reuter.

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Warner Bros. Picture "THAT CERTAIN WOMAN"

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ON LOVE! HE'S IN LOVE WITH JULIE ---
BUT ENGAGED TO AURIOL --- VOILA! ---

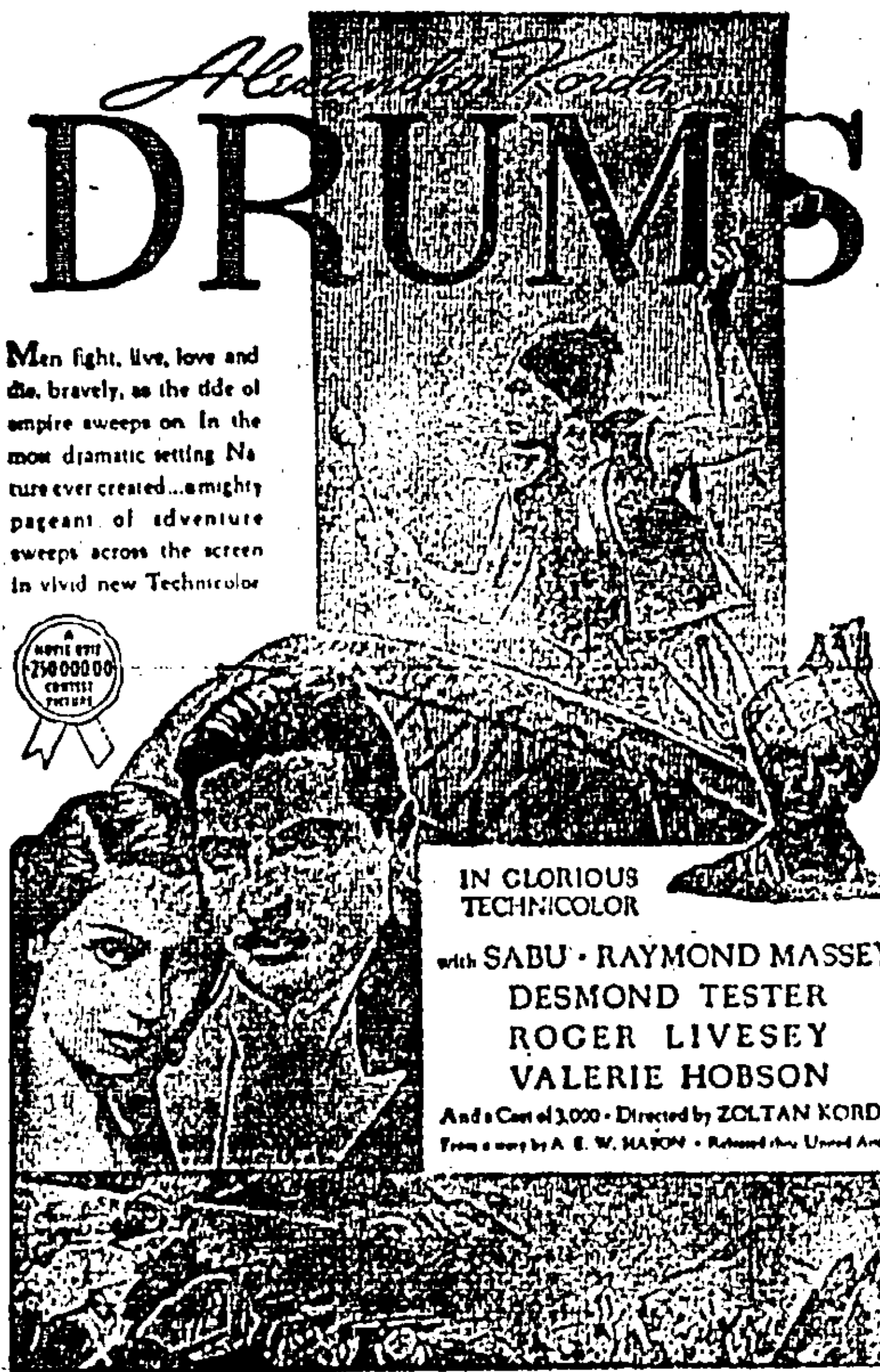


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A Paramount Picture "RIDE A CROOKED MILE"
Akim Tamiroff - Frances Farmer

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THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE YEAR!!!
AN ALL TECHNICOLOR PROGRAMME!



Added Attraction:
DONALD DUCK in "MODERN INVENTION"
Walt Disney's Silly Symphony in Colour

TO-MORROW & SATURDAY
STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY
in "BEAU HUNKS"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER COMEDY-RIOT!

Mancheong Lost To Japanese

Holhow, Feb. 22.

Mancheong, important town about 30 miles southeast of Kiangshan, capital of Hainan Island, in the eastern part of Hainan Island, was captured by a flying column of Japanese troops at 7.30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a field dispatch says.

The Japanese column moved from the eastern coast of the island and reaching the eastern outskirts of the city at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday drove a small force of Chinese troops away in a westerly direction.

Immediately smashing into the city, the Japanese troops completed occupation of the city at 7.30 o'clock in the evening, the field advices further indicate.—Domei.

Anglo-Italian Assurances

London, Feb. 22.

Asked in the House of Commons to-day whether, during the recent exchange of military information between Britain and Italy, the Government had received definite assurances regarding aerodromes established on the Mediterranean coast, Mr. R. A. Butler said that certain information was exchanged on January 10, but there was no question of an exchange of general assurances for which the Anglo-Italian agreement made no provision.

The British Government understood that the official establishment of troops in Italian-Africa was 69,054. The actual number stationed there would naturally vary periodically, and it seemed there had been an increase in the past few months.—Reuter Special.